REPORT

No 1

OF THE

South Carolina General Assembly.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE

ON

PUBLIC FRAUDS

AND

Election of Hon. John J. Patterson

TO THE

UNITED STATES SENATE.

U. S. A.

COLUMBIA, S. C.
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REPORT.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives:

The undersigned, who were appointed a Joint Investigating Committee, under a concurrent resolution of the General Assembly, adopted June 8, 1877, and by the said resolution were instructed to investigate concerning any improper or illegal use of the "public funds or credit of the State," and concerning any illegal disposal of property by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and to cause legal proceedings to be instituted in the premises, and also "to investigate the election of Hon. J. J. Patterson to the Senate of the United States on the 10th of December, 1872, and to ascertain whether the same was procured by corruption and bribery," respectfully report:

That shortly after the close of the special session the Committee was organized and proceeded to the work assigned to it, and has been in session up to the present time.

After several weeks spent in the investigation of books and papers in the State Treasury, and the examination of persons who had been connected with the administration of the State government in its various departments during the past nine years, it became manifest to every member of the Committee, and to the Attorney General, who had cordially assisted with his valuable advice, that it was necessary to secure for the State the testimony of certain witnesses, who had been themselves implicated in the transactions they would be called upon to explain, in order to obtain evidence, oral and documentary, sufficiently conclusive to justify the institution of legal proceedings in behalf of the State, with a reasonable prospect of successful results.

Feeling that it was unworthy of the dignity of the State that any person, however heinous the offense charged, should be called to answer on strong suspicion merely, without such proofs as would warrant conviction before an impartial Court of justice, and would compel the acquiescence of public opinion all over the land, the course was adopted of securing such an amount of testimony as would leave no room for reasonable doubt of guilt before subjecting any one to accusation or arrest. In order to accomplish this end, it was necessary to grant immunity to such persons as were able to furnish testimony of sufficient value to the State to justify the clemency bestowed. It is gratifying to be able to state that in every instance where such a course has been adopted the members of the Committee have been unanimous in their

opinion of its expediency, and in their recommendation to the Attorney General to grant the immunity usual to State's witnesses, and that the Attorney General, in the discharge of his prerogative in the premises, has in every instance deemed it proper to adopt such recommendations of the Committee, and in cases of special importance has materially aided the Committee, in advance of their conclusions, with his experience and judicious counsels. In these instances restitution has been required whenever the State had a proper claim maintainable in the Courts to the extent of the probable recovery by the State had proceedings been promptly instituted and rigorously prosecuted.

The result has been that a large amount has been realized for the State already without the attendant expenses of litigation. The grand jury of the County of Richland, fairly representative of every shade of political sentiment in the community, have presented bills of indictment in every case submitted to them on the testimony obtained by the Committee, with two exceptions, and the petit juries in every case so far tried have returned verdicts against the parties accused, and the jury in every instance has been composed of citizens at least one-half of whom were of the same race or political party as the prisoner convicted by their verdict.

In addition, the Committee has in its possession a great deal of valuable testimony, and hopes to accomplish still more substantial results. In the present incomplete state of this testimony, and in view of the reserve necessary to be maintained concerning matters already in litigation, or likely to become the subject of proceedings criminal or civil, or both, the Committee being satisfied that important interests of the State would be seriously imperiled by giving publicity, at this time, to the evidence which has been accumulated, earnestly recommend that the same be withheld from publication until the reason for secrecy shall have ceased to exist.

In explanation of the time consumed by the Committee in its investigation, it appears sufficient to state that all the vouchers in the State Treasury had to be, and were, examined; and that, at the outset, it was a tedious process to break through the walls of silence which screened the frauds which had been perpetrated; and that the field, once opened, grew broader at every step, covering a period of nine years of the State's history, and embracing all important operations of the government. In addition to this, various members of the Committee were charged with other important duties and were consequently unable to devote themselves exclusively to the prosecution of this work.

The Committee desires, further, to call the attention of the General Assembly to another disadvantage under which its labors have been thus far prosecuted. In the concurrent resolution the powers of the

Committee are but imperfectly defined, and no appropriation was made at the last session to meet the necessary expenses. The witnesses whom it was important to examine were scattered all over the State, and in some instances were beyond the limits of the State, and most of them, on being summoned to attend, expressed a willingness to do so but pleaded the want of the means of travel and of subsistence during attendance before the Committee. In ordér to meet this emergency, the various railroad companies in the State were requested to transport the witnesses of the Committee over their respective roads, the members of the Committee pledging themselves, individually and officially, to urge the speedy payment of the charges for this service. These accounts will be submitted, properly vouched, and the early and favorable consideration of them by the General Assembly is hereby earnestly recommended.

To meet other expenses which could not await this session, His Excellency the Governor, in order that the Committee might carry on their labors, assisted from his contingent fund to the amount of $3,500. A full statement of the expenses already incurred, and an estimate of the amount necessary to complete the work assigned to the Committee, will be furnished, and the necessary appropriation is hereby recommended.

In regard to the election of Hon. John J. Patterson to the Senate of the United States, the Committee having been instructed "to ascertain whether the same was procured by corruption and bribery," and having in this matter received no instructions from the General Assembly to institute legal proceedings, deems it a duty to submit the testimony which accompanies this report. The following is a statement of the facts ascertained by the Committee:

There were three prominent candidates for the United States Senate in the winter of 1872—Hon. R. B. Elliott, then member of Congress from the Third District; Hon. R. K. Scott, who had just vacated the gubernatorial office, and Col. John J. Patterson, a prominent member of the Greenville Railroad syndicate, and President of the Blue Ridge Railroad. Elliott claimed the office as the most prominent representative of the colored people in the State; Scott, because of his alleged services to the dominant political party and its leaders; while Patterson, skillful and experienced as a financier of the lobby, and stimulated by the recollection of past victories upon that distinguished field, threw his money without stint into the contest, gathered about him a select body of veteran canvassers, under the able generalship of H. G. Worthington, his "active friend" and "right hand man," opened a house of free entertainment, aptly styled "Patterson's Headquarters," over a prominent bar room near the Capitol, and proceeded to try the logic of patronage, presents and promises upon the members. For this the season was op-

portune. There had been a very exciting and spirited campaign between the "regulars" and the "bolters" in the general election of 1872, in which the victorious candidates came out of the struggle with exhausted means. Many legislators came fresh from the corn fields and log cabins of the rural districts, clad in the homely garb of labor, but unfortunately yearning to exchange the raiment of honest poverty for "fine clothes," such as decked the persons of their predecessors returning from previous sessions of the General Assembly. The new code of public ethics, spontaneously generated upon appropriate soil at the State Capitol during the carnival of corruption which had reigned supreme during the four years then just passed, had been promulgated in every section, and its maxims had become the catechism of politics, easily mastered by willing learners. Such was the occasion, such its opportunities; and Patterson, with his ready cash, was master of the situation.

Charleston had two rival Republican delegations seeking from the State Canvassers certificates of election to the Senate and House. Each faction felt sure of two votes on the Returning Board, and Cardozo, then Secretary of State, had the casting vote. A written agreement was entered into between Patterson and the Charleston delegation, headed by Senator W. R. Jervey, that Patterson would secure the certificates of election for the Jervey delegation, and that the delegation, when seated, would support Patterson for the United States Senate. The result, however accomplished, was, that the Jervey delegation received certificates, obtained their seats, and, in the Senatorial election, unanimously voted for John J. Patterson. It also appears from the testimony that various members of this delegation received from Patterson and Worthington pecuniary favors during and after the canvass in consideration of their support of the former.

In regard to the foregoing, Senators W. R. Jervey and S. E. Gaillard, and Representatives J. C. Tingman, Joseph J. Grant, W. A. Grant, 1ohn Vanderpool, R. W. Turner and N. T. Spencer all testify that they were parties to the agreement above stated, with others of the delegation. Representative R. B. Artson testifies that Patterson promised to give him three hundred dollars for his vote, and after the election paid him fifty dollars, through F. S. Jacobs. Representative W. A. Grant testifies that he went with others, after the election, to obtain money from Patterson and was paid fifty dollars by Jacobs on Patterson's account. Representative N. T. Spencer testifies to having received on account, through Senators Gaillard and Jervey, two hundred and twenty-five dollars. Representative C. F. North testifies that he attended a caucus, at which Patterson told the members if they would vote for him he would make them a present. Senator Gaillard testifies that he paid N. T. Spencer about two hundred dollars, and had

a disagreement with Patterson concerning its reimbursement, Patterson declaring that "the d——d election had cost him more than it was worth."

In the conduct of the Senatorial canvass it was necessary to have a convenient place for the customary caucuses of members. The house of C. S. Minort, a member from Richland, was selected for this purpose, and Patterson agreed with Minort to pay him twenty-five hundred dollars for his support and for the use of his house for caucuses. Minort so testifies, and also that Patterson paid him twenty-two hundred dollars and promised to pay the balance.

William L. Leggett, of Marlboro, was employed by Patterson to exert his influence among the members. He testifies that Patterson tried to get him to use money to obtain votes, offering to furnish him with money at the rate of about three hundred dollars a vote; and on his declining to use the money, Patterson offered him five hundred dollars for his influence, paying him one hundred and fifty dollars in advance. That he exerted himself in Patterson's favor, especially among the Marlboro and Darlington members, urging them to see Patterson, and informing them that they could make arrangements with Patterson at the rate of three hundred dollars a vote. That he consulted with Worthington frequently, who spoke of Patterson's willingness to pay. That he and Boliver I. Hayes, another friend of Patterson, tried to secure the vote of Eben Hayes, a member from Marion. That the Marlboro representatives were in favor of Scott, but, after frequent talks with Worthington, changed their expressed intention and voted for Patterson. That on the day of election Senator Maxwell, of Marlboro, voted on the first ballot for Scott, and some one saw him before another ballot, when Maxwell voted for Patterson, making up a majority of Senators. That when Leggett, after the election, went to Patterson for a settlement, Patterson stated that it was not safe to pay then, (Patterson having been charged with bribery,) and that Patterson abused the members, saying some of them had got their money from him already and were demanding more.

Eben Hays, member from Marion, who voted for Scott, testifies that Mr. Legett told him that he could get three hundred dollars for voting for Patterson; and also of an interview with Patterson himself, in which Patterson draws an exceedingly nice distinction between buying a man's vote and doing a favor for a poor and needy man who would support him.

Senator H. J. Maxwell, of Marlboro, who nominated Scott in the Senate, and voted for him on the first ballot, in which Patterson lacked one vote of a majority of the Senate, testifies that he had been previously offered fifteen hundred dollars for his vote by Patterson himself and by Worthington, and that on the day of election, between the first and

second ballots, Worthington offered him two thousand dollars to change from Scott to Patterson on the second ballot; that, with some hesitation, he voted for Patterson; that he afterwards went by request to Patterson's house, where he met Patterson and Worthington, and after a short conversation Patterson left the room, and Worthington handed him a package containing one thousand dollars.

Boliver I. Hayes, of Lexington, was another active agent of Patterson in his canvass. He testifies that he induced J. W. Lowman, a member from Lexington, to visit Patterson at his headquarters, and when Lowman came out he asked Lowman how much he got, to which Lowman replied, "I am satisfied." And that Representative W. B. Jones, of Aiken, after the election, complained to him that Patterson had failed to pay him as he had promised; that in his conversations with Worthington and others who were working for Patterson, it was currently reported that Patterson had a great deal of money with him to use in his election; that when he took members of the Legislature to see Patterson, he believed that they were to be paid for their votes.

The testimony of E. S. J. Hayes, the brother, and of John K. Hayes, the son of Boliver I. Hayes, leads the Committee to the conclusion that Boliver I. Hayes, but for his characteristic reserve, could have given still further relevant information.

W. B. Jones, a member from Aiken, testifies that Worthington offered him a present of four hundred dollars if he would vote for Patterson, and that he was afterwards assured by Patterson himself that what Worthington promised he would perform; but that after the election they said nothing to him, nor he to them, about pay.

Salles Randall, of Aiken, testifies that he was a Committee clerk at the time of Patterson's election, and that he heard Worthington make Representative W. B. Jones an offer of either three or four hundred dollars to vote for Patterson.

John Wooley, of Edgefield, "advocated the election of Patterson and did all he could for him." He testifies that, on Worthington's authority, he told Representative Augustus Simkins and David Graham and another Edgefield member that they could get money from Worthington if they would vote for Patterson, naming to Simkins and Graham five hundred dollars as the amount; and that Worthington told him if those members voted for Patterson the money would be in the bank for them.

Augustus Simkins, member from Edgefield, testifies that Wooley made the aforesaid proposition to Representative David Graham and himself at the same time.

David Graham, member from Edgefield, testifies that Wooley offered to Augustus Simkins five hundred dollars, and to himself, he thinks,

seven hundred dollars. That Worthington told him that any arrangement made with John Wooley would be carried out.

John A. Barker, member from Edgefield, testifies that, in an interview with Patterson at his headquarters, Patterson stated that there was a certain amount of money—seventy-five thousand dollars, if necessary,—to be spent in his election, and offered him one thousand dollars for his vote, and two thousand dollars if he would carry two others of his delegation, the money to be paid at the bank as soon as the vote was cast. That Worthington assured him that Patterson would stand to his promises, and also told him that if Patterson was elected Worthington would get an appointment under the government.

Senator Laurence Cain, of Edgefield, testifies that on the morning of the election, in the Senate Chamber, Worthington offered him fifteen hundred dollars if he would vote for Patterson.

Paris Simkins, member from Edgefield, testifies that Patterson offered him one thousand dollars for his vote, saying that he wanted the Edgefield delegation, because of the effect it would have, since it was Elliott's stronghold. It is proper to add that all the members from Edgefield were strong supporters of Elliott and declined the proffered inducements.

A. L. Singleton, then an ex-member from Sumter, testifies that he was employed by Worthington and W. H. Gardner to electioneer for Patterson, by sending the members to Worthington, who was "to take care of them," which he understood meant to pay them for their votes; that he sent Representative Hough, of Kershaw, to Worthington, and that Hough, on his return, told him he was all right; that he also sent Representative R. D. Gaither, of Kershaw, Clem Wilson and Butler Spears, of Sumter; that after the election, at Patterson's headquarters, Patterson was in one room, Worthington in another paying members, and Warren Minton was door keeper, and none but members were admitted to the the pay room.

I. C. Wilson, member from Sumter, testifies that Patterson told him Elliott couldn't be elected; Scott was offering one hundred dollars for votes, and that he, Patterson, was giving two hundred dollars, and offered him that amount for his vote; that, being an Elliott man, he made no promise to Patterson, but on the vote, finding that Patterson had a majority before he voted, he went with the winning side. That afterwards he applied to Patterson for pay, who declined, because Wilson had not promised beforehand to vote for him.

Representative Butler Spears, of Sumter, testifies that he voted for Patterson because under obligations for an appointment; that he sent members to Patterson, telling them that Patterson "would take care of

them," and by that he meant for them to understand that Patterson would pay them.

R. S. Tarleton, member from Colleton, testifies that Worthington told him that if he would vote for Patterson he would get something; that he voted for Patterson, and received in an envelope seventy-five dollars, and was told to go to Patterson's house; that he went accordingly with Abram Dannerly, of Orangeburg, and afterwards applied to Worthington at the Custom House, but failed to receive any more.

Abram Dannerly, member from Orangeburg, testifies that Patterson promised to give him some money if he voted for him, and paid him fifty dollars at the bank. That Patterson said he had $50,000 or $60,000 to spend on his election. That subsequently Patterson fixed the amount for his vote and influence at $400; that Worthington, on the morning of the election, told him that he would see that he (Dannerly) got the $400. That after the election Worthington handed him twenty-five dollars, at which he was quite indignant. That he called with Representative Robert Tarleton, of Colleton, at Patterson's house to get the balance due, but that Patterson, after offering them liquor and cigars, said he was busy and would see them again.

W. H. Frazier, member from Colleton, testifies that after the election he heard from Joseph Crews, of Laurens, that Representative A. P. Holmes, of Colleton, had been paid for all the delegation, and that Senator Smalls, of Beaufort, had received eight thousand dollars for the Beaufort delegation; that he went to Holmes, who denied it. That he then went to Worthington, who paid him something less than $250 and led him to believe that Holmes had been paid. During the dispute he received the following note from Holmes:

"*Mr. Frazier:*

"I advise you to keep still, and you will be ——— what is required.

"A. P. HOLMES."

That Representative Petty, of Charleston, told him that he was to get $300, and that he saw Petty receive it, after the election, from Worthington.

Representative Edward Petty, of Charleston, though twice summoned to appear before the Committee, failed to do so, and we ask that the full power of the General Assembly be exercised in his case.

Samuel Green, member from Beaufort, testifies that he won a bet from Worthington on the election, and received from Patterson the present of an overcoat after the election.

Representatives Hastings Gantt and G. A. Reed, of Beaufort, both testify that they were neither promised nor paid anything for voting for

Patterson. Reed states that he was told that another man was paid in his name.

George Boliver, of Orangeburg, testifies to a casual conversation with Worthington, in which he told Worthington that the Orangeburg delegation was badly split up and that some would vote for Elliott; when Worthington replied that a negro could not be elected, and that the United States Senate did not want a negro, and that Patterson would pay as much as any one else would.

John Dix, member from Orangeburg, who voted for Elliott, testifies that Warren Minton told him Patterson wanted to see him, and that there would be a chance to make something.

Henry Riley, member from Orangeburg, who voted for Patterson, testifies to a loan of $25 from Worthington, at Patterson's headquarters, which was not returned.

J. Felder Myers, member from Orangeburg, who voted for Scott, testifies that Worthington told him "Patterson had some money for the boys that would vote for him." That he saw Patterson by invitation in Patterson's private room, when Patterson stated that he had euchred Scott and others in some railroad transactions, and that they were trying to make him spend his money, which he was ready to do. That Patterson offered him $500 for his vote and influence, and the control of the Orangeburg postoffice to such of the Orangeburg delegation as would be Patterson men.

Prince Rivers, member from Aiken, who voted for Scott, testifies that Patterson offered to do right by him if he would vote for him, and that after the election he was at Patterson's headquarters drinking champagne, and saw the members going in, one after another, to Patterson's private room to get their pay, and heard complaints from some that they got less than others, and that Scott and Elliott men in surprising numbers changed to Patterson men in the last twenty-four hours preceding the election.

Senator W. B. Nash, of Richland, who was strongly opposed to Patterson, testified that Gen. John B. Dennis asked him if $5,000 would change him from Elliott to Patterson. That Worthington had told him that "old Patterson would take care of his friends." That about a year after the election, when an effort was made to provide inthe funding Bill for the Blue Ridge scrip at par, Patterson, in advocating the measure, told him that he, Patterson, was disinterested, as he had disposed of his scrip and had used the money to pay for his election to the United States Senate; that it had cost him $40,000 to be elected, and had broke him pretty much, and had compelled him to raise money by mortgage on his property.

John T. Gillmore, member from Richland, testified that Patterson, meeting him shabbily attired in Columbia, just before the session of the Legislature, presented him with a suit of clothes, and in a private room, after a caucus, Patterson and Worthington agreed to give him $350 for his support; and that after the election, having been invited to call on Patterson, he found Patterson and Worthington together; that Worthington handed him an envelope, which he examined after coming away, and found one hundred dollars; that he expressed his dissatisfaction on account of the small amount received to several persons.

Everidge Cain, member from Abbeville, testified that he was indebted to Scott for a loan of $175, and in an interview with Patterson and Worthington, at Fine's, Patterson promised him to lift the note if he would support him, to which he agreed, and that the agreement was carried out on both sides.

Joseph D. Boston, member from Newberry, testifies that he voted for Elliott. In the fall of 1872 Patterson lent him $50; the day before the election for United States Senator, Patterson offered him the $50 lent and $300 more for his vote, saying he would beat Elliott if it cost him $50,000, and that he had procured a sufficient number of votes at from $200 to $300 to do it. Boston voted for Elliott; that on the day after the election Patterson demanded the $50, and that Boston paid it to Worthington.

Nelson Davies, member from York, testifies that Patterson promised him $500 for his vote, provided the rest of the York delegation did not cost too much; that afterwards, at a caucus, he promised Patterson to vote for him; that after the election, at Patterson's house, Patterson paid him $300, and at the Convention, when Chamberlain was nominated for Governor, Patterson paid him $100 more on the same account.

B. H. Nerland, member from Barnwell, testifies that Patterson promised him $500 for his support; and that after the election he called twice at Patterson's house for the money, and on the second visit was referred by Patterson to Worthington, who paid him $300; and that Patterson promised to pay the remainder.

O. R. Levy, member from Charleston, testifies that he went with Representative Nerland twice to Patterson's house after the money promised by Patterson to Nerland. Nerland, the second time, came out with a roll of money and invited Levy to take oysters with him.

R. M. Smith, member from Spartanburg, testifies that he had an interview with Patterson at his headquarters, when Patterson said that he would be elected if it cost him —— thousand dollars. That afterwards, on the street, Patterson offered him $300 for every vote he would get for Patterson. Smith voted for S. T. Poinier.

S. S. Bridges, member from Newberry, testifies that he borrowed $50 from Worthington, and that on the morning of the election Worthington offered him the money borrowed, and laid an envelope, said to contain money, on his desk, offering it to him in addition, if he would vote for Patterson. Bridges voted for Elliott. After the election Worthington demanded payment of the $50 lent and received it.

Charles Simons, member from Chester, testifies that Representative Prince Young, of Chester, told him that he, Young, was to get $300 for voting for Patterson, and that each voter was to get the same amount. That Worthington told him that if he voted for Patterson he would lose nothing by it. That having voted for Patterson he shortly afterward received, through Young, forty dollars, and subsequently an envelope with $100 more, which Young told him was obtained from Worthington and was all that had been received for him. Young is dead.

James Young, member from Laurens, who voted for Elliott, testifies that Worthington offered him $300 to vote for Patterson, saying that was what he was paying for votes. That many of Patterson's supporters twitted him, telling him he would be left out in the cold.

Gloster Holland, member from Aiken, who voted for Elliott, testifies that Warren Minton told him if he would vote for Paterson he would get $300, and that Worthington would pay him as soon as the election was over.

Senator C. D. Hayne, of Aiken, who voted for Elliott, testifies that Patterson offered him one thousand dollars for his vote and influence, and Worthington, who was present, tried to persuade him also, saying he would elect Patterson anyhow, as he had the money to do it with.

W. W. Ramsay, member from Sumter, testifies that Patterson offered him one hundred and fifty dollars for his vote, and then raised his offer to two hundred dollars. Ramsay voted for Elliott.

Isaac Miller, member from Fairfield, testifies that a colored man who was in Patterson's interest made him an offer of money if he would vote for Patterson. He voted for Elliott.

F. Adamson, a venerable colored representative from Kershaw, testifies that he was a member of the church, and had been trying to lead a consistent Christian life for many years; that he was not intimate nor on terms of confidence with the members generally, because he could not sanction their habits of dissipation; that being known as a professed Christian he was never offered any money for his vote by any one, so far as he can remember, except on one occasion, when, having told Mr. Patterson that he expected to vote for him for the United States Senate, Patterson told him that if he did so he would give him a hundred dollars; that Patterson did not pay him the money, nor

would he have asked Patterson for it "if he had been staying in the same room with Patterson."

B. A. Thompson, member from Marion, testifies that he voted for Patterson, in consideration of a promise from Worthington to give $400 for his vote; that he applied to Worthington afterwards for the money promised, and also to Minton, who was doorkeeper at Patterson's headquarters, but never received any part of the amount.

D. C. Wolfe, member from Lancaster, who voted for Patterson, testifies that Patterson said to him a few days before the election that for his support and influence Patterson would take care of him and the friends, and that after the election Patterson handed him an envelope containing two hundred and fifty dollars.

Levi Lee, member from Fairfield, who voted for Elliott, testifies that Worthington offered him $350 if he would vote for Patterson.

Senator J. D. Warley, of Clarendon, testifies that Worthington offered him $400 if he would vote for Patterson, which offer he declined. He voted for Elliott.

Isham Greenwood, member from Newberry, testifies that Scott was his first choice, but that he voted for Patterson. That he was not promised anything, but received from Warren Minton a small amount of money as a loan, which he never repaid, and that afterwards he lent Minton $5. That it was generally understood among the members that Patterson was paying for votes and buying his way to the United States Senate.

J. A. Smith, member from Darlington, testifies that he voted for Patterson; was neither promised nor paid, and received nothing for his vote.

Samuel J. Keith, member from Darlington, testifies that Patterson offered him $300 for his vote, and paid him $200 at his house; and that his colleague, J. A. Smith, went with him to Patterson's house, and told him the next day that he had been paid by Patterson. That another colleague, Richard H. Humbert, told him that Patterson had paid him $200 and had not paid what he promised.

John Boston, member from Darlington, who voted for Elliott, testifies that no offer was made to him to induce him to vote for Patterson.

The following testify that they voted for Patterson without pay, or promises of pay, viz.: Thomas Pressley, James F. Peterson and Fortune Giles, members from Williamsburg; Benjamin W. Middleton, member from Barnwell, and Jacob Allman, member from Marlboro. This portion of the evidence appropriately closes with the testimony of Gen. H. G. Worthington, who "was an active friend of Mr. Patterson in his election," and who testifies that he "never heard Mr. Patterson speak of using money to secure his election," and that he has "no knowledge or information that money was used to secure his election," save that he heard rumors of that kind on the streets; and that he kept open house

for the entertainment of Mr. Patterson's friends. Concerning this, it is enough to state that sixty witnesses, resident in various parts of the State, and examined at different times, have furnished the Committee with the information which Gen. Worthington testifies he does not possess.

Mr. Patterson did not hesitate to attempt more perilous adventures. Elliott, as we have seen, was his formidable opponent. To General John B. Dennis was entrusted the delicate mission of an offer from Patterson to Elliott himself. General Dennis testifies that Patterson authorized him to offer Elliott $15,000 to withdraw from the contest. And he testifies further, that warrants having been issued for Patterson's arrest for bribery, the Governor, in friendship for Patterson, removed the Jury Commissioner of the County of Richland, and appointed Gen. Dennis in his stead, for the purpose of ensuring the drawing of jurymen who were friendly to Patterson in the event of his trial in the Courts of the County, so as to secure his safety, and that the jury lists were made up accordingly.

Hon. R. B. Elliott testifies that he expressed his indignation to General Dennis at having heard of an attempt by Patterson to purchase a mortgage on his residence, and that Dennis remarked that he had been requested to see Elliott on a similar matter but had declined to act. That on the next day Elliott, Dennis and Major Delany were together, and Elliott urged Dennis to inform him about the matter alluded to the day before. That Dennis then stated that Patterson had said that if Elliott would get out of the race Patterson would pay him ten thousand dollars, and, in addition, pay certain debts of Elliott's. That he felt great indignation, and was only restrained from seeing Patterson in reference to the matter by General Dennis and Mr. Delany.

Major Martin R. Delany, then a member of the Republican State Executive Committee, of which General R. B. Elliott was Chairman, testifies that he was present at the interview when the offer of Patterson was communicated to Elliott by General J. B. Dennis, and that Elliott "became very angry and swore about it," and that he had to interpose to quiet Elliott,

Ex-Governor F. J. Moses testifies that Patterson, who expected to be indicted in the State Court for having obtained his Senatorial position by bribery and corruption, requested the appointment of some friend as Jury Commissioner; that he accordingly appointed John B. Dennis as such Jury Commissioner, with a request that Dennis would protect Patterson as far as he could do so legally.

In conclusion, the undersigned respectfully report that the election of Hon. J. J. Patterson to the Senate of the United States on December 10, 1872, was procured by corruption and bribery.

They would further remark that the Legislature of 1872–73 was largely composed of new members, and that they were most solemnly pledged to a correction of past abuses and to the inauguration of real reforms. Some of the members, who may have been unfit for the discharge of the important duties of legislation, by reason of ignorance, yet came to Columbia with a desire, in an humble way, to do what was right. John J. Patterson enjoys the unenviable distinction of having been the first to place before them the poisoned chalice of temptation and to corrupt them with its enticing draughts. Need we wonder that they were intoxicated and fell? Then followed a wild saturnalia of public plunder, the record of which furnishes nothing which is at all pleasant to investigate or to perpetuate in history. But it is due to the cause of good government that the story of the crimes and disasters of the past few years should be written in the journals of our Courts of justice in order that it may be a warning to all servants of the people of all political parties of the present and of the future not to prove recreant to high or humble trusts of the republic. Let it also expose the dangers menacing a government resting on any other foundations than those of education and good morals. And let this be done not in a temper of vengeance, not to gratify any morbid sentiment which would gloat over the sufferings of the criminal overtaken by the sad consequences of his crime, but in the spirit of the patriot and the statesman—the spirit of the law, as expressed by the old Roman jurist and orator, "*ut pœna ad paucus, metus ad omnes perveniat,*" and, as we learn it in the forcible words of the great expositor of the English common law, "as to the end or final cause of human punishment. This is not by way of atonement or expiation for the crime committed; for that must be left to the just determination of the Supreme Being; but as a precaution against further offenses of the same kind."

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN R. COCHRAN, Chairman.
HENRY A. MEETZE,
Of the Senate.
GERHARD MULLER,
J. C. SHEPPARD,
S. DIBBLE,
Of the House.

TESTIMONY

BEFORE THE

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE

OF THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

State of South Carolina

CONCERNING THE

ELECTION OF HON. JOHN J. PATTERSON

TO THE

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

TESTIMONY.

TESTIMONY OF W. R. JERVEY.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., October 17, 1877.

Hon. William R. Jervey, being further examined, deposes on oath as follows:

In the election of 1872 there were two tickets in the field, the regular Republican ticket and the independent Republican ticket. I was candidate for the State Senate on the independent Republican ticket, which carried the County of Charleston; but our claim was contested by the regulars or Mackey delegation as it was called. While this contest was in progress before the Board of State Canvassers, John J. Patterson spoke to me one day in the lobby and asked me if I got my seat if I would support him for the United States Senate. I told him I didn't know that he was a candidate. He said yes, that he was, and if I would help him that he would help me. I told him yes, I thought very favorably of him; that I couldn't say I would vote for him, but I thought one good turn deserved another. Then he said that he had friends on the Board of State Canvassers and that he thought he could get a decision in our favor. He named F. L. Cardozo, then Secretary of State, as a friend of his. There were five members of the Board, and the Board, we understood, stood two to two on the contest, and Cardozo had the casting vote. I told Patterson I would consider it if he helped me. That was in the day, and it was supposed that the decision would take place that night. About dark that evening he told me he thought he had it all fixed. I said nothing further to him about it, but we got a decision in our favor that night. Some time after I had taken my seat in the Senate, I told him I had thought over that matter and would vote for him. Before the decision was rendered, however, a paper was handed to me by C. C. Bowen, (this was about a week before the decision,) agreeing to vote for Patterson in case we got our seats, and Bowen asked me if I would sign it. I did not read it over, but told him I'd take his word that it was all right, and I signed it. That was all the understanding that I had with him about voting for him. This paper I understood to be an agreement for the Charleston delegation, and I think other names were already signed to it when I signed it; but of this I am not certain, as I did not examine the paper carefully. After we were seated, Mr. Bowen told me

he had shown the paper or given the paper to Patterson, I don't remember which. After this contest was over, during the time of electioneering for the United States Senatorship, I went up to Patterson's room, over Fine's, and J. C. Tingman, a member of my delegation, asked me to let him have some money, and I told him I didn't have any, but I supposed he could borrow some from Col. Patterson or Gen. Worthington. I met Gen. Worthington and asked him if he could lend Tingman some money, Gen. Worthington said yes, and took Tingman aside in a corner of the room and handed him some money. Tingman told me the amount afterwards; it was about fifteen or twenty-five dollars, I don't remember exactly which. Tingman told me afterward that he did not repay the money.

W. R. JERVEY.

October 17, 1877.

TESTIMONY OF SAMUEL E. GAILLARD.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., October 18, 1877.

Hon. Samuel E. Gaillard, being further examined, deposes on oath as follows:

I was a member of the Senate at the time of the election of John J. Patterson to the United States Senate in December, 1872. In the general election of 1872, I was a supporter of the Bowen ticket in Charleston County, headed by Bowen for Sheriff, and on which Jervey was the candidate for State Senate. I was already in the Senate, and there was a written paper drawn up to the effect that if the Board of State Canvassers decided in favor of the Bowen ticket the Charleston delegation in the Legislature would support John J. Patterson for the United States Senate, and I signed with the newly-elected members as one of the delegation. One or two of the delegation didn't sign. The Mackeyites were contesting the Bowen ticket before the State Canvassers at the time, and this arrangement was made by Mr. C. C. Bowen and Mr. McLaughlin and several others. The agreement was entered into by us in consideration of Patterson's influence with the Board of State Canvassers. I did not receive any pecuniary consideration for voting for Patterson.

S. E. GAILLARD.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., October 20, 1877.

Hon. Samuel E. Gaillard, being further examined, deposes on oath as follows:

In relation to the use of money in the election of John J. Patterson to the United States Senate, I recall the following instances: Mr. N. T. Spencer, member of the House from the County of Charleston, met me one morning and told me that he was to have seen Senator Jervey the afternoon before; that Senator Jervey had promised to go with him to Senator Patterson to get some money, and that he (Spencer) didn't know that Jervey was going away that night, and therefore had not met his appointment, and the next morning he found that Jervey had gone. He told me about it, and asked me if I wouldn't go with him to Senator Patterson, because Patterson had told him that he (Patterson) didn't want to deal with the members direct, but would deal with them through the Senators. I went with him to Senator Patterson twice during that day, and was told that Senator Patterson wasn't at home. He then told me he was in some distress about property at home, that he had some payment to meet at a certain time at home, and asked me to let him have, I think, two hundred dollars, but am not positive as to the amount. I let him have the money, and he gave me an order on Senator Patterson for the amount. In a day or two I presented the order to Senator Patterson, and Patterson said with an oath that he didn't promise Spencer anything, and that the damned election had cost him more than it was worth, and he was sorry he had bothered with it. The manner in which Patterson spoke mortified me, and I came away and hadn't anything of friendly intercourse with Patterson afterwards until last Winter. I was told by W. A. Grant that Patterson had endorsed a note for him; I don't remember the amount, but I think it was for about two hundred and fifty dollars; I didn't see the note. I remember going to Mr. Patterson's office, over Hardy Solomon's Bank, with three of the Charleston delegation, to see Mr. Patterson about some money he had promised them, either in the matter of his election or the Blue Ridge scrip matter; I don't remember which, but I remember that Mr. Patterson was not there, and Mr. F. S. Jacobs was there. It was after dark one evening. We went up stairs, along a passage, into a large room, and then into a smaller room, and there we found Mr. Jacobs. Those men told Mr. Jacobs they were looking for Mr. Patterson, and that Mr. Patterson had promised them some money, and Mr. Jacobs said he didn't know anything about it, but that he would give them fifty dollars apiece until they could see Mr. Patterson, and he gave them each fifty dollars. It was understood that they were to get something more when

Mr. Patterson could be seen about it. I can't name the men with any degree of positiveness after this length of time.

S. E. GAILLARD.

October 20th, 1877.

TESTIMONY OF J. C. TINGMAN.

COLUMBIA, S. C., October 31, 1877.

J. C. Tingman, being sworn, says:

That he resides in Charleston County, and a farmer by occupation. Was a member of the House of Representatives during the sessions of 1872-73 and 1873-74. Voted for John J. Patterson for the United States Senate; did so from the fact that the Charleston delegation had agreed to do so if he, Patterson, would secure us our seats in the House. I have never been paid for voting for him, although I expected to be paid, as others informed me they were being paid. I called on General Worthington and asked him for more money; he told me he had paid out all he had to William Grant and others. C. H. Sperry, of Georgetown, informed me had received some money from Patterson; this was about the time that Patterson was arrested. Charles S. Green informed me that he received money from Patterson. I don't know why Patterson should pay them money unless it was to keep them quiet, as there was an effort to have him tried for buying members, or offering to do so, about the time they told me they had received the money.

J. C. TINGMAN.

TESTIMONY OF JOSEPH J. GRANT.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., October 18, 1877.

Joseph J. Grant, being duly sworn, deposes on oath as follows:

My name is Joseph J. Grant. I reside in the city of Charleston, and am, by occupation, clerk at the Alms House. I was a member of the House of Representatives from the County of Charleston from 1872 to 1874. The election of John J. Patterson was held shortly after I was seated as a member. I was elected on the Bowen ticket in Charleston County, and before we got our seats there was a contest before the Board of State Canvassers, between our delegation and the Mackey delegation, for their certificates. A paper was drawn up in Charleston, and signed by me and the most of the delegation, pledging our support of John J.

Patterson, for United States Senator, in consideration of his using his influence with the Board of State Canvassers to get a decision before them in our favor. The decision of the Board was in favor of the Bowen delegation, and at the election I voted for Patterson. There were five or six of our delegation, W. A. Grant, R. B. Artson, myself, C. F. North, C. Petty, Isaac Prioleau, J. Tingman and J. Vanderpool, boarded at Diana Collins's, and some of us one evening were sitting in the house, and George Shrewsbury came in and remarked that he heard that Scott was paying several hundred dollars apiece for votes for the United States Senate. Some one of the party remarked that Patterson was going to pay us too. I did not receive any money for voting for Patterson. At the time of the election I expected that I would get some appointment if Patterson was elected; and after my term was out I went and saw General Worthington for a place in the Custom House, and he promised to give me a place, but has never done it.

JOSEPH J. GRANT.

October 18th, 1877.

TESTIMONY OF W. A. GRANT.

ROOMS OF JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
October 22, 1877.

W. A. Grant, sworn, says:

I am a resident of Charleston; occupation, butcher. Was a member of the House of Representatives for two years, commencing in November, 1872. I voted for John J. Patterson for United States Senator. I was elected on the Bowen ticket. My seat and those elected with me on this ticket was contested by those elected on the Mackey ticket. Shortly after the election I was sent for, and several of us met at Mr. Bowen's office, and I was shown a paper which was signed by several of the delegates elected on my ticket, in which they pledged themselves to vote for John J. Patterson for United States Senator. I was told that if I would sign this paper that Patterson, through his influence, would control the Board of State Canvassers, which was then in session, in our favor and procure our seats. With this understanding I signed the paper. It was generally understood that Patterson was buying votes. A short time after the election I was hard up and wanted money and went out one night with a party on the hunt of John J. Patterson. We expected to find him about Mr. Chamberlain's rooms over the Carolina National Bank. I went there with others, but he was not there. Some others were ahead of me. The place was pretty dark; the

night was dark and the gas seemed to be lowered so that you could scarcely discern anything. I was in the passage and a man came to the door, I think it was Mr. Jacobs, though I am not sure. He said: "I am Patterson's friend, and I will let you have some money and I will get it back from him." He handed me some money in the dark; I could not see how much, but afterwards I found out that it was fifty dollars; I think it may have been more. I have never paid this money back, nor have I ever been asked for it.

W. A. GRANT.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN VANDERPOOL.

COLUMBIA, S. C., November 2, 1877.

John Vanderpool, being sworn, says:

That he is a resident of Charleston, and is a farmer. Was elected to the Legislature in 1872 and served two terms. Voted for J. J. Patterson for the United States Senate. When we were elected, Mr. Mackey wanted our seats; it was believed that Mr. Patterson could procure our seats for us, and it was agreed that he would give us his influence if we would vote for him for the Senate, and that was the condition that induced me to vote for him.

JOHN VANDERPOOL.

TESTIMONY OF R. W. TURNER.

COLUMBIA, S. C., October 24, 1877.

R. W. Turner, being duly sworn, says:

That he is a resident of the city of Charleston, and am a merchant by profession. Was elected to the lower House of the General Assembly in 1872, and served one term.

I voted for John J. Patterson for the United States Senate, but Mr. Patterson never made any promise to pay me any money to vote for him, and offered me no reward. No person whatsoever ever made me any promise or offered me any reward to vote for him; and I never secured any money or anything else, directly or indirectly, to vote for him. Some time after the election I heard several members complaining that Patterson had promised to pay them to vote for him and had failed to do so. Never received any money from the Carolina National Bank from Mr. Jones, nor any one else, and never received any money at all from anybody in regard to Patterson's election. Voted for Patterson because he promised to secure my seat in the Legislature, and because

I thought him at that time to be the best man for the place, and had signed a paper pledging myself to vote for him before the Legislature convened.

R. W. TURNER.

October 24th, 1877.

TESTIMONY OF N. T. SPENCER.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., October 19, 1877.

N. T. Spencer, being duly sworn, deposes, on oath, as follows:

My name is Nathaniel T. Spencer. I reside in the city of Charleston, and I am by occupation a tailor. I was at first a Committee Clerk of the General Assembly, and I was, from 1872 to 1874, a member of the House of Representatives from the County of Charleston. I voted for John J. Patterson for United States Senator, in December, 1872. I, with other members of the delegation, was introduced to John J. Patterson and Gen. H. G. Worthington, at Patterson's headquarters, over Fine's. I do not remember any offer being made to me by either Patterson or Worthington for my vote; such offer might have been made. I understood, however, that each one that voted for Patterson was to get some amount. After the election, I received from S. E. Gaillard two hundred dollars, and from W. R. Jervey, either before or after the election, I received twenty-five dollars. I know that there was a balance due. My impression is, that the balance I was to receive was either twenty-five dollars or seventy-five dollars, but I am not certain. I understood that this money was furnished by Patterson or Worthington. When Mr. Gaillard paid me, he said that Patterson or Worthington (I don't remember which) said that the two hundred dollars was on account, and Gaillard was to get the balance for me. There was a paper handed me in the city during the time of the contest between the Bowen and Mackey delegations before the Board of State Canvassers. I was told I must sign it in order to get my seat, and I signed it, in a hurry, one evening, without much reflection. The pledge to support Patterson, contained in this paper I had signed, was the principal reason I supported Patterson. I was not induced by the money to support Patterson, though, unfortunately, I took it after the election was over.

NATHANIEL T. SPENCER.

TESTIMONY OF R. B. ARTSON.

ROOMS OF JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., October 17, 1877.

R. B. Artson, sworn, says:

I reside in the city of Charleston; am at present Secretary of the Land Commission Board of the city of Charleston. I was a member of the House of Representatives for one term commencing in November, 1872. I voted for John J. Patterson for United States Senator. He promised me $300 for my vote. After the election he sent me to Jacobs with a verbal order for $50. I went at night and found Jacobs up stairs over Solomon's Bank, in the furtherest room back. I told him that Mr. Patterson had sent me to him for $50. Jacobs gave me the money—asking my name, where I was from, and whether I had voted for Patterson.

R. B. ARTSON.

TESTIMONY OF C. F. NORTH.

COLUMBIA, S. C., November 2, 1877.

C. F. North, being sworn, says that he lives in Charleston County, S. C., and is a carpenter by profession. Was elected to the Legislature in 1872, and served one term. Was a member when J. J. Patterson was elected to the United States Senate, and voted for him; attended a caucus at which Patterson told the members present that if they would vote for him he would make them a present. There was a general understanding that the members who voted for Mr. Patterson should receive pay. I did not receive any money for it, but I thought Mr. Patterson should come to me rather than that I should go to him. I was a new member, and not accustomed to such matters.

C. F. NORTH.

TESTIMONY OF C. S. MINORT.

ROOMS OF JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., October 20, 1877.

Charles Minort, being sworn, says:

I am a resident of the city of Columbia. Was a member of the House of Representatives for one term, commencing in November, 1872, and am at present a member of the House, having been elected in November, 1876. I voted for John J. Patterson. I was prejudiced

against Elliott, and Patterson found that out. He asked me to support him and also to hold the caucuses at my house, and said that he would pay me well for my services. I asked him how much? He said $2,500. I replied all right. I accordingly held the caucuses at my house and did my part of the work, which was all I could, to secure his election. Patterson paid me $2,200 and promised to pay me the balance, but it has not been done. Some members of the House told me that Patterson was paying for votes. I think Gilman told me that Patterson paid him. I am sure that Gilman told me so.

C. S. MINORT.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM L. LEGGETT.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
16th August, 1877.

William L. Leggett, being duly sworn, deposes on oath as follows:

My name is William L. Leggett; residence in Marlboro County, and I am by occupation a farmer. I have never been a member of the Legislature nor officially connected with it. I was in Columbia when John J. Patterson was elected to the United States Senate. Mr. Patterson spoke to me before the election and asked me if I would support him and give him my influence, and I told him I would, in part. Mr. Patterson offered to pay me for my services in the matter. He first tried to get me to use money to obtain votes for him, particularly the votes of my County, and I refused to do that, so far as the using of money was concerned. He said votes could be obtained at about three hundred dollars apiece, and that he would furnish me with the money at about that rate. On my declining this, he said if I would use my influence as an outsider he would satisfy me for my services. He offered me five hundred dollars, and paid me one hundred and fifty dollars in all, as far as I recollect. H. J. Maxwell was Senator, and D. W. McLaurin and Jacob Allman were the Representatives from Marlboro at the time. I talked to Maxwell in favor of Patterson, and told him if he could see his way to support John J. Patterson he could probably make arrangements with Patterson. I think I named three hundred dollars as the figures. I don't know whether Maxwell saw Patterson or not. I know that Worthington and Maxwell had frequent conferences. On the day of election I was in the Senate chamber at the time, and Patterson lacked one vote. Maxwell had voted, I think, for Scott, and some one saw him, and he changed his vote to Patterson, which gave Patterson a majority in the Senate on the second ballot. On the day after the election I called on Patterson for the balance of the amount

promised me—three hundred and fifty dollars; the one hundred and fifty dollars he had advanced. He refused to pay it then, saying that it was not safe for him to do it then, but promised to pay it after awhile. He was abusing the members, saying some of them had swindled him, that they had got their money already from him and were demanding more. I think he was arrested on the night of his election, at the instance of some member or members. I told McLaurin and Allman that Patterson wished their support, and that if they would see Patterson they could make arrangements at three hundred dollars apiece. They declined, and said that they were going to vote for Scott. Worthington saw them afterwards, and had frequent talks with them. Just before the election, they told me that they had changed their minds and were going to vote for Patterson, and they did so. Worthington and myself had frequent conversations during the progress of the election canvass, and would consult me as to certain members, and would state that Patterson was willing to pay; don't remember his specifying amounts. I spoke to the Darlington members of the House, who were Samuel J. Keith and others. I knew Keith; didn't know the others by name, but knew they were members. I said about the same thing to them that I said to the Marlboro members. Some spoke favorably of Patterson and some otherwise. I also spoke to a good many other members in the same terms, but don't know their names. Mr. Bolivar Hayes, who was Treasurer of Lexington County, was here, working for Patterson, and I had been speaking to Eben Hays, a member from Marion, and Mr. Hayes asked me if I had been talking to Eben Hays, and told me he had secured his vote. I then told Mr. Hayes I would not talk with Eben Hays any more. The conversation I had had with Eben Hays was pretty much the same as I had had with the Marlboro and Darlington members. The conversation with Patterson, when he tried to get me to use money to obtain votes for him, and I refused to use the money, took place in one of the rooms in the State Capitol building, down stairs, and no one else was present. The one hundred and fifty dollars was handed to me a day or two before the election, at Patterson's dwelling, and at that time both Patterson and Worthington were present. Worthington was Patterson's right-hand man in the matter, and one of them handed me the money; I don't remember which one. This man Bolivar Hayes was very prominent in the matter. There were other outsiders working for Patterson, but I don't remember their names.

W. L. LEGGETT.

August 16, 1877.

TESTIMONY OF EBEN HAYS.

COLUMBIA, S. C., August 23, 1877.

Eben Hayes, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am a resident of Marion County in this State, and am engaged in farming. I was elected as a member of the Legislature for the Summer session of 1868, and continued during the entire term; thereafter and in 1872 I was again returned and served out the term; I was a member of the Legislature at the time of the election of John J. Patterson to the United States Senate. About one week before the election came off, Patterson sent for me to come and see him; it was late at night, and he and myself had a private chat in a room to ourselves. Patterson said to me that he was depending on me to support him. I said: "Well, you need not do it, for I am not agoing to vote for you." He said: "Why, I thought you were one of my particular friends." I said: "I am your friend, and would rather see you elected than Elliott, but it has already been threatened that if I vote for you, you will be arrested at once for bribery, and I will be subpœnaed, for they say that they know that I will tell the truth, and I am not going to vote for you." Patterson then said to me that he was of the view that I was a poor and needy man, and that although he would not offer me money for my vote that he could help me as a favor any time that I might call on him; that he did not do it as a bribe, that he would not buy any man's vote, but that he would favor me in any way he could. Patterson asked me who would be elected, and I told him he would be, for he could put up more money than any of the balance. Before we separated I again reminded him that I could not vote for him, and told him I wanted a favor of him—that I wanted to borrow forty dollars. He went back and got the money and let me have it. Some time thereafter I gave forty dollars to B. I. Hayes, in the presence of a witness, and told him to give it to Mr. Patterson in payment of that loan of forty dollars. Mr. Hayes brought the money back to me and said that Patterson said that the money was no object to him at that time, and that I could keep it until he and I could arrange. I voted for R. K. Scott. One Mr. Leggett, from Marlboro, said to me that I could get $300 to vote for Patterson.

EBEN HAYS.

TESTIMONY OF HENRY J. MAXWELL.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., October 11, 1877.

Hon. Henry J. Maxwell, being first duly sworn, deposes on oath as follows:

My name is Henry J. Maxwell; I reside at Bennettsville, County of Marlboro, in this State, and am a planter and lawyer. I have held the office of Senator from said County from 1868 until about October 4th, 1877, when I resigned said office. I was a member of the Senate of this State at the time of the election of John J. Patterson to the United States Senate at the session of 1872–73. Prior to the election I was bothered by several of the friends of Patterson, particularly General H. G. Worthington, and by Mr. Patterson himself; both Worthington and Patterson offered me fifteen hundred dollars if I would support Patterson. I gave them no satisfaction, and on the day of election I nominated Governor R. K. Scott for the office of United States Senator, and voted for him on the first ballot in the Senate. On that ballot Patterson lacked one vote of having a majority of the Senate. Between the first and second ballots, General H. G. Worthington spoke to me again urging me to support Patterson, and offering me two thousand dollars if I would change my vote and vote for Patterson on the second ballot. I gave him no satisfaction. When it came my turn to vote on the second ballot, I hesitated, and was about to vote for Scott, but finally I voted for Patterson. During my hesitation some one spoke to me, urging me to vote for Patterson. It had been my intention to vote for Patterson in case I saw that Scott could not be elected, but I did not disclose this intention to any one. A day or two after I was informed that Patterson and Worthington wanted to see me at Patterson's house in Columbia. I went there; I think it was in the evening. I went in and found Patterson and Worthington both there. After a few words of general conversation, Patterson went out of the room and Worthington handed me a package and went out also, and I then came away. After I came out I examined the package and found it consisted of one thousand dollars in United States currency. I have not since received from either Patterson or Worthington any further sum of money for my vote in that election.

H. J. MAXWELL.

October 11, 1877.

TESTIMONY OF BOLIVAR I. HAYES.

Bolivar I. Hayes, sworn, says:

I am a citizen of Lexington County. Remember the time of the election of John J. Patterson to the United States Senate. I was Treasurer of Lexington County under Governor Scott's administration, and was succeeded by my brother, Dr. E. S. J. Hayes, under Moses's administration. I was in Columbia during the canvass and at the time of

the election of John J. Patterson. I do not know of my own knowledge whether Patterson had any money to use in that election. I was Patterson's friend in the matter of his election. Patterson asked me to stay in Columbia as his friend and to do what I could for him. I replied that I was too poor to remain and pay my board and go around here. Patterson said never mind that, your expenses will be paid, or some remark of that kind. I never received a cent from Patterson, or any of his friends, and paid my own expenses. I suggest that the Committee send for W. B. Jones, of Aiken County, and J. W. Lowman, now of the County of Orangeburg, as they may know something of the manner in which Patterson secured his election. I requested them to go and see Patterson, and they did so. W. B. Jones, a member from Aiken County, told witness that Patterson had offered to pay him some money if he would vote for him in the election, and that after he had voted for him Patterson refused and did not pay him. Witness thinks that Jones stated that Patterson was to pay him five hundred dollars. I believe that Patterson used or promised to pay money to secure his election. I believe that he paid members of the General Assembly money to vote for him. I believe that he paid money to secure the vote of Senator Hope, of Lexington. I requested J. W. Lowman to go to the headquarters of Patterson to see Patterson, and I went with him there and left him with Patterson; when Lowman came out I asked him how much he got, and he replied, "I am satisfied." I believed that Patterson had paid him and hence I asked the question. Do not know of my own knowledge that Patterson had paid him. It was reported currently that Senator Hope got money. It was my opinion that Worthington was Patterson's right hand man in his candidacy for the United States Senate. Heard Patterson say that he did not care how much his election would cost him; that he intended to beat the fight, or some expression similar to that. It was believed and understood that Patterson had plenty of money.

BOLIVAR I. HAYES.

COLUMBIA, July 5th, 1877.

TESTIMONY OF E. S. J. HAYES.

Dr. E. S. J. Hayes, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

Am a resident of the County of Lexington in this State, and am physician and planter; was a Representative from that County from 1865 to 1867, and was then in the Senate from 1868 to 1872. From 1872 to 1874 I was Treasurer of that County. Remember the time of Patterson's election to the United States Senate, and passed through

Columbia the day before the election *en route* to Charleston. Don't know of my own knowledge that Patterson used any money to secure his election; have heard that money was used in the election. Talked with W. B. Jones, a member from Aiken County, in reference to the matter, but don't think he ever said anything to me about any pay. Never did speak to Senator Hope about Patterson's election until this evening, but he said nothing about having received any money. Have heard that Senator Hope, from Lexington, sold his vote in that election, but it was only by rumor; do not remember who I heard say so. Have never heard that B. F. Whittemore received any money in connection with Patterson's election. When I went in to Patterson's headquarters Bolivar Hayes and J. W. Lowman were there with me. Nothing was said in my presence about the election for United States Senator; this was the evening before the election took place. Don't remember that I saw Patterson or Worthington during my stay in Columbia. Patterson was on my official bond as County Treasurer and one of the parties named for the position of Senator. I was anxious to see Patterson's election. Bolivar Hayes was one of Patterson's agents in the matter of his election to the United States Senate, for he told me so. He further told me that Patterson used money to secure his election. Bolivar Hayes further said to me that he saw J. W. Lowman come out of Patterson's quarters, and asked him if he was satisfied, and that Lowman replied that he was satisfied with what he got. Bolivar Hayes said to me that he was Patterson's friend in the matter, and would send members to Patterson's headquarters, and that Patterson would send them to some one else to be paid. Some of Patterson's friends or Patterson himself promised to pay Bolivar's expenses while he was here in Patterson's interest, but broke faith and did not do so; Bolivar said so. Heard that Patterson said that his election did not cost him as much as he had expected; that it only cost him about forty-eight thousand dollars; but I do not now recall the name of the person or persons who told me so. Bolivar Hayes told me that Patterson promised to pay him handsomely for assisting him in securing his election. Bolivar further said that Patterson told him if he needed any funds to pay out in the election he could get them, but that if he preferred it he could make the arrangements with the members and then send them to him.

E. S. J. HAYES.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 5th, 1877.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN K. HAYES.

John K. Hayes, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live in the County of Lexington, in this State, and am twenty-three years of age. Am the son of Bolivar I. Hayes, and he lives in the same County. I remember when John J. Patterson was elected to the United States Senate, but I was not in Columbia at the time. My father was in Columbia during the time and most of the time. I think my father was in favor of Patterson's election—heard him say that Patterson was his choice. Have heard frequently that Patterson paid money for his election; have heard that W. B. Jones, a member of the lower house from the County of Aiken, was promised five hundred dollars for voting for Patterson and complained much that he did not receive the money after he had voted for Patterson. Mr. Jones's son told me of this; cannot recall his name. Have heard of a good many that received money for voting for Patterson, but can't think of them now. Heard that Senator Hope, of Lexington, received one thousand dollars; Alonzo Rose told me so; thinks that Senator Jones from Georgetown was one of Patterson's principal canvassers. Heard that Y. J. P. Owens, of Laurens, received money for voting for Patterson, as also did Senator Smalls from Beaufort, and Senator J. M. Smith from Barnwell, and Senator S. A. Swails from Williamsburg. My information was that Senator B. F. Whittemore, of Darlington, received two thousand dollars. I think uncle (Dr. E. S. J. Hayes) told me about Whittemore. Heard that B. A. Bosemon, a member from Charleston, received money for voting for Patterson, and also Bryan, a member of the House; and Joe Crews received two thousand dollars; was told so by Alonzo Rose, of Columbia; heard that A. W. Curtis received money also; don't remember who told me; also Abram Dannerly, a member from Orangeburg; also Hastings Gantt, a member from Beaufort; also J. J. Grant, a member from Charleston, received five hundred dollars, as also William Grant from the same County. Sam Green, from Beaufort, received money also. Thinks that Timothy Hurley, a member from Charleston, was one of Patterson's paymasters—have heard so from half a dozen different persons; heard Dr. E. S. J. Hayes say so. Heard that all the members from Charleston received money; heard that Dr. J. W. Lowman, a member from Lexington, received five hundred dollars; I think my father told me so, it was general chat in his neighborhood. I think I heard of N. B. Myers, of Beaufort; I do not know how much he received. I heard of J. D. Robertson, of Beaufort; do not know how much he received. I think I heard of S. B. Thompson, of Richland. Burt Fallon told me that the people in the settlement were saying that Dr. Lowman received five hundred dollars for his vote for Patterson

and that Hope was honest; and afterwards Dr. Lowman told him that Mr. Hope received one thousand dollars. My father told me that Tim Hurley was one of the paymasters for Patterson. I have heard my father say that Patterson bought his way into the United States Senate. I heard that Patterson had over $100,000 in a Committee room for distribution among the members.

JOHN K. HAYES,

July 5th, 1877.

TESTIMONY OF BOLIVAR I. HAYES.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., July 12, 1877.

Bolivar I. Hayes, further examined, on oath, says:

At the time of Patterson's election, during my stay in Columbia, at his request, my entire expenses in connection with his election, including my personal expenses and expenses incurred in behalf of his election, did not exceed two hundred dollars. I thought that Patterson would compensate me for the services I rendered him in his election, from what he said to me. I misunderstood the question, and say now that I expected him to reimburse my actual expenses and no more. I might have stated to others that I expected compensation, but do not recollect it. When I went with the members of the Legislature to Mr. Patterson's room I was satisfied in my own mind that money was to be used, as in all elections since I was old enough to vote. I did not see money used. When I went with them I left them with him in his private room, except Senator John C. Hope; Col. Patterson was not ready to receive him, and I left him in the outer adjoining room; the others I carried one at a time. I think I carried Mr. Jones and Dr. Lowman together and introduced them to Mr. Patterson; Gen. Worthington was also in the room. I immediately left, they remaining. After a while I met Dr Lowman on the street and asked him how much he got, and he said: "I am perfectly satisfied." Worthington said to me: "Work on, Hayes; do all you can; it will be all right." When I took these men there I believed that they were to be paid for their votes, as in all other elections since my recollection. I believed at the time that it was Mr. Patterson's duty to compensate me above my expenses. I believed that Mr. Patterson would pay my expenses; can't say I believed that he would pay me any more. At the time, I talked with Worthington and others who were working for Patterson; Dr. Moore, brother-in-law of Patterson's, was another; J. M. Smith, from Barnwell, another. Among those I so talked with it was currently reported that Patterson had a

great deal of money with him to use in his election. William B. Jones came to me after the election and said that Worthington had promised him $500 to vote for Col. Patterson, and that he had not complied with his promise, and that he was going to see Col. Patterson for the money. I begged him to wait and leave it to me, and that I would see Gen. Worthington and Col. Patterson and try to get them to comply with the promise. He promised me to wait. I first went to Gen. Worthington, and then to Col. Patterson. They both denied having made any such promise. Jones and Dr. Moore brought up some kind of a suit before Trial Justice Coleman.

B. I. HAYES.

July 12th, 1877.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM B. JONES.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
July 31, 1877.

William B. Jones, being duly sworn, on oath says:

I am a resident of Aiken County, by occupation a farmer. I was a Representative from Aiken County in the session of 1872–73 at the time of the election of John J. Patterson to the United State Senate. Directly I came down here the parties were electioneering and I was introduced to H. G. Worthington, and he told me that he was acting as an agent for Patterson and that if I would vote for Patterson that he would make me a present of $400. There was another man by the name of Dr. Moore (who was Patterson's brother-in-law.) He also found me out, and kept after me to go up to Patterson's office, and I went with him up there. He told me he wanted to give me an introduction, personally, to Patterson. When we got up there Worthington appeared to be rather opposed to Dr. Moore's going there with me, but finally I got to see Patterson, and (I think in Moore's presence, but am not certain,) Patterson, on being introduced, said to me: "I'll do just what Worthington says I'll do in the matter." That is all that I know that transpired at the time. After the election they said nothing to me, nor I to them, about pay. The next session Patterson had his brother-in-law arrested for forging a check (so Moore told me) and had him in jail, and Moore asked me if I remembered what passed in the Senatorial election between me and Patterson and Worthington. He then asked me if he drew it off if I would sign it—the words that had passed; that he wanted to send it to his sister to show what a rascal Patterson was. I told him I would do so. Accordingly he drew it off and read it to me; I signed it, and the next news I knew they had a warrant for Patterson in my name,

and notified me to meet at Trial Justice Coleman's on a certain day. The proceedings afterwards were before the Trial Justice. I was approached on the morning of the day by a party in the State House; I think it was Neagle, but am not certain, and asked to go down to Fine's and see if the matter could be settled by my receiving the money. I refused to have any money or anything to do with settling it. I think I was sent after by a negro also, but I declined to go.

W. B. JONES.

July 31, 1877.

TESTIMONY OF SALLES RANDALL, JR.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 30th, 1877.

S. Randall, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

Am a resident of the town of Aiken, in this State, and am an attorney at law. Was Committee Clerk in the House of Representatives of this State during the time of Lee's administration as Speaker. Was such clerk when John J. Patterson was elected United States Senator, December, 1872. Patterson had headquarters over Fine's; he kept an open house—liquors, wines, cigars, &c.; never saw any money paid by Patterson; heard that it was used; knows that Worthington offered money to W. B. Jones, a member of the House, to vote for Patterson. Worthington was Patterson's general manager and engineered his election; heard Worthington make this offer; don't recollect the amount, but it was some $300 or $400. I heard that R. H. Humbert received money for his vote; also Samuel Keith, Joseph D. Boston. There is no doubt but that Patterson secured his election by money.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

SALLES RANDALL, JR.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN WOOLLEY.

COLUMBIA, S. C, November 7, 1877.

John Woolley, being sworn, says:

That he is a resident of the County of Aiken and has no particular occupation. Was in the city of Columbia at the time of Patterson's election to the United States Senate—was here several days. I advocated the election of Patterson and did all I could for him. I told Augustus Simkins, David Graham and another member from the County of Edgefield that if they would go to H. G. Worthington they could get money, provided they would vote for Patterson. I think I told two of them that

they could get $500 each and the other one $400. H. G. Worthington authorized me to tell them so. It was the general impression that money was being used to secure Patterson's election. Worthington told me that if these members would vote for Patterson the money would be in the bank for them. I was not a member.

JOHN WOOLLEY.

TESTIMONY OF AUGUSTUS SIMKINS.

COLUMBIA, S. C. October 29, 1877.

Augustus Simkins, being duly sworn, says:

That he is a resident of the County of Edgefield and is a farmer by occupation. Was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly in 1872 and served two terms. Did not vote for John J. Patterson for the United States Senate—voted for R. B. Elliott. John Wooley said to me that if I would vote for Patterson then he would insure to me that I would get $500 for my vote. Butler Spears told me that I was a damn fool for not voting for Patterson, for that by so doing I could make $500. John Woolley was the Treasurer of that County under the administration of Gov. Moses, I think. As well as I remember Woolley made the same proposition to David Graham, a member from Edgefield, at the same time that he proposed to me. I think he approached us at the same time.

A. SIMKINS.

TESTIMONY OF DAVID GRAHAM.

COLUMBIA, S. C., October 29th, 1877.

David Graham, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

That he is a resident of the County of Edgefield in this State and is a farmer by occupation. That he was elected to the Legislature in 1872 and served two terms. I did not vote for John J. Patterson for the United States Senate; voted for Harry Noah. John Woolley told me that if I would vote for Mr. Patterson I could get, I think it was, $700. I had a conversation with Gen. Worthington in reference to Patterson's election and he told me that any arrangement that I might make with John Woolley would be carried out. I know that Woolley offered Augustus Simkins $500 to vote for Patterson. John Woolley was ex-Treasurer of the County of Edgefield under the administration of Gov. Moses.

DAVID GRAHAM.

TESTIMONY OF DR. JOHN A. BARKER.

ROOMS OF JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., October 18th, 1877.

Dr. John A. Barker, sworn, says:

I am a resident of Edgefield County. Was a member of the House of Representatives for three terms, commencing in 1870. In the election for United States Senator in 1872 I voted for R. B. Elliott. A short time before the election came on Patterson sent for me to his rooms over Fine's. He was in a room by himself. He said to me: "Now, Doctor, we have always been good friends and I want you to vote for me, and besides there is a certain amount of money to be spent in this election and you would as well have it as any one else. I will spend $75,000 if necessary to secure my election; if you will vote for me I will give you $1,000;" and he wrote his offer down on paper and slipped it towards me on the table so that I could read it. He said, further, "If you will carry two of your delegation, (I think it was Gus. Simkins and John A. Green,) you can get $2,000, and the money will be paid you at the bank as soon as the vote is cast." I told Patterson I would see him again, but I had no other meeting with him until after the election. I had made up my mind to vote for Elliott. H. G. Worthington was an active friend of Patterson, and on the same day after the interview with Patterson he (Worthington) said to me: "Patterson will stand by any promise he may make. If you will vote for him he will give you the $1,000 he promised. I want Patterson elected, for he is my friend, and if he is elected I will get an office under the government."

JOHN A. BARKER.

TESTIMONY OF LAWRENCE CAIN.

COLUMBIA, S. C., October 25, 1877.

Lawrence Cain, being sworn, says:

That he resides at Edgefield Court House and is a farmer; that he served in the General Assembly from 1868 to 1876, inclusive. I was here at the time of J. J. Patterson's election to the United States Senate. Attended the caucuses that were held in connection with the Senatorial contest and advocated the election of R. B. Elliott. On the morning of the election I was approached in reference to the matter by H. G. Worthington, and he offered me $1,500 if I would vote for Patterson, but I declined and voted for Elliott. This offer was made in the Senate chamber.

LAWRENCE CAIN.

TESTIMONY OF PARIS SIMKINS.

ROOMS OF JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
October 18, 1877.

Paris Simkins, sworn, says:

I am a resident of Edgefield County. Was a member of the House of Representatives for two terms, commencing in November, 1872. In the election for United States Senator I voted for R. B. Elliott. Sometime before the election I was at Patterson's headquarters, over Fine's, when he (Patterson) approached me and inquired of me if he could speak to me confidentially. I replied yes. He then opened up the question of the Senatorial election, and said that he wanted the support of the Edgefield delegation and that the best way to get it was through my influence; said that he wanted it not only for the votes it would give him, but more particularly for the effect it would have in the election, for it was Elliott's stronghold. He offered me $1,000 to vote for him. I declined his offer. This was the only conversation I and Patterson had on this subject.

P. SIMKINS.

TESTIMONY OF A. L. SINGLETON.

COLUMBIA, S. C., November 7, 1877.

A. L. Singleton, being sworn, says:

That he resides in the town of Sumter and am at present a Deputy United States Marshal. Was elected to the Legislature in 1870 and served one term. Was here when Patterson was elected to the United States Senate, but was not a member of the House at that time. I was employed by H. G. Worthington and W. H. Gardner, two of Patterson's friends, to remain here and electioneer for Patterson. The arrangement was that I should see the members and send them to Worthington, and that he "would take care of them." It was understood that to "take can of them" meant to pay them for their votes. A. W. Hough, a member from Kershaw, went to see Worthington at my suggestion, and, when he came down I asked him if he did not find that what I said was all right. He answered "Yes, I am all right," and that he found it just as I told him. I sent R. D. Gaither, a member from Kershaw, also to see Patterson and he expressed no dissatisfaction. I also sent Clem Wilson and Butler Spears, members from my County, to see Worthington, and Wilson expressed satisfaction. He said so to me as he came out of the room where Worthington was paying up the members the next morning after the election. Worthington was in one room and Patterson was in the other, and the doorkeeper, Warren Minton, would not allow any one

to go in that was not a member. It was generally understood that Patterson used money to secure his election. The general price for each member was $200. Patterson could not have been elected without the use of money, in my judgment.

A. L. SINGLETON.

TESTIMONY OF J. C. WILSON.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., October 19, 1877.

J. C. Wilson, being duly sworn, deposes on oath as follows:

My name is James Clem Wilson. I reside in the town of Mayesville, County of Sumter, and I am, by occupation, a school teacher. I was a member of the House of Representatives from the County of Sumter from November, 1872, to March, 1874. I voted for John J. Patterson for United States Senate. I met him at the State House, in the lobby, and conversed with him concerning his election. I told him I favored General Elliott. He, Patterson, then said Elliott had no money; that Scott was offering (as he understood) one hundred dollars for each vote given him (Scott); that he, Patterson, was giving three hundred dollars for votes, and that I should receive that amount if I voted for him. I did not agree to do so. He then left me and commenced talking with other members. On the day of the election for United States Senator I kept a roll of the House and the number votes given each candidate. My name was the third to the last on the roll, and when called by the Clerk I saw that Patterson had a majority of the votes and was elected. I then voted for him. Some time after the election I met him (Patterson) on the street and asked him if he intended to give me anything for my vote, as he promised. He told me he was under no obligation to me, as I did not promise to vote for him. I never mentioned the matter to him again.

J. C. WILSON.

October, 19, 1877.

TESTIMONY OF BUTLER SPEARS.

COLUMBIA, S. C., November 21, 1877.

Butler Spears, being sworn, says:

That he resides in Sumter County, and is now the jailor of that County. Was elected to the Legislature in 1872 and served one term. Voted for John J. Patterson for the United States Senate, but received

no money for my vote. I was under obligations to Patterson for a favor he had done me influencing an appointment for me, and I availed myself of this opportunity to return the favor. I do not doubt that I could have received money for my vote for him, as I was certain that he used money to secure his election. I electioneered for Patterson and would send members to him, and told them that he "would take care of them," and by that I meant for them to understand that he would pay them.

B. SPEARS.

TESTIMONY OF R. S. TARLETON.

October, 3, 1877.

R. S. Tarleton, sworn, says:

Resides in Colleton County. Was a member of the Legislature (House) for four years, commencing in 1870. Voted for John J. Patterson. The first man spoke to me about Patterson's election was H. G. Worthington. He told me that if I would vote for Patterson that I would get something. I did vote for him. After the election a page came to me and handed me an envelope from Mr. Worthington; in the envelope was $75. A message was also sent me by the page that I must go that night to Patterson's house. I did not go that night, but went the next in company with Dannerly, of Orangeburg. When we got there I told Patterson what message I had received from Worthington, and he, Patterson, said all right. Patterson went up stairs to his company and we left. After that I called on Worthington at the Custom House for some more money, and he told me that thing had gone up.

R. S. TARLETON.

TESTIMONY OF ABRAM DANNERLY.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
September 26, 1877.

Abram Dannerly, being duly sworn, deposes on oath, and says:

My name is Abram Dannerly. I reside in Orangeburg County and am by occupation a farmer. I was a member of the House of Representatives in 1872–73 and 1873–74, and the extra session of 1873. I was a member of the House when John J. Patterson was elected United States Senator in December, 1872, and voted for Patterson in that election. I came up to Columbia shortly before the session and I met J. L. Jamison, the Senator, and Patterson in the street, and Jamison intro-

duced Patterson to me. Patterson said he was a candidate for the United States Senate and hoped I would vote for him. I told him I hadn't made up my mind. He told me that if I voted for him I wouldn't regret it; that he would give me some money if I voted for him, as he saw I was needy. He said he had $50,000 or $60,000 to spend on the election, and that if I didn't believe it to go to Worthington, who was his agent. Jamison was standing about ten steps off, and called to him, and said something to Patterson, and then Patterson called me up, and we then went to Hardy Solomon's Bank and saw a man named Jacobs, and Patterson got fifty dollars from him and gave it to me. Jamison and myself then left the bank, but before leaving Jamison counted the money and each of us took half of it. I was boarding with J. L. Jamison, and we went up to Patterson's rooms, over Fine's, that night, and Patterson and Worthington were there, and Patterson told me that if I would vote for him I would get four hundred dollars, and he told me then, and afterwards at different times, to electioneer and get as many to vote for him as I could, as he heard I was pretty good at electioneering, and told me to tell the members that he would pay them. He did not name any particular amount that he would pay. On the morning of the election I saw Gen. Worthington at Fine's and he said that I must be sure to vote for Patterson, and get all I could to vote for him, and that he would see that I got the four hundred dollars. After the election, the day after, Gen. Worthington handed me twenty-five dollars in the State House on the lower floor, near the statue of Washington. I was very angry about it, and told him then, and afterwards, that what I got didn't amount to anything. About two weeks after the election I and Robert Tarleton, from Colleton, went to Patterson's house to see him, as Tarleton said Patterson owed him some money too for voting for him. We saw Patterson and told him that we had come for what he had promised, and he said that Mackey and Whittemore and some one else was there, and he was busy, but offered us some liquor and cigars and went up stairs, saying he would see us again. I have never met him but once since, and neither Patterson nor Worthington ever paid me any more money on the election.

his
ABRAM ⋈ DANNERLY.
mark.

Witness:

S. DIBBLE,
JOHN R. COCHRAN,
GERHARD MULLER.

TESTIMONY OF W. H. FRAZIER.

OCTOBER 3, 1875.

W. H. Frazier:

Resides in Colleton. Was member of the House of Representatives for 1872 and 1873, and 1873 and 1874. I voted for John J. Patterson. I was first an Elliott man, but he made me mad. I do not recollect that Patterson or Worthington said anything to me before the election. After the election I heard that Holmes, of my delegation, had been paid for all my delegation, and that Smalls had been paid some $8,000 for the Beaufort delegation to vote for Patterson. I went to Holmes, and he denied it. I then went to Worthington, and he paid me something less than $250; the exact amount I do not recollect. Worthington led me to believe that he had paid Holmes. I have a note* from Holmes, in his own handwriting, asking me to keep still on this Patterson matter. Elliott insulted me, the night before the election, by saying that the colored people were selling out their race for money to Patterson. The way I found out that Holmes was paid was through Joe Crews and Abram Dannerly. Crews also told me that Smalls had got $8,000 for the Beaufort delegation. I was paid my money in the presence of Petty, of Charleston.

W. H. FRAZIER.

Continued:

Before the election, I heard from members that Patterson was buying votes; that leading men were receiving five and six hundred dollars each. Petty told me this, and that he was to get $300, and after the election I saw him receive it from H. G. Worthington. Wallace, of Union, also told me about it; I mean the colored Wallace; his name is John Wallace.

W. H. FRAZIER.

*[COPY OF NOTE.]

MR. FRASIER—I advise you to keep still, and you will be *doing* (?) what is required.

A. P. HOLMES.

TESTIMONY OF SAMUEL GREEN.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., September 26, 1877.

Hon. Samuel Green, being duly sworn, deposes on oath as follows:

My name is Samuel Green; residence, Beaufort, S. C., and I am by occupation a farmer. I was elected a member of the House of Repre-

sentatives, and was a member of the House from 1870 to 1875, when I resigned, and was elected to a vacancy in the Senate occasioned by the resignation of Robert Smalls, and have been a member of the Senate ever since, and am still a member of the Senate. I was a member of the House at the time of the election of John J. Patterson to the United States Senate in 1872. I voted for John J. Patterson, as did the Beaufort delegation. The only interview with Worthington on the subject was the day before the election, when I made a bet of a suit of clothes with Samuel J. Lee that Elliott wouldn't receive 40 votes, and I made a bet with General H. G. Worthington, who bet that Patterson would not be elected on the first ballot and I bet that he would. I do not recollect the exact amount of the bet; it was, I think, about forty or fifty dollars. Worthington said that he believed Patterson would be elected, but not on the first ballot. Patterson was elected on the first ballot the next day and I went right off and collected my bets from Worthington and Lee. Worthington paid me the bet in cash on the day of the election. I understood the bet with Worthington to mean that Patterson would be elected without the two houses coming together to ballot jointly. Some time after Patterson's arrest about the charge of using bribery in his election I met Patterson on Main street, and I remarked to him that it was understood that he paid the members to vote for him, and that it was a shame that I got nothing from him and had to bear the name of receiving a bribe; that it was cold and I thought he might make me a present of an overcoat, as I had no money. Patterson stopped in with me at Kinard & Wiley's, and Patterson said: "Let Mr. Green have an overcoat and charge it to me." I got an overcoat, which cost, as well as I recollect, forty-five dollars. They had overcoats as high as a hundred dollars, but I liked this one better, and so selected it at $45.

SAMUEL GREEN.

September 26th, 1877.

TESTIMONY OF HASTINGS GANTT.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., October 19, 1877.

Hastings Gantt, being further examined, deposes on oath as follows:

I was a member of the House from the County of Beaufort at the time of John J. Patterson's election to the United States Senate. Gov. R. K. Scott was my choice, and I only voted for Mr. Patterson when I saw all the members of my delegation were going that way. Mr. Patterson spoke to me about voting for him, and said if my man's chances were slim why

not vote for him; that he would take care of his friends. I told him I expected to vote for Gov. Scott.

HASTINGS GANTT.

TESTIMONY OF GEORGE REED.

COLUMBIA, S. C., November 7, 1877.

G. A. Reed, being sworn, says:

That he is a resident of Beaufort County. Was elected to the Legislature in 1872, and served one term. Was re-elected in 1876, and am now a member. Voted for John J. Patterson for the United States Senate, but received no consideration whatever for my vote, and no one offered to pay me anything for my vote for him. Was informed by Joseph Cohen that A. C. Davis represented himself as G. A. Reed and received money on Patterson's election.

GEORGE A. REED.

TESTIMONY OF GEORGE BOLIVER.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
ORANGEBURG, S. C., August 27, 1877.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
COUNTY OF ORANGEBURG.

Before me personally came George Boliver and made oath: That he was in Columbia, one day, a short time before the election of John J. Patterson to the United States Senate; that at that time deponent had a short conversation with General H. G. Worthington, just in front of Fine's store, on Main street, on the right hand side of the street as you go from the State House towards the Columbia Hotel; that Worthington questioned deponent as to how the Orangeburg delegation would vote in the Senatorial election. Deponent answered that the delegation was badly split up, and some of them would vote for R. B. Elliott. Worthington said that there was no use to vote for Elliott; that a negro couldn't be elected, and it wouldn't do to elect one, as the pressure in the Senate of the United States was against it, and that they might as well vote for Patterson, as he would be elected anyhow, and he would pay them as much as anybody else would. The conversation was interrupted and was never renewed. Deponent used no influence in the matter.

GEO. BOLIVER.

Sworn to before me this 27th August, 1877.

I. L. HEIDTMAN, Notary Public.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN DIX.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., November 9, 1877.

John Dix, being duly sworn, deposes on oath as follows:

My name is John Dix. I reside in the County of Orangeburg and am by occupation a farmer. I was a member of the House of Representatives, from 1872 to 1874, from the County of Orangeburg. At the time of the election of John J. Patterson to the United States Senate, I was spoken to by Warren Minton, who said Mr. Patterson wanted to see me. He said Mr. Patterson would be a friend to me, and there would be a chance to make something he reckoned. I declined to go, as he was not my candidate. I heard it generally spoken among the members that Patterson was buying his way to the United States Senate.

his
JOHN ⋈ DIX,
mark.

Witnesses:

J. C. SHEPPARD,
S. DIBBLE,
GERHARD MULLER,
JOHN R. COCHRAN.

TESTIMONY OF HENRY RILEY.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
August 10, 1877.

Henry Riley, Esq., being duly sworn, deposes on oath and says:

My residence is at Branchville, County of Orangeburg. Am by occupation a storekeeper. Was a member of the House of Representatives, sessions of 1872–73 and 1873–74. At the session of 1872–73, came up the day before the session began; went from the depot with others to Mr. Fine's. Patterson's headquarters, as a candidate for the United States Senate, were up stair sover Fine's. A good many members were there, and General Worthington was there. Liquors and cigars were there. The talk was mostly about Patterson's election—Honest John Patterson some called him. That was my first experience of the Legislature. They drank Patterson's health. They said: "Now, all that are in favor of Mr. Patterson's election to the Senate come and drink." I drank with the others. I had little or no money, and I asked some how I must do. Some of the members told me to see General Worthington. I saw him privately and asked him to lend me twenty-five

dollars. He handed me the money in cash and put it down on a slip of paper. I didn't sign the paper. I told him I'd return it when I got my pay. When I got my pay I told him I could pay him back, and he said that he would make me a present of it. Abram Dannerly had more to do with Worthington than I did—talked with him more. In Patterson's election, Sam Green was active for Patterson. Warren Minton was Patterson's waiting-man at his headquarters over Fine's and would invite the members in.

H. RILEY.

August 10th, 1877.

TESTIMONY OF J. FELDER MYERS.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., September 12th, 1877.

J. Felder Myers, Esq., being duly sworn, deposes on oath as follows:

J. Felder Myers is my name; residence in Orangeburg, S. C. I was a member of the Legislature from Orangeburg County for the sessions of 1872–73 and 1873–74. The election of John J. Patterson to the office of United States Senator was during the first of these sessions, in December, 1872. A short time before the said election Gen. H. G. Worthington came to me and said that Patterson wanted to see me; that Patterson had some money for the boys who would vote for him. I don't recollect positively whether Worthington named any specific amount or not. Worthington, on several occasions, urged me to go and see Patterson. I called on Patterson at his rooms over where Fine used to keep and was ushered into Patterson's private room by Gen. Worthington. There were several in the room at the time; don't remember who, except that Senator Jamison, of Orangeburg, was one. Patterson asked them to go out, as he desired to see me on private business. They went out and Patterson and myself remained in the room. Patterson began the conversation by speaking of the excitement over the approaching election of United States Senator, and said he had euchred Scott and some others in some railroad transactions. I think he mentioned the Greenville Railroad for one; and that while they didn't expect to be elected, they were trying to make him spend as much money as possible. That he was ready to spend the money, and as the members of the Legislature had had to spend a good deal to get here, he didn't expect them to vote for him for nothing. He said he had Senator Jamison, and that he thought if he could get me he would secure the House delegation. He then asked me if I would vote for him, and I told him I had not thought over the matter yet, but I would give him an answer before the election.

He then said that if I made up my mind to vote for him he had five hundred dollars for me, and to call in and get it, and to bring the House delegation from Orangeburg along with me if I could. I then left him. I saw him again on the morning of the day before the election; he was in company with Worthington. I think I told him I had made up my mind not to vote for him. He said that he had the Orangeburg Senator and the balance of the members from Orangeburg, and that I had better come over with the rest. He renewed the offer of five hundred dollars if I would do so. I declined the offer. At the election I voted for R. K. Scott. Besides the five hundred dollars, at the first interview Patterson also told me we, *i. e.* his Orangeburg supporters, could have the control of the postoffice at Orangeburg if he was elected.

J. FELDER MYERS.

September 12, 1877.

TESTIMONY OF P. R. RIVERS.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., August 13, 1877.

Prince R. Rivers, being duly sworn, deposes on oath as follows:

My name is Prince R. Rivers; residence is at Hamburg, S. C., and my occupation is that of a farmer at present. I was a member of the House of Representatives from 1868 until 1874—six years. I held the office of Trial Justice from 1868 till about the first day of June, 1877. As to Patterson's election to United States Senate, Patterson came to me and said: "Rivers, I and you have been good old friends." I told him yes. He said: "I want you to vote for me and I'll do right by you." I told him I couldn't vote for him. He asked me why. I told him in the first place he never voted in the State since he had been here in the State, and that Governor Scott was my preference, because he remained here, voted here, and spent his money here. I told him I'd try and beat him by fair means if I can. After the election I went to Patterson's headquarters in the Fine building where the members were gathered and drank champagne with them, and saw them gonig into Patterson's private room, one after another, to get their pay. I am satisfied that was what was going on, for it was done in the usual style. The next day I heard some of the members complaining that they did not get as much from Patterson as he had paid others. I would laugh at them about *that*, and they would laugh at me for being defeated. They didn't like anything from me. I was surprised at the sudden change of the members in twenty-four hours. Members who just the night before the night of the election were Scott and Elliott men I saw going to Patter-

son's headquarters the next morning before the House met, but I did not feel uneasy because I didn't think they could be changed; but when the vote was taken I was completely surprised at the change.

P. R. RIVERS.

August 13th, 1877.

TESTIMONY OF W. B. NASH.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., October 13, 1877.

Hon. W. B. Nash, being further examined, deposes on oath as follows:

I was in the State Senate at the time of the election of John J. Patterson to the United States Senate, on the tenth day of December, 1872. Patterson approached me before the election and said he wanted me to vote for him as he was going to get the votes of the members of the House from Richland, and he wanted the whole delegation complete. "You know, Nash, I never go back on my friends when they stand by me." He went on to argue against the sending of Elliott or Scott. He knew that I was a strong Elliott man, as I had told him so, and had also told him if I couldn't elect Elliott, I would go for Scott, as I didn't think he was a representative man. He had never been in public life down here, and was nothing but a lobbyist in my opinion; and this was my reason for not supporting him. I did not say this to him, but merely said to him that I didn't think he was a representative man of the party. Afterwards General John B. Dennis came to me, and, after talking to me for some time, said to me that he had been requested to inquire of me whether I would change from Elliott to Patterson for five thousand dollars. I told him no; John Patterson hasn't got money enough for me to vote for him. I want a colored man to go, and if that couldn't be done, I expect to vote for Scott. In addition, I had several conversations with General H. G. Worthington before the election, who made me no direct offer of money, but simply said old Pat. would take care of his friends. At the election I voted for R. B. Elliott. Several came to me on the floor of the Senate to get me to change my vote, but I refused. While the funding Bill was up for discussion (the Bill to reduce the volume of the public debt, &c.,) at the sessions of 1873 and of 1873–74, a number of the holders of the revenue bond scrip were here in Columbia trying to get the Legislature to provide for it, and they tried to introduce it by amendment into the funding Bill, but the colored Senators, most of them, had a caucus and determined that they couldn't afford to support it, in view of the coming campaign of 1874. During that time I had a con-

versation with John J. Patterson, in which he said that some of the friends of the measure were down on him because they didn't think he took as much interest in the measure as he ought to take. That he had disposed of his scrip, as he had used the money to pay for his election to the United States Senate; that it had cost him forty thousand dollars to be elected, and it had broke him pretty much. That he had to give a mortgage to Baldwin on his property to raise money. That he wasn't personally interested in the scrip, except that he wanted the men paid that he had disposed of his scrip to; and that he thought it was right that they should be paid.

W. B. NASH.

TESTIMONY OF J. T. GILMORE.

ROOMS INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., September 29, 1877.

John T. Gilmore, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

That he is a resident of Richland County and of the State aforesaid, a farmer by occupation. Was elected a member of the House of Representatives during the year 1872 from the County of Richland, and served during the sessions of 1872 and 1873, 1873 and 1874. Voted for John J. Patterson as United States Senator. Met Patterson in Columbia a few days before the General Assembly met in the Fall of 1872. Patterson spoke to me and called me by name. Said to him he had the advantage of me, when he informed his name was Patterson; said to me: "Old fellow, you don't look like a member of the Legislature; you ought to have on good clothes." I replied, "I am not able to buy them." He (Patterson) then turned to General John B. Dennis and said: "John, we must get him a suit of clothes; take him up to Swaffield's and fix him up;" which was done. General Worthington was the first man to make any proposition concerning my voting for Patterson; asked me who I was going to vote for—if I would support his man. Told him I would vote for any man as against Elliott. Worthington replied: "That's right; damn it, he hasn't any money; we have plenty." At the same time he invited me to attend a caucus, and said: "Damn it, we are going to tell you fellows how much we can give you to-night." I attended the caucus. On my arrival I found Mr. Wolfe, of Lancaster, speaking in favor of Patterson. Several others spoke in his favor. While there I was asked to speak; I declined and stated that I did not know the object of the caucus. Some one said: "We mean business to-night." I then said: "If you mean business, let's get at it and not have any speaking about it." Mr. Black, a member of the House, called me aside and asked me if I was going to support Patterson; told him

I thought I would; advised me not to promise to vote for him for less than three hundred and fifty dollars; said I was green to agree to vote for him without pay. Was shown in a private room where Patterson and Worthington were seated. Worthington said: "Are you going to support our man Patterson?" I replied: "I don't know; think I will." He said: "By God, I don't want any thinking; we have two matters coming up and we want you to support them." Said Patterson's election was one, and if I would support him I would receive three hundred and fifty dollars for it. I then agreed to vote for him, but thought it advisable to have Patterson tell me how much I was to receive. Talked to Patterson; he asked me how much Worthington promised me. I told him. He said it was all right and I would get it; said we must be careful, as we were watched. On my arrival Patterson asked me who my friend was that came with me; told him it was Mr. Hopkins. He (Patterson) then said no one could be there but members and advised me to be careful. I voted for him but did not go to see him at once. Several days after that I met him (Patterson) on the street. He said: "Damn it, old fellow, I haven't met you since my election." I replied: "Well, you were in trouble about being arrested, and I thought I would not trouble you until it was over." He said: "It is all right now; come up this evening at eight o'clock." I did so, and found Mr. Patterson and Worthington in the room. Worthington said: "There is a letter for you on the table." I picked it up, put it in my pocket. After leaving the house I opened it and found it contained one hundred dollars in United States currency. I never received the remainder promised. Patterson informed me afterwards that the other measure he and Worthington wanted me to support was a Bill to pay the Blue Ridge scrip. I declined to support it. I complained to one or two persons that Patterson had not paid me in full. S. B. Thompson was one, I think.

J. T. GILMORE.

TESTIMONY OF EVERIDGE CAIN.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., October 15, 1877.

Everidge Cain, being further examined, deposes on oath as follows:

I was a member from the County of Abbeville in December, 1872, at the time John J. Patterson was elected United States Senator, and voted for him. I was electioneered by a good many. I told H. G. Worthington that I intended to support Scott, and, in the meantime, while I was talking with Worthington, Patterson came up and said: "You had better support me; I can do more for you in Congress than Scott can." I re-

marked that I had promised to vote for Scott and was under obligations to him, as he had lent me one hundred and seventy-five dollars, and that Scott had my note for that amount. Patterson said that he would lift that note if I would support him. I consented to do so. Patterson also mentioned the names of several who had promised to vote for him and said he had a majority, but he wanted to make it sure. Scott afterwards told me that the note was settled, and it has never come against me. This conversation with Patterson and Worthington was at Fine's. I think it was up stairs at Patterson's headquarters.

EVERIDGE CAIN.

TESTIMONY OF J. D. BOSTON.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., October 16, 1877.

J. D. Boston, being duly sworn, deposes on oath as follows:

My name is Joseph D. Boston. I reside in the town of Newberry and am by profession a lawyer. Was a member of the House of Representatives from 1868 to 1875, inclusive. Was a member in December, 1872. Did not vote for John J. Patterson. In the Fall of 1872 I was hard pressed for money and made application to various parties for a loan and failed. I then wrote John J. Patterson, who was at that time Vice President of the Greenville Railroad Company and resided in Columbia. In a few days thereafter I received a check from him on the bank at Newberry for $50. When I came to Columbia for the session I attended the caucuses of General Elliott's friends and made up my mind to vote for him (Elliott). The day before the election came off I saw Patterson on the street and he inquired of me if I was going to vote for him. I told him no; that I would vote for Elliott. He replied that he had always been a good friend of mine; had given me a free pass on the railroad and had loaned me $50. I told him that the loan of $50 was a business transaction and that I intended to repay that. He replied that he did not want it. He then said that if I would vote for him he would give me $300 in addition; that he intended to beat Elliott if it cost him $50,000; that he had procured a sufficient number of votes at from $200 to $300 each to do it; that I had better swing into line, and that I would get what he said for it and I would be then, like the other boys, cared for. I told him I could not do so; that I would vote for Elliott. The day after the election Patterson told me that I must pay him the $50 I had borrowed from him. I replied that I would do so at any time he would designate. He said: "Well, pay it to H. G. Worthing-

ton and not to me." I did as he directed; paid it to Worthington, who called on me for it, and I have his receipt for the money in my possession.

JOSEPH D. BOSTON.

TESTIMONY OF NELSON DAVIES.

ROOMS INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., October 18, 1877.

Nelson Davies, being sworn, says:

He resides in York County; occupation grocer; was a member of the House of Representatives for the County of York during the years 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875 and 1876. Voted for John J. Patterson for the United States Senate. My first conversation with Patterson in reference to his election was in his headquarters over Fine's. No one else was present. Patterson asked me to vote for him. I made him no answer. He then stated that it cost all the members considerable money to carry the elections in their Counties, and he was willing to give to the men who voted for him something, and he proposed to pay me three hundred dollars for my vote. I did not consent. He then proposed to give me five hundred dollars if the other members of my delegation did not cost him too much. I told him I would see about it. After that I met him at a caucus and informed him I would vote for him, which, as I have before stated, I did. The evening after Judge Carpenter was elected I met Patterson on the corner near where an old palmetto tree stood. He asked me to go home with him. On the way I mentioned Judge Carpenter's election. He (Patterson) said: "That has settled the whole damned fuss," (meaning, as I supposed, his arrest and persecution in reference to his election.) After we arrived at his home he carried me in a private room and asked me if three hundred dollars would satisfy me for the present. I replied: "Yes." He then handed me a roll of money, which I counted after I reached my boarding house, and I found it was three hundred dollars in United States currency. Two years after that he paid me one hundred dollars more on the same account, which was paid in South Carolina Railroad money, all in one dollar bills. This was during the time the convention met and nominated Chamberlain for Governor. The last named amount was paid to me in a room adjoining the office of Chamberlain & Melton, over the National Bank.

NELSON DAVIES.

TESTIMONY OF B. H. NERLAND.

ROOMS INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., November 7, 1877.

B. H. Nerland, being duly sworn, deposes as follows:

That he resides in the County of Barnwell; by occupation a planter. Was a member of the House of Representatives for four years commencing in 1870; was a member of the House of Representatives when John J. Patterson was elected United States Senator; voted for him. Some time before the election I had a conversation with Patterson on Main street, when he proposed to give me five hundred dollars if I would support him for the Senate. I agreed to do so. After the election, say a week or ten days, I called at his house for the money. He then requested me to call again. I am certain Dr. John Barker went with me. I called again. Dr. John Barker went with me the second time. Patterson was at home and referred me to General Worthington, his agent, who paid me three hundred dollars. I never received any more, though Patterson told me he would pay the remainder.

B. H. NERLAND.

TESTIMONY OF O. R. LEVY.—CONTINUED.

ROOMS OF JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
October 16, 1877.

O. R. Levy, recalled:

In the election of United States Senator I voted first for Chief Justice Moses, and then changed my vote to John J. Patterson. I made this change at the request of Governor Moses, whom I was anxious to please, as I held my office of Trial Justice under him. After the election I went with B. H. Nerland to Patterson's house; he told me that he was after the money which Patterson had promised him for his vote; it was at night. He did not get the money the first night. I did not go in the house, but Nerland did, and came out and told me that he was not paid, and said: "By G—d, if I do not get it I will blow on him." The next night I went with him again. I did not go in the house, but Nerland did, and soon came out with a large roll of money in his hand and said that he had got it, and asked me to go and eat oysters with him.

O. R. LEVY.

TESTIMONY OF R. M. SMITH.

COLUMBIA, S. C., August 21, 1877.

R. M. Smith, being sworn, says:

I live at Reedville, Spartanburg County, in this State, and am a physician by profession, but am farming at this time. I was a member of the Legislature from the year 1868 to 1876. I was a member at the time Patterson was elected to the United States Senate. A few days before the day of the election Patterson sent for me to come to his head-quarters. I went to his rooms over Fine's building and saw Patterson. He begun a conversation about the pending election and asked me if I could vote for him. I told him I could not, and he asked me if any of the Democratic members would vote for him. I told him I thought not; that we had had several caucuses about the matter and had agreed not to vote for him, and assigned the reason that we had heard that he was using corrupt means to secure his election, and that we could not vote for a man that would use such means. He replied that he would be glad to get some of our votes. That he was going to be elected; that he would be elected if it cost him dollars—I forget the amount, but it was a large sum. On the night before the election I met Patterson on the street as I was going to a meeting of a Committee and asked him: "Colonel, how are Senatorial matters running?" He said: "Pretty hard; can't you do something for me—can't you get me some votes?" I replied: "My side of the House will not support you, in my judgment." Patterson replied: "You shall not lose anything by it if you could get me some votes." I asked him what he meant by that. He replied: "I mean by that that I will give you three hundred dollars for every vote you will get for me." I replied: "That is damned cheap, even to a man that was in the business." I did not propose to enter into the negotiations. I never had an interview with Patterson after that in regard to the matter.

R. M. SMITH.

TESTIMONY OF S. S. BRIDGES.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., October 31st, 1877.

S. S. Bridges, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

He resides in Newberry County and farmer by occupation. Was elected to the House of Representatives in 1872 and served two terms. I was a member of the House at the time of the election of John J. Patterson to the United States Senate. I did not vote for him. I voted

for Gen. R. B. Elliott. Being short, I borrowed $50 from Gen. H. G. Worthington. On the morning of the election Worthington came to me and asked me if I was going to vote for John J. Patterson, and I told him no. He then said: "If you will vote for him I will give you the money which you borrowed," and also laid an envelope on my desk, which he said contained money, and that he would also give me that. After the election Worthington came to me and demanded the money which I borrowed, and which I repaid him.

S. S. BRIDGES.

TESTIMONY OF CHARLES H. SIMMES.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., September 26th, 1877.

Charles H. Simmes, being duly sworn, deposes on oath as follows:

My name is Charles H. Simmes. I reside in the County of Chester. I am by occupation a farmer. I was a member of the House of Representatives in 1872–73 and in 1873–74. I was a member of the House of Representatives at the time of the election of John J. Patterson to the United States Senate. I had no conversation with Patterson about his election prior to its coming on, but was introduced to him after the election at the room over Fine's. A few days before the election Prince Young, then a member from Chester, and now dead, introduced me to Gen. H. G. Worthington in the lobby at the capitol. Gen. Worthington asked me who I was going to vote for. I told him I thought I would vote for Elliott. Worthington said that Elliott was already elected to Congress, and it would cost the State a good deal to elect another man in his place. I was in a hurry to go into the House, so the conversation was very short. On the next day I met Gen. Worthington at the State House again, and I told him that I thought I would vote for Patterson. Worthington said to me that if I voted for Patterson I would lose nothing by it. On the same day, just before seeing Gen. Worthington, Prince Young told me that he was to get three hundred dollars for voting for Patterson, and that each one that voted for him would get the same amount. I voted for Patterson at the election. About three days after the election Prince Young gave me forty dollars, which he said he had got from Worthington for me; and about a week after that Prince Young brought me an envelope, which had in it one hundred dollars, and told that it was on account of Patterson's election. I asked him where he got it, and he said it was from Gen. Worthington for me for voting for Senator Patterson. That was all that I got. Afterwards I

asked Prince Young for the balance, saying that I understood I was to get three hundred dollars, and Prince Young said that that was all he had got for me and that I couldn't get any more. So I never bothered any more about it. The envelope with the $100 was not sealed.

CHARLES SIMMES.

September 26, 1877.

TESTIMONY OF JAMES YOUNG.

ROOMS OF JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., October 17, 1877.

James Young, a citizen of Laurens County, being sworn, says:

I was a member of the House of Representatives from 1872 to 1876, inclusive. I voted for Elliott for United States Senator when John J. Patterson was elected. Patterson never spoke to me about his election; H. G. Worthington did, and offered me $300 to vote for Patterson; said that was what he was paying for votes. Many of the members who voted for Patterson twitted me, and said I would be left out in the cold. I voted for Elliott because I regarded him as competent and because he belonged to our own race, and thought it a shame to go back on him. Patterson kept open rooms over Fine's building, on Main street.

JAMES YOUNG.

TESTIMONY OF GLOSTER HOLLAND.

COLUMBIA, S. C., August 7, 1877.

Gloster Holland, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

Am a resident of Aiken County, S. C. Was a member of the Legislature during the years 1872, 1873, 1874 and 1875. Was here when Patterson was elected to the United States Senate, but I did not vote for for him. I was informed that Patterson used money to accomplish his election. I was approached by one Warren Minton, one of Patterson's supporters, to vote for him; Minton told me if I would vote for Patterson I would get $300, and that Mr. Worthington would pay me as soon as the election was over. Prince Rivers was here while I was a member. Have seen the furniture in his house, but knew nothing about it. Ben Middleton, a member from Barnwell, told me he was approached and was offered $300 to vote for Patterson. I was offered $500 to vote for R. K. Scott for the United States Senate; C. J. Houston offered me the money; he told me I could get the money. I know John Williams; he resides in Hamburg, Aiken County. I know Mr. Salles Randall, and

have had a conversation with him about these matters, and told him something upon mere information, and not positively. Williams and myself boarded at George Richmond's, in this city; Prince Rivers was there also; we had separate rooms. The rooms of Prince Rivers and John Williams were furnished with carpets, window curtains, sofas, and probably a stove in each; I do not know positively, but I am nearly certain that this furniture was paid for with the State's money.

G. H. HOLLAND.

COLUMBIA, S. C., August 7, 1877.

TESTIMONY OF C. D. HAYNE.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., October 15, 1877.

C. D. Hayne, being further examined, deposed on oath as follows:

I was State Senator from the County of Aiken when John J. Patterson was elected to the United States Senate in December, 1872. Patterson was a candidate for the Senate of the United States and offered me one thousand dollars if I would vote for him and use my influence in his favor. He made me this offer at his headquarters over Fine's; several persons were in the room at the time, and among them was Salles Randall, of Aiken; but Patterson's conversation with me was held in one corner of the room privately, and I do not know whether the others heard the offer or not, excepting H. G. Worthington, who was just the same as Patterson in my estimation. Patterson, however, as it appeared to me, did not attempt to conceal that he was running the election on his money. He said to me: "Hayne, I would like you to vote for me." I told him: "You know I can't do that." He said: "I know you are a friend of Elliott, but Elliott can't win." I asked him: "Why do you say Elliott can't win?" He said: "Elliott has no money." He said: "I'll give you one thousand dollars, and you might as well make that, as your candidate will not be elected anyhow. I have nearly a sufficient vote already, and I would like to get a few more to make sure." H. G. Worthington was present and heard the conversation; and after Patterson got through I then started to go, and Worthington walked with me a few steps, trying to persuade me to vote for Patterson, but I told him I could not. Worthington said he was going to elect him anyhow, as he had the money to do it with.

C. D. HAYNE.

TESTIMONY OF W. W. RAMSAY.

ROOMS INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
November 6, 1877.

W. W. Ramsay, being duly sworn, deposes as follows:

That he represented the County of Sumter as a member of the House of Representatives for seven years; was a member of the House when John J. Patterson was elected to the Senate; voted for R. B. Elliott. During the canvass, John J. Patterson asked me to vote for him. I did not tell him whether I would or not. He then offered me one hundred and fifty dollars to vote for him, and raised it to two hundred before I left him.

W. W. RAMSAY.

TESTIMONY OF ISAAC MILLER.

ROOMS INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., November 6, 1877.

Isaac Miller, being sworn, says:

He is a citizen of Fairfield County; a farmer by occupation; was a member of the House of Representatives from the County of Fairfield for two years; was a member when J. J. Patterson was elected United States Senator; did not vote for him; supported R. B. Elliott. I was not offered any money to support Patterson by Gen. Worthington or by Patterson. A colored man who was in Patterson's made me an offer of money to support him. Some of the members told me that if I would support Patterson I would be paid for it. At the time of his election it was generally understood that Patterson was paying for votes, and the members so understood it. * * * * *

ISAAC MILLER,

TESTIMONY OF F. ADAMSON.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., October 18, 1877.

F. Adamson, being duly sworn, deposes on oath as follows:

My name is Frank Adamson; I reside at Camden, County of Kershaw, and I am by occupation a tailor. I was a member of the House of Representatives from the County of Kershaw from 1870 to 1874. I was not very intimate with the most of the members, because I would not associate with them in their drinking and frolics, as I did not think

it was becoming in me as a member of the church, as I have belonged to the Methodist Church for many years and have tried to lead a consistent Christian life. For that reason I was not in the confidence of such of the members as used to pass their time in an irreligious life, such as drinking and swearing and other bad habits. I have never taken a drink of liquor in my life. I voted against the impeachment of Governor Scott the second Winter that I was here, because I knew Governor Scott was a strong Republican, and I didn't think the charge of high crimes and misdemeanors could be proved against him. No money was offered to me in this matter, and I wouldn't have voted for the money simply. I voted for the Blue Ridge Scrip Bill, and at first for the validating and financial settlement, but against the two latter on their final passage in the House. No one offered me any money on any of these Bills, and I do not know if any of the other members were offered any money, or received any, for voting for these Bills; if any of them did receive any money my relations with them were not such as would have led them to confide it to me. At the next session I voted for the election of Mr. John J. Patterson to the United States Senate, because my people at home were opposed to Governor Scott, and I therefore determined to vote for Mr. Patterson. Nobody ever offered me any money for voting for Mr. Patterson, excepting Mr. Patterson himself. He spoke to me about voting for him, and I told him I expected to vote for him, and he said if I voted for him he would give me a handsome present. Afterwards, on the same day, he saw me and told me that if I voted for him he would give me a hundred dollars. That was very near the day of the election, probably the day before. I voted for Mr. Patterson, but he has never paid me the money he promised or any part of it. I have never applied to him for it, and I would never have done so if I had been staying in the very same room with him. If he did not give it to me voluntarily I would never have had it, for I did not regard it as a debt, although I expected he would have given it to me, as he promised it. One afternoon, near dark, I was walking along Main street, near Hardy Solomon's bank building I think it was. Some one told me the members were having a caucus up there, pointing up stairs. I went up there and saw a large crowd of members, and I saw them going one at a time into a private room, and coming out one at a time another side. I immediately saw it was not a caucus, and I left at once, because I was satisfied that there was some kind of a treat going on, and I would not join in anything of that kind on account of my Christian principles. I was known as a professed Christian among the members, and I do not remember ever having been offered any money for my vote, excepting the offer made me by Mr. Patterson, which I have related above.

F. ADAMSON.

October 18, 1877.

TESTIMONY OF B. A. THOMPSON.

COLUMBIA, S. C., November 26th, 1877.

B. A. Thompson, being sworn, says:

That he is a resident of Marion County and is a farmer by occupation. Was elected to the Legislature in 1868 and served one term; was re-elected in 1872 and served again one term. I voted for John J. Patterson for the United States Senate and received nothing for my vote; but a short time before the election General H. G. Worthington came to me and asked me to vote for Patterson and said he would give me four hundred dollars if I would do so; in consideration of that promise, I did vote for Patterson, but Worthington never paid me the amount or any part of it, although requested so to do. I applied several times to Mr. Minton, who was doorkeeper to Patterson's headquarters at the time of his canvass for the Senatorship, to get my money for me, but he did not succeed—at least I never received it.

his
B. A. ⋈ THOMPSON.
mark.

Attest:
J. C. SHEPPARD.
J. A. WELLS.

TESTIMONY OF D. C. WOLFE.

ROOMS INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., November 26th, 1877.

D. C. Wolfe, being sworn, says:

That he resides in the County of Lancaster, a farmer by occupation. Was elected as a member of the House of Representatives in 1872, and re-elected in 1874, serving two terms; was a member of the House when John J. Patterson was elected United States Senator; I voted for him. Some few days before the election I had a conversation with him; he said he wanted me to support him and to use my influence for him; if I did, he would take care of me and the friends. I made no agreement as to any amount of money I should receive if I voted for him. After the election, say four or five days, as I was passing by Mr. Fine's bar-room, Senator Patterson handed me an envelope; I did not open it until I arrived at my room; when I opened it I found that it contained money amounting to two hundred and fifty dollars.

D. C. WOLFE.

TESTIMONY OF LEVI LEE.

COLUMBIA, S. C., November 3, 1877.

Levi Lee, being sworn, says:

That he resides at Winnsboro, in Fairfield County, and that he is a farmer by occupation. Was elected to the Legislature in 1872 and served one term only. Was a member when Patterson was elected to the United States Senate, but did not vote for him. Pending the canvass for the United States Senate, Mr. H. G. Worthington said to me that if I would vote for his friend, Col. Patterson, that he would give me $350.

LEVI LEE.

TESTIMONY OF J. D. WARLEY..

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
November 23, 1877.

Hon. J. D. Warley, being duly sworn, deposes as follows:

My name is Jared D. Warley. I reside in the County of Clarendon, and I am by occupation a farmer. I was a member of the House from the County of Clarendon from 1870 to 1874, since which time I have been State Senator from the said County. I was in the House when John J. Patterson was elected United States Senator. I voted for Gen. R. B. Elliott. Gen. H. G. Worthington, Patterson's friend, at Patterson's headquarters over Fine's, offered me four hundred dollars if I would vote for Patterson, but I declined the offer. Patterson also spoke to me and said that whatever proposition Worthington made would be all right. Before the election I heard members speak of having had offers of money from Patterson, but I cannot now remember which of the members. It was pretty well generally among the members, but I couldn't say any one particularly.

J. D. WARLEY.

TESTIMONY OF ISHAM GREENWOOD.

ROOMS INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
November 22, 1877.

Isham Greenwood, being duly sworn, says:

That he resides in the County of Newberry and is a farmer by occupation. Was elected a member of the House of Representatives from the County of Newberry in 1872 and served for two years. Was a

member of the House when John J. Patterson was elected United States Senator. My first choice was ex-Gov. Scott. I voted for Patterson. I was not promised any money or consideration for my support. A few days before the election I received a small amount of money from Warren Minton, who was Patterson's friend and was generally in and around his headquarters. I considered it a loan, but never repaid it. Some time after I received the money Minton asked me to lend him five dollars; I did so. It was generally understood among the members that Patterson was paying for votes and buying his way to the Senate.

ISHAM GREENWOOD.

TESTIMONY OF J. A. SMITH.

COLUMBIA, S. C., November 7, 1877.

J. A. Smith, being sworn, says:

That he is a resident of Darlington County. Was elected to the Legislature in 1872, and have been a member ever since, and am now. Voted for Patterson for the United States Senate, but received nothing whatever for my vote for him. Voted for Hardy Solomon's claim, but received no consideration whatever for my vote.

J. A. SMITH.

TESTIMONY OF SAMUEL J. KEITH.

COLUMBIA, S. C., November 6, 1877.

Samuel J. Keith, being duly sworn, says:

That he resides in Darlington C. H. and is a carpenter by trade and also a farmer by occupation. Was elected to the Legislature in 1870 and has been a member ever since, and is now a member. I was a member when John J. Patterson was elected to the United States Senate and voted for him. Mr. Patterson told me if I would vote for him he would pay me three hundred dollars, and I voted for him, but he only paid me two hundred dollars—this amount he paid me in cash in his own person. Patterson paid me the money at his house in this city. My colleague, J. A. Smith, went with me to Patterson's house, and told me the next day that Patterson paid him for voting for him—two hundred dollars, as well as I remember. Another of my colleagues, Richard Humbert, told me that Patterson paid him two hundred dollars, but that he did not pay him what he had promised him. Gloster Holland, of Aiken, told me also that Patterson paid him. A number of members

told me that Patterson paid them for voting for him. It was generally understood that Patterson used money to seeure his election—there is no doubt about that. I cannot now recall the names of all the members who told me that Patterson paid them to vote for him. R. D. Gaither, of Kershaw, told me so, and a number of others.

S. J. KEITH.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN BOSTON.

COLUMBIA, S. C., November 8th, 1877.

John Boston, being sworn, says:

That he resides in Darlington County and is a farmer. Was elected to the Legislature in 1868 and served one term; was re-elected in 1872 and served one term. Was here when Patterson was elected to the United States Senate, but did not vote for him; voted for Elliott. No one offered me anything if I would vote for Patterson, nor was any inducement whatsoever held out to me to vote for him.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

JOHN BOSTON.

TESTIMONY OF THOMAS PRESSLEY.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, November 8th, 1877.

Thomas Pressley, being sworn, says:

That he resides in Williamsburg County and is a farmer. Was elected to the Legislature in 1872 and served one term. Was there when Patterson was elected to the United States Senate and voted for him. No one offered me any money to vote for Patterson, nor did I receive any from any person; received no consideration whatsoever for my vote; did not hear that Patterson was paying money for votes.

THOS. PRESSLEY.

TESTIMONY OF JAMES F. PETERSON.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., November 8, 1877.

James F. Peterson, being duly sworn, deposes on oath as follows:

My name is James F. Peterson. I reside at Kingstree, County of Williamsburg, and by occupation I am a farmer. I have been a mem-

ber of the House of Representatives from the County of Willamsburg from 1872 to the present time. I was a member of the House at the time of Patterson's election to the United States Senate and voted for him. Nobody made me any offer of money to vote for Patterson, nor any promise of any kind, nor did I receive any money, nor anything else for so voting.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

JAMES F. PETERSON.

TESTIMONY OF FORTUNE GILES.

COLUMBIA, S. C., November 8th, 1877.

Fortune Giles, being sworn, says:

That he lives in Williamsburg County, and am a farmer. Was elected to the Legislature in 1872 and served one term. Was in the Legislature when Patterson was elected to the United States Senate and voted for him, but no one offered me anything to vote for him, nor did any one pay me anything for my vote for him. I received no consideration whatsoever for my vote for Patterson.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

FORTUNE GILES.

TESTIMONY OF B. W. MIDDLETON.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, November 8th, 1877.

B. W. Middleton, being sworn, deposes on oath as follows:

My name is Benjamin W. Middleton. I reside at Midway, County of Barnwell and am by occupation a farmer. I was a member of the House of Representatives from the County of Barnwell from 1872 to 1874. I was a member of the House when John J. Patterson was elected to the United States Senate in the Winter of 1872. No inducement was offered to me by anybody to vote for Mr. Patterson. I was offered $300 to vote for Gov. Scott; don't remember by whom. I have never received any favor of any kind from Mr. Patterson or from any agent of his in connection with voting for him or anything else. Never received any money in an envelope or otherwise after the election of Patterson, in connection with his election; never told anybody that I did. There was a general rumor that Patterson was using money, but I got none of it.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

B. W. MIDDLETON.

TESTIMONY OF J. C. ALLMAN.

ROOMS INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., November 24th, 1877.

J. C. Allman, being duly sworn, says:

That he resides in the County of Marlboro, and by occupation a farmer. Was elected a member of the House of Representatives from Marlboro County in 1872 and re-elected in 1874, serving two terms. Was a member when John J. Patterson was elected United States Senator. I voted for him under the following circumstances: I first voted for R. K. Scott. After the members of the House voted I ascertained that J. J. Patterson was elected; I then changed my vote from Scott to Patterson. I received no consideration for my vote for Patterson from any person, directly or indirectly. Never asked any one to pay me. On the day of the election I heard that Patterson was buying his way. It was a common talk among the members on the street and in the State House that he was using money. I don't remember of being offered any money to vote for Patterson. Don't remember that Mr. Leggett told me that I could get $300 if I would vote for Patterson; he may have done so. Do not remember of ever receiving any money for my vote or influence while a member of the House, on any measure or Bill under consideration.

J. C. ALLMAN.

TESTIMONY OF H. G. WORTHINGTON.

H. G. Worthington, sworn, says:

I am a resident of the city of Charleston; the Collector of Customs. I know nothing of the payment of any money to influence votes in favor of John J. Patterson for United States Senate in December, 1872. I know Senator Hope, of Lexington; I know of no pecuniary consideration promised Mr. Hope for his vote in that election; know of no offer to Senator Hope of any kind to induce him to vote for Patterson. I remember Dr. J. W. Lowman as a member of the Legislature. Dr. Lowman, I think, supported Mr. Patterson; I am not aware of any inducement offered Dr. Lowman for his support of Mr. Patterson. I know Bolivar I. Hayes, of Lexington. I heard that Mr. Hayes was here and heard that he was for both Patterson and Scott—sometimes for the one and sometimes for the other. Saw Dr. Lowman at Patterson's headquarters; I am not sure about Mr. Hope. Patterson kept an open house, and a great many persons were there. I know of no money being used in the campaign. I used money in keeping an open house for the

entertainment of Mr. Patterson's friends. I never heard Mr. Patterson speak of using money to secure his election. I have no knowledge or information that money was used to secure the election of Mr. Patterson. I heard rumors of that kind in the streets. I was an active friend of Mr. Patterson in his election, and have a knowledge of most of the transactions connected with it, but I will not say that there were not matters connected with it which it is possible, but not probable, were unknown to me. Besides myself, the active friends of Mr. Patterson were Messrs. Swails, Jervey, Gaillard, Minort and others, but these were the most prominent.

H. G. WORTHINGTON.

COLUMBIA, July 31, 1877.

TESTIMONY OF R. B. ELLIOTT.

COLUMBIA, S. C., November 22, 1877.

Gen. R. B. Elliott, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

That he is a resident of the city of Columbia, in this State, and that he is a lawyer by profession. Pending the canvass for the United States Senate, during the Winter of 1872, General Dennis and myself were in the office of the Executive Committee of the Republican party, discussing events that were then transpiring. At the time, I was very much incensed at having heard that attempts were being made, in the interest of Patterson's candidacy, to ascertain the amount of my indebtedness, and that an effort had been made to purchase a mortgage on my residence. I complained of this as altogether indecent and improper, and Dennis remarked to me that he had been requested to see me in reference to a similar matter, and that he had declined to jeopardize the friendship that had heretofore for a long time existed between us by acting in said capacity. I thereupon pressed him to acquaint me with the nature of the said matter and he declined to inform me. On the next day, Dennis, Major Delany and myself were together in the same place, and I again urged upon him to inform me about the matter about which we spoke the day previous. He thereupon informed me that Patterson had said to him that he knew that I was poor and had no money, and that if I had money he knew that I would not use it to secure an election, and that if I would get out of the way he would give me ten thousand dollars, and in addition thereto that he would pay my debts, or certain particular debts. I felt great indignation at such conduct, and intended at once to see Patterson in reference thereto, but was restrained by General Dennis and Mr. Delany.

ROBERT B. ELLIOTT.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN B. DENNIS.

ROOMS INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., November 24, 1877.

General John B. Dennis, being duly sworn, says:

I am a citizen of Columbia, S. C., and at present a Deputy Collector of United States Internal Revenue. Was in Columbia in 1872 when J. J. Patterson was elected to the United States Senate. Patterson authorized me to go to R. B. Elliott, who was also a candidate before the Legislature for election to the United States Senate, and offer him $15,000 cash to withdraw from the contest and use his influence for him (Patterson). I went to Elliott and made him the offer. Elliott refused. I know nothing more about this election specially. I know in a general way that Patterson had his headquarters at a building near the State House, on Main street, which were open day and night, and refreshments in the way of liquors and cigars free. It was common report that he was purchasing his seat to the United States Senate, and he never denied it when spoken to, and jested about it in my presence, but rather boasted of it. After the election of Patterson, warrants on a charge of bribing members of Legislature were issued for his arrest, and he was arrested and lodged in jail, but released on a writ of *habeas corpus* by Judge T. J. Mackey. After a preliminary hearing by Trial Justice Kirk, he was bound over to appear at next term of Circuit Court. At this juncture, Governor Moses sent for me and said Patterson's friends were very much exercised in his behalf. He talked very freely about the matter, and among other things said it was necessary for Patterson's safety that the juries should be so organized in this County as not to have any enemies of Patterson upon them. For the purpose of getting things in such manner as to make sure and protect his interest, Moses proposed to him that the then Jury Commissioner of this County be removed, (I forget his name now,) and to appoint me in his stead. I consented to act in the manner desired, and Moses turned out the Jury Commissioner and appointed me in his place. And I managed the jury box in such way as to insure his protection, *i. e.*, I would not when listing the jury for the year have or allow any names to go into the box that I thought would in any way be inimical to Patterson. In this way there could not be any possibility of an enemy of his getting drawn either on the grand or petit juries, and those that were drawn would act in Patterson's interest, and such jurors were drawn. It was understood, and Moses said, that Judge Carpenter was a friend of Patterson's and would use his influence to protect him. I have heard C. H. Baldwin say that he loaned Patterson money to be used in his

election, and that he held mortgages on Patterson's property for money so loaned, and that he could tell all about it.

JOHN B. DENNIS.

TESTIMONY OF F. J. MOSES.

ROOMS OF THE LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., November 26th, 1877.

Personally appeared F. J. Moses, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

Some time during my term as Governor, John J. Patterson, who expected to have an effort made against him in the shape of an indictment in the State Court for having obtained his Senatorial position by bribery and corruption, came to me and asked me to appoint some friend of his and mine as Jury Commissioner, in order that he, Patterson, might be, as far as possible, protected in the premises. I consented to grant his request, and appointed John B. Dennis as such Jury Commissioner, with a request from me that he would protect Patterson as far as he could do so legally.

F. J. MOSES.

TESTIMONY OF MAJOR M. R. DELANY.

COLUMBIA, S. C., November 24th, 1877.

Major M. R. Delany, being duly sworn, deposes on oath as follows:

My name is Martin R. Delany. I reside in Charleston, and am by occupation a Trial Justice. I was in Columbia in 1872 at the time of the election of Col. John J. Patterson to the United States Senate. I was then a member of the Republican State Executive Committee, of which General R. B. Elliott was Chairman. I remember on one occasion at the building where the Executive Committee Rooms were at the time, that General John B. Dennis remarked to Elliott that he could get a large sum of money, and named some ten thousand or fifteen thousand dollars, or perhaps twenty thousand dollars,—I do not now recall the amount,—if Elliott would withdraw from the contest in Patterson's favor for the United States Senate. Elliott became very angry, and swore about it, and I had to interpose to quiet him, or I think there would have been a serious difficulty, and perhaps bloodshed about it.

M. R. DELANY.

REPORT

OF THE

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE

ON

PUBLIC FRAUDS

AND

Election of Hon. J. J. Patterson

TO THE

UNITED STATES SENATE,

MADE TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

AT THE

REGULAR SESSION 1877-78.

[Supplies]

COPY OF CONGRESS
U. S. A.
WASHINGTON

COLUMBIA, S. C.
CALVO & PATTON, STATE PRINTERS.
1878.

REPORT.

The Joint Committee appointed under a concurrent resolution of the General Assembly at the special session of 1877 "to ascertain whether any improper or illegal use has been made of the public funds or credit of the State" beg leave to report upon such special subjects of investigation as they deem complete, and to make supplementary reports, from time to time, upon the residue of the matters before them until the entire evidence and conclusions are reported.

SUPPLIES.

SUPPLIES.

The Committee respectfully invite attention to the evidence and vouchers submitted with this report, under the head of "Supplies." The abuses have been so great and of such a palpable nature that the most credulous person would hardly believe that such frauds could be perpetrated under the forms of legislation. History fails to cite an instance which can be compared with such a carnival of fraud and extravagance as has been held in South Carolina by and through the purchase of supplies for the members of the General Assembly. In this connection, we submit a number of the accounts against the State; also, a few individual accounts of the average "statesman" of South Carolina under the late *regime*. We not only make the assertion, but we present proofs, that the whole country may see how one of "the old thirteen" has been robbed and laid prostrate through ignorance on one side and corrupt adventurers on the other. Our report is necessarily elaborate. The charges are so grave that we deem it unwise to make them unless substantiated by evidence which no one can doubt. If the simple statement were made that Senators and members of the House were furnished with everything they desired, from swaddling clothes and cradle to the coffin of the undertaker, from brogans to chignons, finest extracts to best wines and liquors, and all *paid for by the State*, it would create a smile of doubt and derision; but when we make the statement, and prove it by several witnesses and the vouchers found in the offices of the Clerks of the Senate and House, all will with sorrow admit the truthfulness of this report.

For your guidance we deem it essential to place under appropriate heads the class of supplies and the evidence referring thereto.

We first call your attention to the evidence of Mr. Woodruff, who was Clerk of the Senate at that time, and necessarily cognizant of everything concerning the furnishing of supplies. He says: "Under the head of 'supplies' was embraced anything that a Senator chose to order. These orders were generally given through the Clerk, and the accounts were rendered against the Clerk of the Senate. At first the orders were moderate, and included only stationery and postage stamps, but they gradually increased until they assumed gigantic proportions. In the commencement of this business of furnishing members they gave orders on the Clerks to deduct the amount from their pay, but very soon the orders largely exceeded their pay, and the accounts were then included

in the report of the Committee on Contingent Accounts, and pay certificates thus issued for almost every description of merchandise." "In addition to this, pay certificates were drawn and turned over to the Chairman of the Committee on Contingent Accounts for collection and distribution. As these matters became common the Senators claimed that all their expenses should be paid by the State, or, in the language of Senator C. P. Leslie, 'the State had no right to be a State unless she could pay and take care of her statesmen.'"

Mr. Woodruff says, and the vouchers and certificates prove, that *gratification* certificates were frequently issued for the benefit of the Senators. Senators Jervey and Gaillard, of Charleston, and Senator Cain, of Edgefield, also corroborate this testimony and acknowledge that they received a portion of the fraudulent certificates thus issued. A. O. Jones, Clerk of the House testifies that supplies were furnished under the head of "legislative expenses, sundries and stationery," and included refreshments for Committee rooms, groceries, clocks, horses, carriages, dry goods, furniture of every description and miscellaneous articles of merchandise for the personal use of the members. Your Committee find upon examination of the vouchers in the Treasurer's office that in one session there were expended under the respective heads of "supplies, sundries and incidental expenses" not less than three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, one hundred and twenty-five thousand of which were spent for refreshments, including the finest wines, liquors and cigars.

We can only prove how universally this system of fraud was practiced and carried out by the bills and individual accounts turned in as vouchers, a portion of which we submit with the report and the evidence of Woodruff and Jones, Clerks, and Sergeant-at-Arms Williams. Woodruff testifies "that the practice became so general as to embrace nearly every Republican and several Democratic Senators. Such accounts came to be regarded as privileged matters, and the Senate rule requiring all reports to lie over one day was generally suspended and the report considered at once and the accounts ordered to be paid without a dissenting voice. Senators left their accounts with the Chairman of the Committee on Contingent Accounts; when settled in this way they were generally returned to Senators receipted." We find there was a regular system by which these accounts were passed upon by the Senate and House through the manipulation of the Committees on Contingent Accounts. The following example will suffice: The Committee would report that they had considered the account of A, B and C, (which were honest claims,) and found them correct, and would recommend that they be paid; but after the last name on the accounts we in most instances found the ominous words "*and others*," or "sundries and others," which, being interpreted, meant fraud.

Woodruff, continuing, says: "The Committee to audit the contingent expenses of the Senate claimed the right to order what they pleased and include it in their report under the name of 'sundries and others.'" Jones, in his evidence, speaks of them as "queer accounts," and says they were generally paid under the head of "and others."

Your Committee find it necessary to classify the various supplies furnished in order that you may perceive the magnitude of the robbery and the ruthless expenditure of taxes to provide for the pleasure and comfort of our "statesmen."

Under the class of refreshments, we ask attention to these facts: A room in the State House was fitted up wherein to serve "wines, liquors, eatables and cigars" to State officials, Senators, members of the House and their friends, at all hours of the day and night. Woodruff's evidence is that the largest bills were rendered for refreshments, including the best liquors and cigars, which were served up in a room adjoining that of the Clerk of the Senate, and kept open at all hours, and was visited daily by State officials, Judges, Senators, members of the House, lawyers, editors, newspaper reporters and citizens generally, irrespective of party, and that they discussed matters, State and national, in the most agreeable manner over their "sparkling glasses." Not satisfied with the establishment of a bar room in the Capitol, they employed a porter, who had charge of the "refreshment" room. The porter states that for six years the State House bar room was generally opened at eight o'clock in the morning and kept open until from two to four the next morning; that during that time some one was constantly there eating, smoking or drinking, and that Sunday formed no exception to the rule. He says "he never saw a bar room equal to the State House refreshment room for drinking, smoking and talking; that a large majority of the members who assembled in the room were Republicans, but that Democratic Senators and Representatives were there also." He mentioned the names of "Senators Bieman and Holcombe and Representative R. M. Smith as daily visitors;" that many of the members would be at the room before breakfast, hunting a drink or eye-opener. He could not estimate the exact amount of liquor drank, but asserted that it averaged several gallons per day, with a considerable amount of wine, ale and porter thrown in. The best cigars and wines were furnished, and that often what he considered a good article would be rejected. He could not keep a sufficient amount of cigars on hand to supply the demand, as many of them filled one or two of their pockets when leaving and would frequently carry off a bottle of champagne in the same way. He is porter now, and says that no refreshments are served, as that business stopped when Governor Hampton took charge of the State House.

It will be observed that the State furnished a room, a porter and refreshments for our "statesmen" while they were plotting how to rob the people they pretended to represent; ready to vote for any measure that would enrich themselves at the public expense.

In addition to the refreshments furnished at the State House, large quantities of wines, liquors and cigars and other things were sent to the hotels, boarding houses and residences of State officials, Senators, members and their friends. This is shown by the vouchers and accounts rendered and the evidence of Woodruff, who says that "the matter of refreshments, like others, assumed the largest proportions, and orders were given for liquors and cigars which were sent to the hotels, boarding houses and residences of the members and their friends."

Clerk Jones says "the most extravagant accounts were rendered for refreshments for Committee rooms;" that he "found it useless to remonstrate."

Sergeant-at-Arms Williams testifies that "the House did not keep a refreshment room;" that he "was ordered to buy wines, liquors, &c., for the members," and that he "did buy them from Mr. Gibson and Mr. Solomon." His evidence is corroborated by Mr. Gibson and the orders given him, a few of which we submit with this report. Among the members thus furnished, we find the names of T. Hurley, member from Charleston; P. Simkins, from Edgefield; J. D. Boston, from Newberry; James A. Bowley, of Georgetown; Speaker S. J. Lee, of Aiken. We submit a specimen order given to Mr. Gibson for James A. Bowley, which was delivered in one day: "One box champagne, one box port wine, one box whisky, one box brandy, one box sherry wine, three boxes cigars." Mr. Bowley was one of the leading colored members of the House and Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and it is easy to understand why he reported favorably upon the enormous tax levies and appropriation Bills of the House.

We append an order to Mr. Gibson from Reverend W. M. Thomas, member from Colleton and Chairman of the Committee on Claims:

"MR. GIBSON:

"There is a mistake; the order calls for two boxes of wine. Please send the other.

"W. M. THOMAS."

Mr. Gibson, in his evidence, says he was paid in legislative pay certificates for all supplies, and that he always furnished the best articles.

We also refer to the evidence of William M. Fine, who kept a restaurant in this city, and who says he furnished supplies consisting of "*eatables, wines, liquors* and *cigars* to different legislative Committees, for which

he received pay certificates, and that the largest amount issued to him at one time for these supplies was $1,800."

Hardy Solomon, a dealer in groceries, has numerous large accounts among the vouchers. He testifies that he furnished Woodruff and Jones with supplies, but not as Clerks of their respective houses, and that he was paid by the State Treasurer on presentation of the pay certificates which were issued to him for his accounts.

In connection with the evidence of Mr. Solomon, we call attention to his itemized accounts, which were sworn to by him and annexed to his evidence under the head of "Supplies," wherein appear the names of the following persons to whom he furnished "refreshments:" F. S. Jacobs, Senators John Wilson, W. E. Holcombe, D. Bieman, J. H. White and C. D. Hayne, Governor R. K. Scott, Comptroller General J. L. Neagle, Lieutenant Governor Ransier, State Treasurer Niles G. Parker, Speaker F. J. Moses, Representatives C. C. Bowen, J. Felder Myers, S. L. Duncan, R. H. Humbert, Dr. B. A. Bosemon, — Miller, — McLaughlin, John B. Dennis, B. Byas, W. J. McKinlay, John Dix, R. M. Smith, W. H. Jones, Nelson Davies and General Wm. Gurney, County Treasurer of Charleston.

Your Committee also find, on the examination of this itemized account and the evidence adduced before us, that Messrs. Jones and Woodruff made payments on several occasions by check and cash. Nevertheless, on examining the payments made by the State Treasurer to Mr. Solomon on pay certificates issued to him, it is shown that he has drawn six thousand dollars over and above his entire account; and, worse still, these certificates were all issued before the 1st of March, 1873, after which time he was paid otherwise. We also find that in the year 1872 there were issued to him certificates to the amount of $24,380.50, while his itemized account shows that there was only due him for the years 1871 and 1872 $11,203.48; proving that he was paid $13,177.02 over the amount claimed to have been furnished by him. Comment is unnecessary.

We know of no better method of illustrating the reckless expenditure of money for this class of supplies than by referring to the accounts rendered, some of which will be found appended to the evidence, and we call attention to accounts designated Exhibits W 2 and W 3 in Woodruff's evidence, where it is shown that on March 4th, 1872, Solomon furnished the Senate $1,631 worth of wines and liquors, and on the 7th day of same month $1,852.75 worth, aggregating $3,483.75. This amount was purchased for the Senate within three days. Large amounts were furnished the House at the same time, and to the Senate during same week, by other parties, all of which is shown by the vouchers. We also call attention to accounts in the evidence of A. O. Jones, designated

as numbers 25½ to 26¾ inclusive, where it is shown that Mr. Solomon alone furnished the House with $5,877.15 worth of wines and liquors within two months. Mr. Solomon says he had no difficulty in making collections while they did business with him. Thus it clearly appears that bills contracted for the gratification of our "statesmen" were promptly paid, while the vilest criminals were pardoned to keep them from starving and turned loose upon an outraged people. The unfortunate inmates of the Lunatic Asylum were at the same time suffering from want of proper food and clothing; the free schools were closed and teachers unpaid.

These fraudulent expenditures were not confined to any particular year, as will appear by the vouchers turned over to your Committee.

We now call attention to the accounts of George Symmers mentioned in the evidence of Mr. Woodruff, designated A A, A B, A C, A H, aggregating $3,157.80, from March 1st, 1871, to the 7th day of same month, amounting to more than four hundred and fifty dollars per day for wines and liquors for the Senate alone. The evidence and vouchers are not confined to Solomon, Fine, Gibson and Symmers, but prove that Messrs. Cooper & Taylor, Wm. Kennedy and Joseph Taylor, citizens of Columbia, also furnished supplies of the same character. We insert a literal copy of one of the bills found among the vouchers of the Clerk of the Senate:

COLUMBIA Feb 22th 1872

Gov. A. J. RANSIEER *Dr*

To JOE TAYLOR

for licours and segars and other Articulars.....$280 00

Recuieved paymen

JOE TAYLOR

This trade was not confined to Columbia, as shown by the vouchers of Messrs. Klinck, Wickenberg & Co., of Charleston, and others, or to the State, as proved by the accounts of Kuhn & Co., of Philadelphia, dealers in wines and liquors.

We call especial attention to their accounts, designated as C 15 in the evidence of Woodruff, amounting to $1,680, furnished to Senate at one time, and to No. 83, in evidence of A. O. Jones, amounting to $2,088, for use of House, and delivered in one day; also, to account of Mr. Symmers, in Woodruff's evidence, designated as No. 16 by Woodruff, in which sweetmeats and delicacies of every kind that could tempt the epicure were supplied.

This is only one of many such in our possession. In addition to the parties above designated, we find that numerous other persons furnished

"refreshments" under the head of "supplies," and rendered bills against the State for amounts ranging from one hundred dollars to three thousand, as will be seen by vouchers attached to the evidence.

The prices paid for these supplies were most extravagant. In Woodruff's evidence, there is an account designated as No. 11, in which Mr. Symmers charges $20 per gallon for brandy; sherry wine, $10; whisky, $8; cigars, $10 per hundred. In the itemized account of Mr. Solomon, the prices are equally as unconscionable—lager beer, $4.50 per dozen; brandy by the dozen (quarts), $40; cigars, $20 per hundred; champagne, $40 by the case; port wine, $40 per dozen. An estimate cannot be formed of the amount of wines, liquors and cigars used in a single session, but enough is shown by the bills rendered and the pay certificates issued to demonstrate that, to have used all that was purchased, every member of the House and Senate must have consumed one gallon per day, with a few extra bottles of ale and wine thrown in, and smoked not less than one dozen cigars within the same time.

During this era of "elevation," while the average statesman was deprived of the enjoyment of his accustomed luxury—the succulent watermelon—it is not strange to find him seeking the luscious fruits of tropical climes, hence the bills of Messrs. Brookbanks & Co. He (Brookbanks) says, in his evidence, "that he was connected with a confectionery and fruit store; that he furnished such articles as were usually kept in such establishments, and that he rendered bills made out under the head of 'sundries,' and received in payment legislative pay certificates." We submit a portion of these accounts and refer to those designated as Nos. 51, 56, 60, 68, 69 and 74, aggregating $1,080. Woodruff says "those accounts were for fruit and cigars furnished the Senate." We also refer to the evidence of A. O. Jones and John Williams concerning other accounts of a similar nature.

We cannot better illustrate the effrontery of Carolina's leading statesmen at that time than by referring to account designated as 21½, in evidence of A. O. Jones, where it appears that General William Gurney, Treasurer of Charleston County, claimed to have furnished refreshments to the amount of $1,500, but, strange to say, the itemized account of Hardy Solomon proves that General Gurney was the recipient of supplies from Solomon's store and that the State paid for the same. Sergeant-at-Arms Williams says of this bill: "I know of no supplies being furnished by General Gurney, nor do I know anything of No. 21½ referred to in A. O. Jones's evidence."

We now proceed to show the enormous expenditures for other purposes. The first we shall consider is that of

FURNITURE.

We find that there has been paid out within four years for furniture alone over two hundred thousand dollars, and of this amount Mr. Berry and Mr. Fagan, furniture dealers, testify that at the present time there is at the State House only seventeen thousand seven hundred and fifteen dollars' worth, appraised at the prices charged for it, a list of which was sworn to by them and is attached to their evidence. This includes $325 worth of furniture purchased by Attorney General Melton and paid for by him out of his contingent fund, and at this time is in the Attorney General's office. Mr. Berry says he furnished a large number of Committee rooms outside of the State House, as well as bed rooms. He remembers furnishing the rooms occupied by W. J. Whipper, T. Hurley, T. B. Johnston, J. E. Green and others, and some of the rooms he furnished as often as *three* times. He also furnished rooms at Mrs. Randall's for Speaker Moses. Traded furniture to members for pay certificates, and furnished almost all the offices in the State House *every session!* In continuation he states that he furnished at least forty bed rooms, but does not know who occupied them all or what became of the furniture. He was paid for it in legislative pay certificates.

We ask reference to the evidence of Sergeant-at-Arms Williams on the subject of furniture. He says he purchased a lot of furniture from Mr. Berry consisting of chairs, tables, washstands and bed room sets. Some of the rooms thus furnished were occupied by General W. J. Whipper, W. H. Jones and James A. Bowley. He does not know what became of the furniture, but endeavored to collect it and was told by J. B. Dennis, James A. Bowley, Benjamin Byas and Charles Minort that he had nothing to do with it; consequently he troubled himself no more about it. He says the rooms over the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company were furnished also, and were occupied by Senator Y. J. P. Owens, T. Hurley and W. H. Gardner, and that he also furnished Speaker Lee's rooms and other private rooms at the boarding houses of members with fine carpets, stoves and other furniture, and that they were claimed as Committee rooms. He says: "I cannot undertake to explain the accounts of Mr. Berry. I know that large quantities of furniture were furnished by him every session, and that as soon as the General Assembly adjourned it disappeared, and I was compelled, under the order of the Speaker, or some Committee Chairman, to refurnish all the rooms as soon as the Legislature met." "These rooms," he adds, "were outside of the Capitol building," and he believes the furniture was stolen by those who had charge of it.

W. K. Greenfield testifies that the rooms he rented were newly, thoroughly, and, in some instances, most extravagantly, furnished every

Fall about the time that the General Assembly convened, and that the furniture was removed by different persons, and not by regular dealers, and looked as if it was being divided up among them; that he rented the rooms with the understanding that they were for public business, but they may have been used otherwise, and that he was generally paid for them with legislative pay certificates.

John B. Dennis testifies that he purchased furniture for forty rooms, including the offices of the Governor, Attorney General, Comptroller General and the hall of the House of Representatives. His evidence proves most conclusively that a majority of the members of the House combined against the persons who furnished these goods and demanded to be paid for voting for the claim; thus the bills were more than doubled and certificates issued for them. The New York firms and Mr. Berry received only the amounts due on their accounts. Benjamin Byas, Chairman of Committee, who reported favorably on the raised claim, received a certificate to the amount of $12,319.50; the remainder was divided between fifty other members, as follows: W. R. Jervey had $2,100, which he was to divide between himself, T. A. Davis, W. C. Glover, J. J. Hardy, P. P. Hedges, Abram Smith, J. W. Lloyd, J. A. Bowley and Orlando Levy, all members from Charleston County except Bowley, who represented Georgetown County. Humbert, of Darlington, received a certificate of an even one thousand dollars, which he was to divide between himself, Alfred Hart, S. Sanders, J. Long, Frank Adamson, John F. Henderson, Hastings Gantt, R. Tarleton and Fortune Giles. Asbury L. Singleton, of Sumter, received a certificate for $1,150 to divide between himself, E. Cain, H. C. Corwin, E. Ferguson, R. Gaither, S. Garey, A. S. Holmes, Barney Humphreys, S. Milton, William Littlefield, J. P. Singleton, Alfred Moore, E. M. Sumpter and Jared Warley. H. H. Hunter, from Charleston, demanded and received for himself a certificate for $750; J. H. White received a certificate for $250 for himself; W. H. Gardner one for $1,500 for himself; B. G. Yocum one for $1,500; W. J. Whipper one for $3,000; A. O. Jones one for $1,000; W. H. Jones one for $1,600; Joe Crews one for $3,000; Lawrence Cain one for $500, which witness says he bought from Cain afterwards, and Cain, in his evidence, admits receiving a small consideration on account of this matter; P. J. O'Connell received one for $1,000; B. A. Nerland one for $100; C. J. Andell one for $500; B. F. Berry one for $100; J. D. Boston one for $250; Wm. Dannerly one for $50; Mitchell Goggins one for $100; S. J. Keith one for $100; Wm. Kennedy one for $100. F. J. Moses had one certificate for $5,000, and does not know how many more or exactly the amounts."

We have not (owing to the want of time) ascertained who collected all the certificates referred to above, but find that B. Byas, B. G. Yocum

and T. Hurley collected theirs, and that the $5,000 certificate given to Moses was exchanged for a State Treasurer's due bill for that amount. Accounts Nos. 33, 34, 35 and 36 refer to this claim, and are referred to in A. O. Jones's evidence, where the vouchers prove that more than $17,000 was allowed as interest on $45,000 for seventeen months. Most of the certificates thus issued are in the Treasurer's office, and have been paid, but they do not bear the endorsement of either of the firms named, to wit, Nicol, Davidson & Co. or Stewart, Sutphen & Co.

General Dennis says that more than $12,000 of these certificates was divided between Speaker Moses, Clerk A. O. Jones, Niles G. Parker, Tim Hurley and himself.

Your Committee find that a large portion of the fraudulent certificates issued to pay the difference between the legitimate amount due for furniture and the amount to which it was raised have been paid.

After a careful examination of the furniture in the State House by General Dennis, he affirms "that there is not left there more than one-half of what was purchased, and very few of the clocks, which were of the finest quality, costing from $150 to $600 each; and that out of several mirrors which cost $600 each, only *one* remains!"

From the report marked No. 73, "Exhibit A," to which we referred in evidence of A. O. Jones, it appears that Benjamin Byas, Chairman of Committee, reported in favor of the raised claim which defrauded the State of at least $45,000, but *unfavorably* on so much of it as referred to paying W. E. Rose a small amount due him for boarding the upholsterers who were sent from New York to place and arrange the carpetings, furniture, &c.

General Dennis also testifies that "in the Spring or Summer of 1869, C. P. Leslie, Land Commissioner, purchased a lot of furniture from Mr. Berry, ostensibly for his office, but in reality for his residence;" says "he was in Governor Scott's office afterwards, and heard an altercation between him and Leslie, which was caused by the bills being sent to Scott for payment; Scott swore he would not pay them, but did eventually do so from some fund or other." The bills of Mr. Silcox, made out in Mr. Leslie's name, prove that furniture was supplied by the State to some of her distinguished statesmen as far back as 1869.

It is no longer a matter of surprise to your Committee that members who only received six dollars per diem could in a few weeks after their arrival in Columbia obtain elegant furniture for their rooms, Brussels carpets for the floors, and recline on oriental springs and sponge matresses, while their constituents were being hounded down by the inexorable tax gatherer to pay the price of those luxuries!

As a further illustration of the inordinate greed of this horde of robbers, we present the following, for nothing, however small, escaped

the argus-eyed Committeemen, who so dexterously played the game of "addition, division and silence:"

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, (SENATE)

To JAMES M. ALLEN, *Dr.*

1871.

September 21.—Book case	$	260 00
September 21.—Fitting closets		340 00
November 21.—Fitting up door frames		100 00
December 8.—Partition in cloak room		650 00
December 8.—Partition in cloak room		650 00
	$	2,000 00

By reference to the evidence of Mr. Wing, a master mechanic, it will be seen that the partitions charged for at $650 each would be worth now about $25 each, but at the time the account was rendered they were worth about one-third more. We also call attention to the evidence of several witnesses who testify that the account was raised by inserting the figure 3 in the item "fitting up closets" and the figure 6 in front of the two last amounts, thus making a gain of $1,500. We find that, under the head of "furniture," accounts were presented for mules, horses, buggies, carriage hire and horse feed. These accounts were passed upon and certificates issued accordingly. In this connection we refer to the evidence of Mr. Pettingill, (under the head of "pay certificates,") who was a dealer in horses and mules, and who says he sold them to different members and was paid in legislative pay certificates, naming Speaker S. J. Lee and W. H. Jones, of Georgetown, as two of such purchasers, and that he also received pay certificates for "horse food, buggy hire, &c."

Mr. Greenfield says he did not sell any buggies or carriages directly to the State, but sold to the members, and was paid for them with pay certificates; he remembers receiving a certificate which proved to be fraudulent in payment for a carriage; at one time a proposition was made to him to sell a large portion of his stock of carriages and buggies if he would make out his account against the State and receive pay certificates in payment thereof, which he declined.

We also refer to evidence given by Salles Randall, a Committee Clerk, who testifies that a house of ill fame in the city of Columbia was supplied with furniture at the expense of the State.

We also refer to account of Mr. LyBrand, dealer in musical instruments, designated as No. 37 by A. O. Jones, as an evidence that, whilst reveling in their bacchanalian sports, the muses were not neglected—the soft melody of the melodeon was invoked to inspire what spirits would not.

CARPETING.

We could not ascertain the actual amount of carpeting purchased or used, but the bills rendered amounted to several thousand dollars per annum. That some conception may be formed of this enormous expenditure, we refer to the evidence of Mr. Purse, who measured all the Committee rooms and offices in the State House and Committee rooms outside, and testifies that it would require only 1,300 yards to carpet all of them. By reference to the account of Stewart, Sutphen & Company, designated as No. 73 by A. O. Jones, and reported from Committee on Contingent Accounts, it will be found that during one session alone they sold to the State 4,658 yards of carpeting,—more than one thousand yards being finest Brussels. General Dennis and Sergeant-at-Arms Williams both testify that the Committee rooms were furnished with new carpets every session, which were carried away in the Spring of the year. General Dennis says he knows that "some of it was shipped to Massachusetts." It would be an irksome task to enumerate all the accounts rendered for repairs on Committee rooms. It is sufficient to say that they amounted to thousands of dollars annually, when it is a well known fact that after the State House was fitted up not a Committee room was repaired. [See evidence of Robert Scriven and others, who state that they were in constant attendance, and that no work was done except the placing of two wooden partitions.] No transaction was allowed to pass without paying tribute to the inordinate greed which characterized the majority of the members.

STATIONERY.

Mr. Woodruff's evidence on this subject is as follows: "During Mr. Parker's term of office, and part of Mr. Cardozo's, up to the time of specific appropriations, pay certificates for 'stationery,' which included almost everything, and for other accounts, were issued to such an extent that they sold on the streets for from ten to twenty cents on the dollar." The evidence shows that the average member never received over ten dollars worth of stationery, but the bills rendered and paid by the State in one session amounted to $68,000 for this commodity alone.

Clerk Jones, in his evidence, says: "'Stationery' included refreshments, dry goods, groceries, carpets, furniture, horses and carriages, and miscellaneous articles of merchandise, and the names used in the accounts were generally myths." To further illustrate the frauds committed under this head, we refer to vouchers in evidence of A. O. Jones, designated as Nos. 5¼, 5½ and 5¾, amounting in the aggregate to $3,666. Mr. Jones says: "It is asserted that these accounts were for books and fine stationery furnished the members." Attention is called to accounts

numbered from 10½ to 14 inclusive, where it will be seen that in January alone one firm furnished $6,683.29 worth of "stationery," or more than fifty dollars worth per month to each member. In addition to the above, the accounts of Messrs. Bryan & McCarter and Mr. Stokes, well known dealers who reside in Columbia, and furnished stationery to the House and Senate, are itemized, and, from appearance, include most of the stationery actually used.

Clerk Woodruff says (and the vouchers prove it) that during one session each Senator received a copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary and a calendar inkstand, which cost $25. The accounts of the Western Union Telegraph Company, together with Mr. Woodruff's evidence, will show that even the private telegrams of the Senators were paid for by the State. According to evidence and accounts, the Senate often used $10 worth of postage stamps per day. Gold pens at $10, inkstands at $25, Webster's Dictionary and fine stationery certainly afforded our "statesmen" every facility for an extensive correspondence.

JEWELRY.

We cannot refrain from commenting upon the large accounts of Mr. Isaac Sulzbacher, a well known jeweler of Columbia, and call especial attention to the accounts designated as Nos. 27 and B 5, mentioned in Woodruff's evidence, where jewelry was furnished to Senators Whittemore, Maxwell, Hayne, Rev. Wm. E. Johnston and Representative Tim. Hurley. He also furnished fine gold pens, costing as high as $10 apiece, and, judging from the bill rendered, from five to ten fine pocket knives to each member during the session.

The accounts of Mr. Hayden, (jeweler, of Charleston,) designated A 1 by Woodruff, clearly demonstrates the manner in which bills were raised—the amount being for five call bells, $12, and raised to $112 by inserting the figure 1. We quote from Mr. Woodruff's diary in reference to an account of Mr. Hayden for a watch purchased for Senator Whittemore:

"WEDNESDAY, January 15, 1873.

"Collected certificate for $945, and paid Hayden for Whittemore's watch. Gracious goodness! Whittemore will have somewhere about ten thousand dollars this session. That ought to be satisfactory. He is always, though, after one more."

It has long been a mystery to the uninitiated where the matchless diamonds which flashed their rays of light in the halls of the Capitol, the showy watch chains and expensive watches, came from; but an inspection of Mr. Sulzbacher's accounts and those of a similar nature will reveal the startling fact that they were furnished by an impoverished State!

We submit a portion of Mr. Sulzbacher's account for repairing clocks, Nos. 25½ and 26¾, referred to in A. O. Jones's evidence, which will show the amount to be several hundred dollars.

Mr. Glaze, another jeweler of Columbia, has several accounts, some of which are designated as Nos. 61, 62 and 63 by A. O. Jones. Instead of jewelry, we now have gorgeous military trappings for our legislative heroes, who belonged to well-equipped but badly-organized militia. These amounted to something over twenty-one hundred dollars. In connection with these accounts see evidence of Paris Simkins, under the head of "pay certificates," who states that he purchased some articles from Mr. Glaze, and that his account, as well as that of S. J. Lee's, were settled with a legislative pay certificate. Afterwards he and Lee were both sued, and that he paid Mr. Glaze two hundred dollars, and Mr. Glaze still holds the certificate as a claim against the State.

In the account of W. J. Whipper, attorney at law, designated as C 12, he charges the State the modest sum of $50 per day for forty-three days' professional services rendered Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Bank of the State. This investigation resulted in the appointment of Representative C. C. Puffer receiver, whereby the State lost a large amount of money by commissions and other means.

Foryears large accounts, amounting to several hundred dollars annually, have been paid for cleaning the halls of the Senate and House of Representatives, while hundreds of convicts were in the city entirely idle. To illustrate the economy practiced now, we will state that not one dollar is paid out for such work, convict labor being thus utilized.

We have examined the accounts for fitting locks to the desks of the members, and find that during one session the State was charged with 367 new locks, when there are only 164 desks in the Senate and House, thus giving more than two locks to each desk.

We submit a few accounts for wood and coal. Upon a close calculation, we find that during one session more than one thousand cords of wood and one thousand three hundred and twenty tons of coal were charged for, and at the same time there was not a single wood stove in use at the State House.

Sergeant-at-Arms Williams, in his evidence, states that not a fourth of the wood and coal purchased was consumed at the State House; he also says that Mr. Crews furnished and delivered to any of the members who asked for it this necessary commodity.

From the account of Mr. Mayrant it appears that he furnished Senators Whittemore, Maxwell and others with wood.

The bills rendered show that thousands of dollars were spent *annually* for stoves to heat the State House and Committee rooms.

Sergeant-at-Arms Williams testifies that the Committee rooms were furnished with stoves every year, and that when he called for them the members told him "it was none of his business."

Mr. Palmer says that the stoves in the State House are worth $1,500 at this time, and that he does not find one-eighth of the stoves at the Capitol which he furnished.

We will not attempt to give the amount of soap, hair brushes and towels furnished, but will simply state that the accounts amounted to thousands of dollars. Verily, they should have been cleansed.

We respectfully call your attention to the accounts designated as 70, 81½, 82, 82½, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, in evidence of A. O. Jones, and C 7, and A 1, in evidence of Mr. Woodruff, in which it is shown that State officials, members of the House and Senate, Clerks and attachees, were furnished with most of the leading daily papers of the State and a large number of weekly County papers. In addition to the above, the accounts, vouchers and evidence show that novels, law and other books were furnished to the members in order that they might while away their idle hours in improving their minds at the State's expense, while thousands of their constituents' children were unable to attend school for the want of books. In evidence of the above we refer you to accounts designated as A 2, W 5, and others of a similar kind, and the evidence of A. O. Jones.

RENTS.

The accounts of W. K. Greenfield, Hardy Solomon, M. J. Calnan and others show the amounts paid by the State for the use of so-called Committee rooms. These rooms were not only used during the sitting of the General Assembly, but were often occupied the entire year at the extravagant price of one dollar per day rent for each room. Add to this the cost of furnishing, gas bills, refreshments, &c., and this of itself would prove to the world that South Carolina was cursed with the most extravagant and corrupt class of legislators known in ancient or modern times. We refer to accounts designated Nos. 2 to 5, respectively, and No. 79, included in A. O. Jones's evidence. It has been clearly demonstrated that a sufficient sum has been paid in five years for rent of upper rooms in more than one building to have purchased nearly the entire building. We call your attention to what seems to us a most palpable fraud, designated as No. 65 in evidence of A. O. Jones, where R. K. Scott certifies that an account for room rent, amounting to $3,249.60, "is justly due." Mr. Jones in his evidence says that this is an account of R. K. Scott for the rent of a cottage for one year. It could not be sold for that amount to-day. Mr. Greenfield says, in reference to this matter

that he rented the cottage in rear of the McKenzie building to ex-Governor R. K. Scott, to be used as a resort or caucus room during his candidacy for the United States Senate; that he was paid by Governor Scott, and that he has no knowledge of pay certificates being used in payment thereof. The voucher designated by Woodruff as No. 26 is for rent of the residence of John J. Patterson for the use of Senators Whittemore, Owens and others, who revelled in stately mansions, enjoying the gains stolen from an impoverished people, while their poor dupes in their lonely cabins were suffering for the necessaries of life.

The private bills of State officers, Senators and members of the House, referred to in the evidence of Woodruff and Jones, include the names of those who were the recipients of supplies, and are as follows:

Senators.

C. P. Leslie.
Frank Arnim.
B. F. Whittemore.
C. D. Hayne.
W. E. Johnston.
J. Hollingshead.
W. B. Nash.
George F. McIntyre.
James A. Green.
J. E. Green.
L. Wimbush.
H. E. Hayne.
H. J. Maxwell.
Y. J. P. Owens.
J. M. Allen.
Robert Smalls.
S. A. Swails.
E. S. J. Hayes.
John Lee.

State Officers.

Lieutenant Governor Ransier.
Lieutenant Governor Gleaves.

Representatives.

James A. Bowley.
Tim. Hurley.
Joseph D. Boston.
C. H. Sperry.
P. Simpkins.
W. M. Thomas.
F. J. Moses, Jr.
Nelson Davies.
J. B. Dennis.
S. J. Lee.
P. R. Rivers.
W. H. Jones.
Benjamin Byas.

For further information, we refer to various bills of this class, designated by Woodruff as Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 21, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 53, 78, 110, 115, 116 and 118, C 12, A 2, A 14, W 4, W 5,

D 2, D 5, D 9, D 10, D 15; also to Nos. 21 and 54 in evidence of A. O. Jones.

To enumerate the bills designated by Mr. Jones in his evidence as "myths" and "queer accounts" would fill hundreds of pages; a few are inserted to illustrate the manner of robbing the Treasury. The originals are submitted in his evidence, numbered as follows:

No. 9.	A. Washburne	$700 00
No. 48.	James Stebbins	895 15
No. 58.	A. L. M. Stingum	3,564 19
No. 81.	William Hall	1,000 00
No. 87.	Simeon P. Simples	500 00
No. 88.	J. S. J. Gilman	4,165 00
No. 118.	S. Goodman	1,978 40
No. 120.	R. W. Johnson	3,021 25
No. 121.	S. J. Brown	3,752 15
No. 122.	J. Crosswell	985 75
No. 123.	R. O. Burkett	500 00
	Making an aggregate of	$21,061 89

Mr. Jones says these "myths" were pushed through under the cover of "and others," and that the number was so great it would have been foolishness in him to make inquiries concerning them. He also says if he had placed any impediment in the way of certificates being issued to pay this class of claims he would have lost his position, and that in some instances the only supplies furnished was the paper on which the account was made out. Sergeant-at-Arms Williams testifies that the vouchers and accounts were made out in the names of fictitious persons for large amounts, passed upon by the Committee on Contingent Accounts, and pay certificates were drawn for them and delivered to different members. He recognized No. 1, referred to in evidence of A. O. Jones, as one of that class. It calls for $1,125, and he thinks it was given to W. H. Jones, a member from Georgetown. A large number of accounts were made out in the name of John Williams, Sergeant at-Arms, among them Nos. 53 and 91, amounting to $5,432.02; also, Nos. 92 to 111, inclusive, amounting in the aggregate to $15,630.08. While Mr. Williams was being examined he said: "I know nothing of most of these accounts. I allowed my name to be used to assist the members from time to time. Bowley, Dennis, Thomas and others were frequently benefitted by the use of my name. The State received no consideration whatever for the certificates issued in the payment of these accounts. I did not know my name was used so often, nor for such large amounts, until now. I am sure that it was arranged by introducing a legislative claim in my name

and adding the words 'and others' to it, thereby getting it passed without creating any suspicion that it was a fraud. I remember the $3,500 account; that was for the Committee on Contingent Accounts. I think they took $500 apiece; they promised me $500, but never gave it to me."

Your Committee cannot undertake to enumerate all the accounts submitted with this report, but will refer you to a few rendered by Messrs. Kinard, W. D. Love & Co., R. C. Shiver & Co., dealers in dry goods, and to those of Messrs. Strauss & Brother, D. Epstin, Wm. Robinson, dealers in clothing.

Clerk Jones, in referring to accounts rendered against Sergeant-at-Arms Williams, says: "It seems he was appealed to by those who were naked and he clothed them; those who were hungry and he fed them."

We append statements of prices paid for articles by our legislators in 1869–70 and 1871–72. The contrast will show a rapid development of taste cultivated at the expense of principle.

1869–70.	1871–72.
$5 clocks.	$600 clocks.
40 cent spittoons.	$8 cuspadores.
$4 benches.	$200 crimson plush sofas.
Straw beds.	Sponge mattresses and oriental pillows.
$1 chairs.	$60 crimson plush Gothic chairs.
$4 pine tables.	$80 library tables.
25c. hat pegs.	$30 hat racks.
$8 desks.	$50 desks.
$10 office desks.	$80 to $175 office desks.
50c. coat hooks.	$100 wardrobes.
Cheap matting.	Body Brussels carpeting.
Clay pipes.	Finest Havana cigars.
Cheap whisky.	Champagne.
$4 looking glasses.	$600 mirrors.
$2 window curtains.	$600 brocatel curtains, lambrequins, &c.
$5 cornices.	$80 walnut and gilt cornices.

We feel that this report would be incomplete if we failed to present to the General Assembly the list of articles bought and paid for by the State for the use of her "statesmen." It has been accurately copied from the various accounts turned over to your Committee by the Clerks of the Senate and House of Representatives.

REFRESHMENTS, WINES AND LIQUORS.

Heidsick champagne, green seal do., vin imperial do., Verzenay do., Moet and Chandon do., scuppernong, sparkling Moselle, Catawba, Chateau la Rose claret, Chateau La Fitte claret, imperial pale sherry, best Madeira, port and malaga wines, blackberry wine, finest otard-du-puy brandy, finest French cognac do., Baker, cabinet, rye, Bourbon, nectar and corn whiskies, Holland gin, Jamaica rum, cases of Hostetter's, Indian, Kerr's, Russian, boker, St. Domingo and wine bitters, Congress water, best bottled ale, lager and porter, sarsaparilla, Curacoa, maraschino, ale by the cask.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Imported Brevas, Partagas, Espanolas, Espanola Londres, Conchas, Live Indian, Pantillo, Espanola Conchas, finest plug chewing tobacco, finest cut chewing tobacco, Durham and best smoking tobacco.

REFRESHMENTS, GROCERIES AND DELICACIES.

Best Westphalia hams, Bologna sausages, bacon strips, diamond hams, Java and Rio coffee, pineapple, Edam, Switzer and English cheese, gilt edge butter, sardines, smoked and canned salmon, smoked beef and buffalo tongues, canned oysters and lobsters, fresh Norfolk oysters, deviled ham, black and green teas, French chocolate, olive oil, catsups, Worcester and pepper sauces, imported mushrooms, preserved ginger, Guava jelly, pickles, brandy cherries and peaches, lemon syrup, assorted extracts, sea foam, citron, assorted nuts, lemons, oranges, wax and adamantine candles, Colgate, fancy and toilet soaps, starch, table and Liverpool salt, kerosene oil, bacon, sides and shoulders, English mustard, vinegar, mackerel, concentrated lye, Orleans and fancy syrups and molasses, assorted English crackers and biscuits, condensed milk, parlor matches, Irish potatoes, leaf lard, assorted pepper, sugar, flour and pearl grist.

FURNITURE.

Finest walnut office chairs, office desks, continental chairs, washstands, hat racks, marble top washstands, wardrobes, library tables, marble top sideboards, book cases, hair seat rocking chairs, large and small easy chairs, marble top bureaus, saloon tables, bedsteads, opera chairs, leather seat chairs, cane seat chairs, stuffed back chairs, stuffed back arm chairs, commodes, umbrella stands, large library book cases, small library book cases, oval library tables with carved legs, red rep lounges, green rep lounges, finest plush velvet tete-a-tetes, finest walnut fancy rep tete-a-tetes, large and small Gothic chairs, Prescott arm chairs, extra large

striped rep Prescott arm chairs, green rep French lounges, large shelf-back marble top washstands, counter desks, hat stands, marble top tables, crimson plush sofas, large looking glasses, superior refrigerators, large willow chairs, towel racks, folding chairs, fine coffin, fine cradle, bed lounges, fancy fire screens, extra large and heavy cotton mattresses, extra large and heavy feather beds, extra large and heavy feather bolsters, extra large and heavy feather pillows, double spring mattresses, cots and mattresses, sponge pillows, sponge bolsters, sponge mattresses, gilt mantel mirrors.

FURNISHINGS.

Finest English tapestry Brussels carpeting, English body Brussels carpeting, three-ply ingrain carpeting, English velvet rugs, English velvet door mats, English thread door mats, English oilcloths, English velvet hassocks, cocoa mats, cocoa matting, rich heavy cornices, satin delaine curtains, lambrequins, window shades and fixtures, large cords and tassels, gimps, brocatel curtains and trimmings, gold bound shades and spring rollers, white and checked mattings, dry goods, finest French velvets, extra fine large gray hair cloth, silk damask, linen damask tablecloth, linen damask wire cloth, Irish linens, billiard tablecloths, linen towels, woolen blankets, linen d'oylies, linen napkins, imported flannels, imported insertions, imported edgings, finest dress goods—all kinds, honeycomb quilts, Marseilles quilts, shawls, linen sheeting, linen pillow casing, linen shirting, cotton shirting, sheeting, cotton pillow casing, imported kid gloves, ladies' satchels, men's white and brown hosiery, linen cambric handkerchiefs, ladies' hoods, cambrics, ribbons of all qualities, fine plaid goods, extra long bath towels, pieces of crepe, scissors, skirt braids and pins, baize, spool cotton, prints, tooth brushes, hair brushes, heavy combs, flax, buttons, whalebone, ginghams, hooks and eyes, boulevard skirts, bustles, extra long stockings, chignons, palpitators, garters, chemises, under vests, parasols, sun umbrellas.

CLOTHING

In general assortment and variety.

JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS.

Gold watches and chains, rich sets gold jewelry, diamond rings, diamond pins, gold lockets, gold charms, gold finger rings, gold necklaces, gold pencil cases, gold pens, gold breastpins, ivory-handled knives and forks, pen and pocket knives, tea spoons, table spoons, table forks, call bells, extra fine table castors, rich toilet sets, pocket pistols, Japanned

tea trays, cuckoo clocks, extra fine Belgian marble mantel clocks, French China vases, French artificial flowers, ladies' fine work boxes, finest colognes, French extracts, bottles Florida water, gold and rubber pens and holders, pocket books, stereoscopes and views, writing desks, ladies' portemonnaies, French mantel clocks, key rings, tape measures, feather dusting brushes, plated spoons, baskets, Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, latest and most expensive library works, drop lights, sixty-four light chandeliers, twenty-seven light chandeliers, six light chandeliers, five light chandeliers, four light chandeliers, four light bracket chandeliers, fine cornices with gilt eagles, fine shields with coat of arms.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

Champagne glasses, salt cellars, cup plates, decanters, tumblers, ornamental cuspadores, extra fine punch mugs, fancy granite chamber sets, fancy lamps, wash basins, soap boxes and trays, French China coffee cups, French China dinner sets, French China cups and saucers, French China candlesticks, fine glass globes, all sizes, decorated spittoons, decorated tulip toilet sets, decorated tulip oval pitchers, rich cut goblets with monograms.

PRINTING MATTER, &C.

Warrants of arrest, recognizances, summonses, election tickets, contracts, articles of agreement, lodge circulars, visiting cards, diaries, Morocco memorandum books, perpetual calendars, packages finest initial note paper, reams Juniata paper, scrap books, envelopes, ink, mucilage, wall paper, bordering, lead pencils, ruling pens, paper weights, letter clips, bill files, rubber bands, paper cutters, sponge cups, envelope openers, inkstands, ink vents, slate pencils, rulers, magic ivory, leather and black pencils.

STOCK, &C.

Fine horses, mules, carriages, buggies and harness.

SUNDRIES.

Egg coal, cords oak wood, cords light wood, andirons, fenders, shovel and tongs, grate baskets, stoves and pipes, coffee biggins, tea pots, sauce pans, cooking stoves and utensils, tin buckets, wooden buckets, tin cases, blacking, blacking brushes, jugs, bags, demijohns, lead pipes, lanterns, brooms, fruit jars and elastics, kegs, wash tubs, wash boards, cork screws, slop pails, dusters and dust pans, foot tubs, manilla paper, hand saws, files, axes, water coolers, granite chambers, bed pans, coffee mills, axe helves, stove polish.

Your Committee feel assured that no language, by way of comment, would add force to the simple statement of facts attending this era of revelry, embracing peculation, embezzlement and robberies of a character hitherto unknown in South Carolina. The perpetrators are covered with infamy and disgrace and should be pursued during their natural lives with the sword of justice hanging by a thread over their heads. But in justice to the honest taxpayers of the State, what can be said to relieve those merchants and dealers who participated in the profits arising from such stupendous frauds?

The testimony submitted shows that these persons either were reckless of the interests of the people of the State or winked at, connived at or colluded with the robbers to fleece the people: a conclusion as humiliating as the facts are disgraceful and culpable. We regret to place this on record, but it is true, and the facts as proved justify your Committee in joining with the good people of the State in denouncing such conduct now and forever.

JOHN R. COCHRAN, Chairman,
HENRY A. MEETZE,
On part of Senate.
GERHARD MULLER,
J. G. BLUE,
S. DIBBLE,
On part of House.

TESTIMONY.

TESTIMONY OF JOSEPHUS WOODRUFF.

ROOMS OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., July 16th, 1877.

Josephus Woodruff, having been duly sworn, further deposes and says:

Under the head of supplies was embraced anything that a Senator chose to order. Orders were generally given through the Clerk, and the accounts rendered against the Clerk of the Senate. At first these orders were moderate and included only such necessary articles as stationery and postage stamps, but they gradually increased until they assumed gigantic proportions. The accounts were rendered and made payable out of the Senate contingent fund. From the commencement of my official career the Committee to audit and control the contingent expenses of the Senate always claimed the right to order what they pleased and include in their reports, under the names of "sundries and others," their personal accounts. The practice became so general as to embrace nearly every Republican and some Democratic Senators and the accounts ordered to be paid without inquiring or a dissenting voice. The reports usually read as follows: "The Committee on Contingent Accounts and Expenses of the Senate, to whom was referred sundry contingent accounts against the Senate, or Clerk of the Senate, have considered the same, and recommend that they be paid." They were generally regarded as privileged matters. The Senate Rule requiring all reports to lie over one day for consideration was almost always suspended in these cases and the report considered immediately. They were agreed to, the accounts ordered to be paid and endorsed: "Ordered paid. J. W., C. S." Certificates for the various amounts were drawn accordingly. Senators would leave their accounts with the Chairman of the Committee on Contingent Accounts, and when personal bills were settled in this way they were returned to Senators receipted. The largest bills were rendered for refreshments, including the best liquors and cigars, which were served to Senators and their friends in a room next to the office of the Clerk of the Senate. The refreshment room was kept open and was accessible at all times. It was visited daily by State officials, Senators and Representatives, Judges, lawyers, editors and reporters of newspapers and citizens generally, irrespective of party, who discussed

matters, State and national, in the most amiable manner over a sparkling glass of champagne or favorite wine or choice cigars. I do not drink or smoke, and at the commencement I stipulated with Mr. Leslie, then Chairman of the Committee on Contingent Accounts, that in no event was I as Clerk to be held responsible individually for these refreshments. My porter, Louis Grant, was kept in constant attendance on the refreshment room, generally from 12 M., when the Senate met, to 2 and 3 o'clock next morning. This matter, like others, gradually assumed the largest proportions. Orders were given for liquors and cigars, which were sent to the hotels and residences or boarding houses of Senators and their friends, and enormous bills rendered accordingly. Of these I usually had no knowledge. But whenever I sent an order of my own for any special occasion outside I paid for them invariably with my own funds. In this way I secured the passage of many charters for citizens of Charleston and elsewhere gratuitously.

In the commencement of this business the members at first gave the merchants of Columbia for goods purchased from them orders to the Clerk to deduct the amount from their pay. The orders soon largely exceeded their pay and the accounts were then included in the reports of the Committee on Contingent Accounts to be paid out of the Senate contingent fund. Pay certificates for accounts audited and passed were issued to the merchants for almost every description of merchandise.

During Mr. Parker's term of office and part of Mr. Cardozo's, up to the time of specific appropriations, certificates for stationery, which included nearly everything, and for other accounts, were issued to such an extent that they were sold on the street at twenty and sometimes as low as ten and fifteen cents on the dollar.

Contingent account certificates for various amounts were frequently drawn to the order of the Clerk of the Senate and turned over to the Chairman of the Committee on Contingent Accounts for collection and distribution. As these transactions became common the Senators claimed that all their expenses should be paid by the State, or, in the language of Mr. Leslie, "the State had no right to be a State unless it could pay and take care of its statesmen." Gratification certificates, issued without any consideration but for the use of Senators, also became frequent. But I desire to submit to the Committee checks and other papers showing that I endeavored to discharge my duties as correctly as possible under the circumstances. In the issue of certificates to the Clerk for legitimate expenses of the Senate, such as pay of witnesses in cases of impeachment and contested seats, also pay of witnesses summoned by order of Special Committees of Investigation, the checks show that I paid cash. The certificates were usually deposited in the bank of the South Carolina Trust Company and negotiated for whatever they would bring.

The names of some of the parties are well known to the Committee and above suspicion.

The papers exhibited by the Committee are accounts presented in the manner I have alluded to and paid from Senate contingent fund.

No. 1. Senator C. P. Leslie to J. W. Denny, $61, paid in this way.

No. 2. Senator Frank Arnim to J. W. Denny, $42.45, paid in this way.

No. 3. Senator L. Wimbush to J. W. Denny, $13.50, paid in this way.

No. 4. Senator E. S. J. Hayes to J. W. Denny, $3.00, paid in this way.

[No. 1.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 31, 1870.

HON. C. P. LESLIE,

To J. W. DENNY, *Dr.*

1869.		
Sept. 3.	To cash loaned him.....	$60 00
1870.		
Sept. 17.	To 250 envelopes.....	1 00
		$61 00

[No. 2.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 31, 1870.

HON. FRANK ARNIM,

To J. W. DENNY, *Dr.*

1869.		
Sept. 23.	To cash loaned him.....	$40 00
1870.		
June 29.	To printing one package visiting cards.....	1 25
Sept. 16.	To two packages No. 12 envelopes.....	1 20
		$42 45

No. 5. Senator H. E. Hayne to J. W. Denny, $12, paid same way.

No. 6. Senators Whittemore, Maxwell, coal from Mayrant, paid same way.

[No. 5.]

344.

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 31, 1870.

HON. H. E. HAYNE,

To J. W. DENNY, *Dr.*

Nov. 26.	2 quires law blanks.....	$ 3 00
Aug. 12.	Trial Justice record.....	4 50
	3 quires Trial Justice blanks.....	4 50
		$12 00

Endorsed on back: Received payment, J. W. Denny.

[No. 6.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., February 19, 1875.

MR. WOODRUFF,

To J. S. G. MAYRANT, *Dr.*

For 2 cords kindling, State House	$12 00
For 2 cords oak, Whittemore	12 00
For ½ cord kindling, Maxwell	3 00
For ½ cord kindling, Whittemore	3 00
For 2 cords kindling, State House	12 00
For 1 cord oak, Whittemore	6 00
	$48 00

Received payment,

J. S. G. MAYRANT,

Nos. 7 and 8. E. F. Sweegan, coal, $510, paid same way.

No. 9 is an account paid to G. Childs, trustee, for J. H. Kinard, cash by myself, but may have been included in the contingent accounts, as the articles furnished were not for me.

[No. 9.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 23, 1874.

MR. JOSEPHUS WOODRUFF,

Bought of J. H. KINARD & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
DRY GOODS, CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, &C.,
First Door South of Columbia Hotel.

Oct.	20. 3 pairs scissors	$ 3 00
Oct.	21. 1 pair blankets	16 50
Oct.	21. 2 pairs blankets	12 00
Oct.	22. 3 rolls crape, at $2	6 00
Nov.	28. 3 pairs blankets, at $15	45 00
Dec.	2. 2 quilts, $4—$8; 15 yards sheeting, 75c—$11.25, (for Whittemore,)	19 25
Dec.	2. 6 yards pillow case cotton, 37½c. (for Whittemore,)	2 25
Dec.	3. Making 3 pairs pillow cases for Whittemore, 50c	1 50
Dec.	3. Making 3 sheets for Whittemore, 50c	1 50
Dec.	6. 14 yards damask, $2—$28, for Whittemore	28 00
Dec.	6. 2 dozen doylies, $2, for Whittemore	4 00
Dec.	6. 1 dozen towels, $9, for Whittemore	9 00
Dec.	6. ½ dozen towels, $6	3 00
Dec.	6. 1⅓ dozen napkins, $4—$5.33	5 33
		$156 33

Received payment,

W. G. CHILDS, Trustee.

No. 10. Senator H. C. Hayne to R. C. Shiver, $10, paid same way.

[No. 10.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., February 2, 1871.

MR. H. E. HAYNE,

Sold by No. 3.]

Bought of R. C. SHIVER,

TERMS CASH.

DEALERS IN DRY GOODS,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

8 pieces wall paper, 85c	6 80
24 pieces bordering, 5c	1 20
	8 00

Paid.

R. C. SHIVER.
B.

No. 11. J. Woodruff to George Symmers, $376, including itemized personal account of Senator W. E. Holcombe, paid from contingent fund.

[No. 11.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 6, 1871.

MR. JOE WOODRUFF,

Bought of GEORGE SYMMERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &C.

March 3.	2 gallons whisky, $8—$16; 5 dozen ale, $3.50—$17.50	$33 50
Mar. 4.	3 dozen ale, $10.50; 2 gallons sherry, $10—$20.00.	30 50
Mar. 4.	1 gallon brandy, $20; 2 gallons whisky, $8—$16..	36 00
Mar. 4.	3 boxes cigars, $10—$30; 2 boxes candles, $4.80..	34 80
Mar. 4.	¼ gross matches, $1; 2 boxes cigars, $10—$20.....	21 00
Mar. 6.	1 dozen condensed milk, $6; 2 gallons whisky, $8—$16	22 00
Mar. 6.	2 gallons sherry, $10—$20; 2 gallons brandy, $20—$40	60 00
Mar. 6.	1 gallon corn whisky, $3; 5 dozen ale, $3.50—$17.50	20 50
Mar. 6.	3 boxes cigars, $10—$30	30 00
Mar. 6.	1 gallon brandy, (Holcombe,)	20 00
Mar. 6.	2 boxes cigars, $20; jug, 75c., (Holcombe,)	20 75
Mar. 6.	1 box cigars, $10; 1 box cigars, $10	20 00
		$348 55
Discount on draft		28 00
		$376 55

Received payment,

GEORGE SYMMERS,
Per ROY.

No. 12. Senator F. Arnim to George Symmers, $387.06, paid same way.

[No. 12.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 6, 1871.

MR. FRANK ARNIM,

Bought of GEORGE SYMMERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &C.

Mar.	1.	1 box cigars, $15; (6) 2 boxes candles, 80 pounds, 20c.—$20	$35 00
Mar.	6.	2 boxes soap, 168 pounds, 10c	16 80
Mar.	6.	1 sack coffee, 112 pounds, 30c	33 60
Mar.	6.	5 gallons vinegar, 75c	3 75
Mar.	6.	1 barrel extra C sugar, 228 pounds, 17c	38 76
Mar.	6.	10 pounds green tea, $20; 500 pounds bacon, 17c., $85	105 00
Mar.	6.	6 kits mackerel, 200 pounds, $12	12 00
Mar.	6.	50 pounds rice, $5; 4 boxes mustard, $4	9 00
Mar.	6.	1 box starch, 41 pounds, 15c	6 15
Mar.	6.	1 firkin lard, 100 pounds, 20c	20 00
Mar.	6.	1 case brandy	48 00
Mar.	6.	Assorted spice	5 00
Mar.	6.	1 bottle brandy, $4; 5 boxes cigars, $50	54 00
		Received payment,	$387 60

GEORGE SYMMERS, Per ROY.

Nos. 13 and 14. Senator L. Wimbush to George Symmers, $338.38 and $214.60, paid same way. Mr. Wimbush at this time was acting Chairman of the Committee on Contingent Accounts.

[No. 13.]

COLUMBIA, S. C.

MR. L. WIMBUSH,

Bought of GEORGE SYMMERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &C.

1871.			
Feb.	25.	1 case champagne	$ 50 00
Feb.	25.	2 gallons sherry, $20; cigars, $12.50	32 50
Feb.	25.	1 bottle champagne, $4; 1 gallon sherry, $10	14 00
Feb.	25.	6 bottles brandy, $4—$24: ½ box cigars, $5	29 00
		John Lee's account	116 23
March	1.	2 gallons whiskey, $8—$16; 2 gallons sherry, $20	36 00
March	1.	1 case champagne, $50; 3 bottles c. pepper, 35c—$1.05	51 05
March	1.	½ dozen quarts Worcester sauce, $1.25	7 50
March	1.	½ dozen pepper sauce	2 10
		Received payment,	$338 38

GEO. SYMMERS, Per D. MCKAY.

No. 16. J. Woodruff, for Senate, $861.52, paid same way.

[No. 16.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., February 15, 1873.

Mr. J. WOODRUFF, for Senate,

Bought of GEORGE SYMMERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &C.

1873.

Jan.	29.	1 gallon whisky, $7; 1 case champagne, $45.....	$ 52 00
Jan.	29.	1 y. a. cheese, $3.50; (30) 4 dozen quarts lager, $7—28	31 50
Jan.	30.	1 box cigars, $10; 1 case wine, $45.....	55 00
Jan.	31.	4 dozen Bass ale, $3.50—$14; matches, 50c.....	14 50
Feb.	1.	6 boxes cigars, $10—$60; cheese, $1.25; crackers, $1.25.....	62 50
Feb.	1.	1 dozen ale, $3.50; 1 dozen porter, $3.50; 1 jar ginger, $3; (Green).....	10 00
Feb.	1.	½ gallon c. whisky, $1.50; 1 bottle wine, $2; (Hollingshead)	3 50
Feb.	1.	3 bottles wine, $6; 1 box cigars, $9; (Robertson)	15 00
Feb.	4.	4 dozen ale, $3.50—$14; 1 gallon c. whisky, $3..	17 00
Feb.	4.	matches, 40c.; (5) 1 gallon c. whisky, $3.....	3 40
Feb.	5.	1 pineapple cheese, $2.50; 5 pounds crackers, $1.25	3 75
Feb.	5.	3 boxes cigars, $10—$30; (6) 1 gallon whisky, $7	37 00
Feb.	5.	1 pineapple cheese, $2.50; 6 boxes sardines, $1.80	4 30
Feb.	5.	2 boxes cigars, $10.....	20 00
Feb.	7.	bill of merchandise to Lee.....	284 39
Feb.	7.	1 gallon whisky, $7; 1 gallon c. whisky, $3; 1 cheese, $2.50.....	12 50
Feb.	7.	2 bottles champagne.....	7 00
Feb.	8.	1 box, 6 pounds candles, $2.40; 1 gallon c. whisky, $3.....	5 40
Feb.	8.	1 pine a. cheese, $1.75; 5 pounds crackers, $1.25..	3 00
Feb.	8.	1 box cigars, $10; 3 dozen ale, $3.50—$10.50.....	20 50
Feb.	10.	3 gallons whisky, $7—$21; 2 gallons sherry, $14	35 00
Feb.	10.	2 boxes cigars, $20; 1 gallon whisky, $7.....	27 00
Feb.	11.	1 gallon whisky, $7; 6 pounds cheese, $1.63; crackers, $1.25.....	9 88

Feb. 11.	2 dozen porter, $7; 3 bottles maraschino, $4—$12; (Robertson)	$ 19 00
Feb. 11.	3 bottles curacoa, $12; 1 case champagne, $45; (Robertson)	57 00
Feb. 12.	1 gallon whisky, $7; 1 dozen boxes matches, 40c	7 40
Feb. 12.	1 cask, 8 dozen porter, $3.50; (Lee)	28 00
Feb. 13.	1 gallon c. whisky, $3.00; 10 pounds crackers, 25c—$2.50	5 50
Feb. 13.	6 boxes sardines, $1.80; 6 pounds cheese, 25c—$1.50	3 30
Feb. 13.	3 pounds Schwitzer cheese, 40c—$1.20; (14) 1 gallon whisky, $7	8 20
		$861 52

Received payment by order on State Treasurer.

GEO. SYMMERS.
Per Roy.

No. 17. Lieutenant Governor A. J. Ransier to George Symmers, paid same way, $23.

[No. 17.]

Columbia, S. C., 24th February, 1871.

Mr. A. J. Ransier,

Bought of GEORGE SYMMERS,
Commission Merchant,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, Cigars, &c.

Feb. 22.	1 box cigars, $10; 12 cigars, $1.20	$11 20
Feb. 23.	1 gallon whisky, $8; ½ gallon gin, $4	12 00
		$23 20

Received payment,

GEO. SYMMERS,
Per W. Roy.

No. 18. Senator L. Wimbush to George Symmers, $131.48, paid same way.

[No. 18.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., 17th February, 1871.

MR. L. WIMBUSH,

Bought of GEORGE SYMMERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &C.

Feb. 11.	1 gross matches, $2.75; (14) 6 cans lobsters, $1.80	$ 4 55
Feb. 14.	½ dozen oysters, $1.50; ½ dozen sardines, $1.80...	3 30
Feb. 14.	1 box cigars, $10; 1 case champagne, $50.....	60 00
Feb. 14.	Oysters, $1; mackerel, $1; 1 box cigars, $10	12 00
Feb. 15.	35½ pounds butter, 35c., $12.43; 2 gallons sherry, $20.....	32 43
Feb. 15.	2 bottles champagne, $4; 2 bottles pickles, $1.20..	5 20
Feb. 16.	2 gallons whisky, $7.....	14 00
	Paid.	$131 48

GEO. SYMMERS.

No. 19. J. P. Anderson & Co., $912, paid same way.

No. 20. J. Woodruff to George Symmers, for Senate, $164.10, paid same way.

[No. 20.]

MR. J. WOODRUFF,

Bought of GEORGE SYMMERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &C.

March 2.	1 case champagne.....	$50 00
March 2.	2 boxes candles, $2.40.....	4 80
March 2.	Discount on draft.....	46 80
March 3.	1 gallon whisky.....	8 00
March 4.	3 dozen ale, $10.50; 1 gallon sherry, $10.....	20 50
March 4.	1 gallon brandy, $20; 1 gallon whisky, $8.....	28 00
March 4.	3 boxes cigars, $10.....	30 00
		$138 10
	Discount on ———.....	26 00
	Paid.	$164 10

GEO. SYMMERS.

No. 21. Senator C. P. Leslie to M. H. Berry, $586, paid same way.

[No. 21.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 11, 1869.

Hon. C. P. LESLIE,

Bought of M. H. BERRY,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, CHAIRS, MATTRESSES, CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, WAGONS, &C.

Established 1843.

Terms Cash.

Plain Street, next door to J. & T. R. Agnew.

Aug.	23.	To marble top bureau, $40; saloon table, $2.50...	$ 42 50
Aug.	23.	To walnut towel rack, $2; hanging pictures, $2...	4 00
Aug.	30.	To hanging pictures.....	2 00
Sept.	14.	To hanging 12 pictures.....	3 00
Oct.	16.	To 6 brace arm walnut chairs, $7.....	42 00
Oct.	16.	To 2 walnut tete-a-tetes, $35.....	70 00
Oct.	16.	To 2 large easy chairs, $25.....	50 00
Oct.	16.	To 3 small easy chairs, $20.....	60 00
Oct.	16.	To 1 marble top table.....	18 00
Nov.	13.	To fine walnut chamber suit.....	235 00
Nov.	20.	To 1 cotton mattress...	20 00
Nov.	10.	To 1 cot and mattress.....	8 00
Dec.	11.	To 4 double spring mattresses, $33.....	132 00
			$686 00
		Cr. by cash.....	100 00
			$586 00

No. 22. J. H. Kinard with C. D. Hayne, $375.26, paid same way.

[No. 22.]

COLUMBIA, S C., February 4th, 1873.

J. WOODRUFF, (for C. D. Hayne,)

Bought of J. H. KINARD,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRY GOODS, MILLINERY, CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, FANCY GOODS, &c.,

(First Door South Columbia Hotel.)

Jan.	27.	2 honeycomb quilts, $1.50.....	$ 3 00
Jan.	27.	1 honeycomb quilt.....	2 50
Jan.	27.	1 honeycomb colored quilt.....	4 00

Jan.	27.	2 pair blankets, $10	$ 20 00
Jan.	27.	1 shawl	10 50
Jan.	27.	1 dozen doilies	1 25
Jan.	27.	½ dozen towels, $3.50	1 75
Jan.	27.	½ dozen towels, $4.50	2 25
Jan.	27.	1 tablecloth	2 50
Jan.	27.	5 damask, $1.25	6 25
Jan.	27.	2½ yards wine cloth, $1.50	3 75
Jan.	27.	2½ yards wine cloth, $1.75	4 38
Jan.	27.	27½ yards longcloth, 25c	6 88
Jan.	27.	26 yards curtain damask, $1.50	39 00
Jan.	27.	2 hassocks, $2	4 00
Jan.	27.	1 rug	2 50
Jan.	27.	12 yards pillow casing, 25c	3 00
Jan.	27.	40 yards shirting, 62½c	25 00
Jan.	27.	2 pair window shades, $6	12 00
Jan.	30.	Making 8 pair sheets, 50c	4 00
Jan.	30.	Making 6 pair pillow cases, 50c	3 00
Jan.	31.	33½ yards Brussels carpet, $2	66 50
Jan.	31.	1 piece binding and flax	1 00
Jan.	31.	Making 33½ yards, 12½c	4 18
Jan.	31.	19 yards Brussels, $2	38 00
Jan.	31.	Making 19 yards, 12½c	2 37
Jan.	31.	Thread	50
Jan.	31.	15 yards ingrain carpet, $1.50	22 50
Jan.	31.	Making 15 yards, 10c	1 50
Jan.	31.	12 yards three-ply carpeting, $2	24 00
Jan.	31.	Making 12 yards, 10c	1 20
Jan.	31.	16 yards ingrain carpeting, $1.25	20 00
Jan.	31.	Making 16 yards, 10c	1 60
Jan.	31.	Flax	50
Jan.	31.	14 yards three-ply carpeting, $2	28 00
Jan.	31.	Making 14 yards, 10c	1 40
Jan.	31.	1 piece binding	50
			$375 26

No. 23. Account of L. C. Jennings, $1125, to sundries and transportation. Do not know the party. Issued as gratification.

[No. 23.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 9, 1873.

SENATE,

To L. C. JENNINGS, *Dr.*

To sundries and transportation $1125 00

No. 24. C. P. Leslie to W. B. Stanley, $3.25; included in accounts against the Clerk of the Senate.

[No. 24.]

CHINA HALL.

WM. B. STANLEY,

Importer and Dealer in

CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE.

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 26, 1871.

Hon. CHARLES P. LESLIE,

Bought of WM. B. STANLEY,

(Nearly opposite Ruins of the Court House.)

Jan. 23. 1 wash tub, $2.50; 1 wash board, 75c..... 3 25

Received payment,

W. B. STANLEY.
C. D. S.

No. 25. Accounts of R. H. Gleaves with Southern Warehouse Company, $40, included in accounts against Clerk of Senate.

[No. 25.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., February 26, 1874.

Governor R. H. GLEAVES,

To SOUTHERN WAREHOUSE COMPANY, *Dr.*

On account. $40 00

Received payment,

EDWIN F. GARY,
Treasurer.

No. 26. Receipt of J. J. Patterson for rent of house to Senate Committee, paid by certificates.

[No. 26.]

Received, Columbia, S. C., November 26, from J. Woodruff, C. S., certificates Nos. 20, 29, 83, 145, amounting to ten hundred and forty-five dollars, for rent of house in advance for one year to November 1, 1875, said certificates to be guaranteed payment by State Treasurer or lease null and void.

JOHN J. PATTERSON.

This house was occupied by Senators B. F. Whittemore, Y. J. P. Owens and others.

No. 27. Receipt of Klinck, Wickenberg & Co., included in accounts against Clerk of Senate.

No. 28. Account of J. Sulzbacher, as follows:

[No. 28.]

MR. JOSEPHUS WOODRUFF, Clerk Senate,

To ISAAC SULZBACHER, *Dr.*

1871.			
Nov.	22.	To merchandise	$ 37 00
		To merchandise	527 00
		To merchandise	90 00
Dec.	4.	To merchandise	28 50
Dec.	8.	To merchandise, B. J. Hayes, B. J. H.	48 50
Dec.	9.	To merchandise	86 00
		To merchandise	111 00
Dec.	11.	To merchandise	40 00
		To merchandise	48 00
		To merchandise, B. F. W., (Senator Whittemore,)	125 00
Dec.	13.	To merchandise, H. J. M., (Senator Maxwell,)	65 50
		To merchandise, H. J. M., (Senator Maxwell,)	6 50
		To merchandise, F. S. J., (F. S. Jacobs,)	102 50
Dec.	16.	To merchandise, A. J. R., (A. J. Ransier,)	50 25
		To merchandise, B. F. W., (Senator B. F. Whittemore,)	225 00
		To merchandise, discounts	80 00
		To merchandise, B. F. W., (Senator Whittemore, Chairman)	80 00
1872.			
Jan.	5.	To A. J. R., (A. J. Ransier,)	147 00
Jan.	8.	To knife, H. J. M., (H. J. Maxwell,)	4 00
		To two knives, Hayne	8 00
		To two pens, Hayne	20 00
Jan.	29.	To Marks	50 00
Jan.	30.	To merchandise, T. J., (T. Hurley)	51 50
		To two dozen knives	96 00
		To pistol, A. J. R., (Ransier,)	15 00
Feb.	25.	To watch chain, (Senator Johnston)	50 00
Mar.	4.	To clock, (Senator Johnston,)	12 00
Mar.	4.	To one dozen knives, (Senator Johnston,)	15 00
Mar.	4.	To merchandise, (Senator Johnston,)	200 00
		Total	$2,295 50

CR.

1871.				
Dec.	9.	By certificate	$782 00	
Dec.	9.	By cash (Woodruff)	759 00—	$1,541 00
		Amount due		$754 50

No. 29. Senator C. P. Leslie to George Symmers, $142.75, paid by pay certificates.

No. 30. J. Woodruff to George Symmers, $351.50, including accounts of Senators W. E. Holcombe and D. Bieman.

[No. 30.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., 1871.

MR. JOSEPHUS WOODRUFF,

Bought of GEORGE SYMMERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &C.

1871.			
Feb. 25.	1 case champagne, W. E. H., Senator (W. E. Holcombe, sent to Columbia Hotel)	$ 50	00
Feb. 25.	1 box cigars, $10; 2 gallons whisky, $16, W. E. H., (Senator W. E. Holcombe, sent to Columbia Hotel)	26	00
Feb. 27.	3 dozen ale, $10.50; 2 dozen porter, $7	17	50
Feb. 27.	Discount of draft	35	00
Feb. 27.	1 gallon best brandy, $20; 1 gallon best sherry, $12, for W. E. H., (Senator W. E. Holcombe, Columbia Hotel)	32	00
Feb. 27.	2 boxes cigars, $12.50—$25; 2 demijohns, $1.50, for W. E. H., (Senator W. E. Holcombe, Columbia Hotel)	26	50
Feb. 28.	1 gallon whisky, $7; 1 box cigars, $12.50	19	50
Feb. 28.	1 case champagne, $50; 3 boxes cigars, $15—$45	95	00
Feb. 28.	2 gallons whisky, $8—$16; 1 gallon sherry, $12, (Senator D. Biemann)	28	00
Feb. 28.	1 gallon brandy, $20; jug and demijohn, $2, (Senator D. Biemann)	22	00
		$351	50

Received payment,

GEO. SYMMERS.
D. MCKAY.

No. 31. Senator L. Wimbush to Geo. Symmers, $253.60, paid by pay certificates. This account includes groceries and liquors.

[No. 31.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 5, 1871.

MR. L. WIMBUSH,

Bought of GEORGE SYMMERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &C.

1871.

April 27.	100 cigars, $2.50; (28) 2 bottles best sherry, $2—$4	$ 6 50
April 28.	1 bottle brandy, $4; 3 bottles champagne, $4—$12	16 00
April 29.	4 bottles sherry, $2	8 00
May 11.	1 gallon sherry, $8; demijohn, 75c	8 75
May 24.	1 bottle whisky, $1.50; cigars, $2.50	4 00
June 1.	1 gallon sherry, $8; 1 dozen ale, $3 50; mustard, 70c	12 20
June 1.	6 boxes sardines, $3; 3 cans salmon, $3	6 00
June 1.	demijohn, 75c; (12) 1 dozen ale, $3.50; 2 pounds tea, $4	8 25
June 22.	1 gallon whisky, $7; 1 gallon sherry, $8	15 00
July 11.	1 gallon whisky, $7; 1 dozen ale, $3.50	10 50
July 25.	6½ pounds sugar, $1; 6 pounds A sugar, $1	2 00
July 28.	4 pounds lard	80
Aug. 12.	12½ pounds ham, 20c.—$2.50; (26) ½ gallon whisky, $2	3 50
Aug. 15.	24 pounds ex. C sugar, $4; 2 bottles brandy, $4–$8	12 00
Aug. 26.	1 kit mackerel, $3.50: 1 dozen ale, $3.50	7 00
Aug. 30.	6 pounds butter, 50c., $3	3 00
Sept. 1.	12½ pounds ham, $2.50; ½ gallon whisky, $1	3 50
Sept. 6.	1 gallon corn whisky, $2; 3 pounds pulverized sugar, 60c	2 60
Sept. 14.	1 gallon corn whisky, $2; (20) 1 gallon corn whisky, $2	4 00
Sept. 20.	5 pounds country butter, 50c., $2.50; (29) ½ bushel grist, $1.50	4 00
Sept. 29.	25 pounds extra C sugar, $4.25; 2 pounds green tea, $5	9 25

Sept. 29.	½ bushel rice, $4; (30) 1 gallon whisky, $2....	$ 6 00
Oct. 3.	14¾ pounds ham, 20c., $2.95; 6 cans oysters, 20c., $1.20	4 15
Oct. 5.	10 pounds lard, $2; 5 pounds butter, 50c., $2.50..	4 50
Oct. 7.	1 bottle brandy, $4; (10) 2 bottles brandy, $4—$8	12 00
Oct. 10.	2 pounds pulverized sugar, 40c.; (16) 1 gallon whisky, $2	2 40
Oct. 16.	2 bottles brandy, $4—$8; (20) 3 bottles wine, $12	20 00
Oct. 20.	1 bottle sherry, 2; 1 bottle whisky, $1.50	3 50
Oct. 20.	100 cigars, $2.50; 10 pounds ham, $2	4 50
Nov. 7.	25 pounds sugar, $4; lard, $2; buckwheat, 50c....	6 50
Nov. 13.	1 peck rice, $2; 10 pounds coffee, 40c., $4	6 00
Nov. 13.	½ gallon sherry, $4; 1 pound cocoa, $1	5 00
Nov. 24.	3 pounds green tea, $2—$6	6 00
Nov. 24.	½ bushel grist, $1.50; (28) 1 gallon sherry, $7.....	8 50
		$235 90
	Average five months interest.....	17 70
		$253 60

Received payment by pay certificates,

GEORGE SYMMERS,
Per W. Roy.

No. 32. Senator L. Wimbush to George Symmers, $181.45.

No. 33. Senator L. Wimbush to George Symmers, $7.30.

No. 34. Senator J. M. Allen to George Symmers, $139.08.

No. 35. J. Woodruff, for Senate, to George Symmers, $423.05, paid by certificate on State Treasurer.

No. 36. F. Arnim to George Symmers, $36.

No. 37. Lieutenant Governor A. J. Ransier to George Symmers, $90.

No. 38. Lieutenant Governor A. J. Ransier to George Symmers, $19.40.

No. 39. Lieutenant Governor A. J. Ransier to George Symmers, $89.85.

No. 40. Senator F. Arnim to George Symmers, $60.

No. 41. Senator F. Arnim to George Symmers, $160.

No. 42. J. Woodruff, for Senate, to George Symmers, $992.56, inclusive of accounts against Senators Whittemore, Hollingshead, Arnim, Holcombe.

[No. 42.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 14, 1872.

MR. JOSEPHUS WOODRUFF,

Bought of GEORGE SYMMERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &C.

1872.			
Sept.	13.	2 barrels flour, $13—$26; 1 barrel pearl grist, $10..	$ 36 00
Sept.	13.	286 pounds sugar, 16c.—$45.76; 12 pounds ham, $3	48 76
Sept.	13.	30 pounds B strips, 22c.—$6.60; 30 pounds bacon, 20c.—$6	12 60
Sept.	13.	3 pounds green tea, $2.50—$7.50; 8 bottles W. sauce, 50c.—$4	11 50
Sept.	13.	25 pounds coffee, 35c.—$8.75; 25 pounds butter, 50c.—$12.50	21 25
Sept.	13.	100 pounds lard, 20c.—$20; 1 pound broma, $1...	21 00
Sept.	19.	54 pounds hams, 25c.—$13.50	13 50
Nov.	7.	1 gallon M. C. whisky, $7; 1 box cigars, $8	15 00
Nov.	14.	1 gallon M. C. whisky, $7; 1 gallon best brandy, $18	25 00
Nov.	14.	1 case champagne, $45; 1 case Imperial brandy, $30	75 00
Nov.	14.	3 boxes cigars, $30; 20 pounds Java coffee, $2....	32 00
Nov.	14.	6 pounds granulated sugar, $1; 2 pounds B crackers, 40c	1 40
Nov.	14.	1 dozen matches, 40c.; 1 gallon demijohn, 75c.....	1 15
Nov.	15.	5 pounds cheese, 25c.—$1.25; (20) 1 gallon alcohol, $6	7 25
Nov.	20.	1 box wax candles, 60c.—$3.60; 3 boxes sardines, 50c.—$1.50	5 10
Nov.	21.	1 box cigars, $18; (22) 1 gallon whisky, $7.....	25 00
Nov.	25.	1 gallon M. C. whisky, $7; 3 boxes cigars, $30.....	37 00
Nov.	26.	1 gallon M. C. whisky, $7; 1 gallon sherry, $7.....	14 00
Nov.	28.	1 case extra Imperial champagne	45 00
Nov.	28.	1 box cigars, $10; 1 gallon best brandy, $18, (Senator B. F. Whittemore,)	28 00
Nov.	28.	1 gallon sherry, $7; 6 bottles ale, $1.75, (Senator B. F. Whittemore,)	8 75
Nov.	28.	1 box cigars	10 00
Dec.	2.	1 gallon whisky, $7; 1 case champagne, $45.....	52 00
Dec.	2.	3 boxes cigars, $10—$30; 1 dozen matches, 40c...	30 40

Dec.	5. 1 gallon whisky, $7; 1 gallon sherry, $7; 3 boxes cigars, $30	$ 44 00
Dec.	5. 1 case champange, $45; 1 dozen matches, 40c	45 40
Dec.	5. 3 pounds crackers, 75c.; 3 pounds cheese, 75c	1 50
Dec.	5. 1 gallon C. whisky, $3; 1 box cigars, $10, (Senator J. Hollingshead,)	13 00
Dec.	5. 1 gallon M. C. whisky, (Senator J. Hollingshead,)	7 00
Dec.	5. 100 pounds crushed sugar, $20; 200 pounds bacon, 15c.—$30, (Senator F. Arnim,)	50 00
Dec.	5. 1 barrel buckwheat, $16; 40 pounds candles, 25c.—$10, (Senator F. Arnim)	26 00
Dec.	5. 100 pounds lard, $20; 78 pounds ham, 25c.—$19.50, (Senator F. Arnim,)	39 50
Dec.	5. 12½ pounds smoked salmon, $5; 43 pounds crackers, 20c.—$8.60, (Senator F. Arnim,)	13 60
Dec.	6. 2 gallons M. C. whisky, $14; 1 gallon brandy, $18, (Senator W. E. Holcombe,)	32 00
Dec.	6. 1 box cigars, (Senator W. E. Holcombe,)	10 00
Dec.	6. 1 quart oysters, 50c.; (7) 1 gallon M. C. whisky, $7	7 50
Dec.	7. 1 gallon sherry, $7; 1 box cigars, $10	17 00
Dec.	10. 1 gallon sherry, $7; 1 gallon M. C. whisky, $7	14 00
Dec.	11. 1 box cigars, $10; 1 gallon whisky, $7; 1 gallon C. whisky, $3, (Senator J. Hollingshead,)	20 00
Dec.	11. 1 bottle brandy, $4; (12) 2 gallons whisky, $7—$14	18 00
Dec.	12. 1 gallon sherry, $7; 1 box cigars, $10; matches, 40c.	17 40
Dec.	13. 1 gallon sherry, $7; 1 gallon whisky, $7	14 00
Dec.	13. 1 dozen ale, $3.50; 1 dozen champagne, $22.50	26 00
		$992 56

Paid.

GEORGE SYMMERS.

No. 43. L. Wimbush to George Symmers, $442.43.

No. 44. Lieutenant Governor A. J. Ransier to Joe Taylor, $280.

[No. 44.]

COLUMBIA Feb 22th 1872.

GOV A. J. RANSEERE *Dr.*

To JOE TAYLOR

for Licours & Segars and other Articulars.....$2.80 00

Riecuived payment

JOE TAYLOR.

No. 45. Louis Grant to George Symmers, $91.63.

[No. 45.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 20, 1871.

LOUIS GRANT,

Bought of GEORGE SYMMERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.

To amount of bill..... $91 63

Received payment by pay certificates,

GEORGE SYMMERS,

Per W. ROY.

No. 46. Senator H. E. Hayne to J. H. & M. L. Kinard, $182.50.

[No. 46.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., February 7, 1872.

J. WOODRUFF, ESQ., (for Senator H. E. Hayne,)

Bought of J. H. & M. L. KINARD,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, &c.,

(First Door South of Columbia Hotel.)

12 yards rep damask, $4.....	$48 00
12 yards lining, 75c.....	9 00
30 yards gimp, 37½c.....	11 25
3 large cords and tassels, $4.....	12 00
1 pair shades	5 50
3 spring fixtures, 75c.....	2 25
20 yards carpet, $2.....	40 00
10 yards linen sheeting, $1.75	17 50
6 yards pillow case linen, $1.25.....	7 50
40 yards checked matting, 50c.....	20 00
1 rug.....	9 00
1 box	50
	$182 50

No. 47. Senator Y. J. P. Owens to J. H. & M. L. Kinard, $88.50.

[No. 47.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 15, 1872.

JOSEPH WOODRUFF, ESQ., (for Senator Y. J. P. Owens,)

Bought of J. H. & M. L. KINARD,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS, CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, &C.,

(First Door South of Columbia Hotel.)

1 pair blankets	$13 50
1 pair blankets	8 50
1 dozen towels, each $6.50 and $7.50	14 00
1 pair gloves	2 50
1 satchel	6 50
1 dozen men's hose, white	6 00
1 dozen men's hose, brown	6 00
1 dozen handkerchiefs, each $9 and $10	19 00
1 hair brush, each $1.50 and $3	4 50
2 combs, $1	2 00
1 bottle cologne	2 50
1 bottle extract	2 50
1 pair scissors	1 00
	$88 50

No. 48. J. M. Allen, $626.99.

No. 49 is a report of the Committee on Contingent Accounts, and reads as follows:

SENATE COMMITTEE ROOMS,
COLUMBIA, S. C., February 1, 1872.

The Committee on Contingent Accounts and Expenses of the Senate, to whom was referred sundry accounts against the Clerk of the Senate, have considered the same, and recommend that they be paid.

(Signed) L. WIMBUSH.

No. 50. Account of Calendar Inkstand Company for ten Wright's Patent Inkstands, at $25 each. Each Senator was furnished with one of these inkstands from this and other purchases.

Nos. 51, 56, 60, 68, 69, 74 are accounts of C. Brookbanks, amounting to $1,080, for cigars and fruits furnished Senate.

No. 52. Account of South Carolina Railroad for freight for three boxes of demijohns containing wines and liquors for use of Senate.

No. 53. Account of Bryan & McCarter for stationery and Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. A copy of Webster's Unabridged was furnished each Senator.

No. 54. Account of George Symmers for discounts on drafts on State Treasurer.

No. 55. Account of J. Woodruff with Klinck, Wickenberg & Co. for liquors furnished Senate, included in contingent accounts of Senate.

No. 57. George Symmers's monthly account, $994.36.

No. 58. Account of Klinck, Wiekenberg & Co. with J. Woodruff, $297, for liquors furnished Senate.

No. 59. Telegraph account, $186.50.

The private as well as the public dispatches of Senators were paid from the Senate contingent fund.

Nos. 61 and 62. Accounts of M. H. Berry for furniture furnished Committee rooms by order of Clerk of Senate. This included furniture for Committee rooms outside of the State House ordered by the Clerk at the request of Senators; also, chamber sets, parlor sets and other kinds of furniture furnished each session.

No. 63 reads as follows:

COMMITTEE ON CONTINGENT ACCOUNTS,
SENATE CHAMBER, December 18, 1871.

The Committee on Contingent Accounts, to whom was referred the account of Messrs. Bryan & McCarter, amounting to the sum of seventeen dollars and twenty cents; also, sundry accounts of the Charleston Daily Courier; also, account of Daily Union for the sum of $144; also, account of Daily News, amounting to the sum of $490.05; also, a bill of M. H. Berry for furniture purchased by the Clerk of the Senate; also, sundry divers accounts against the Clerk of the Senate, do report that they have considered the same, find the accounts correct, and recommend that they be paid.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) C. P. LESLIE,
Chairman Committee.

No. 64. Account of M. H. Berry, for furniture, $445.

[No. 64.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., 187 .

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, (Senate,)

Bought of M. H. BERRY,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, CHAIRS, MATTRESSES, CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, WAGONS, &C.,

(Next to Wheeler House.)

To interest on $3,000 at 1¼ per cent..... $445 00

No. 65. Account of M. H. Berry, per J. M. Allen, for furniture, $648.

No. 67. Account of J. Woodruff with Klinck, Wickenberg & Co. for liquors, included in contingent account of Senate.

[No. 67.]

[Monthly Statement.]

CHARLESTON, S. C., February 12, 1872.

Mr. J. WOODRUFF,

To KLINCK, WICKENBERG & CO.,

1871.		*Dr.*
Dec. 21.	To merchandise.....	$53 00
Dec. 21.	1 case champagne for Senator R. Smalls.....	26 40
Jan. 30.	1 case Mumm's campagne.....	28 00
1872.		
Jan. 10.	1 case merchandise.....	274 75
Jan. 20.	1 case merchandise.....	495 50
Jan. 26.	1 case merchandise.....	215 50
Feb. 10.	1 case merchandise.....	264 75
Feb. 10.	1 case merchandise.....	59 00
		$1,416 90

		CR.	
Jan. 20.	By cash.....	400 00	
Jan. 26.	By cash.....	448 65	
Feb. 10.	By cash.....	235 00	
			1,083 65
			333 25

Received payment,

KLINCK, WICKENBERG & CO.,

Per S. G. HORSEY.

We have just received an invoice of green seal champagne, Westphalia hams and genuine bologna sausages. Will be pleased to receive an order.

Nos. 68, 69 and 70. Accounts of Brookbanks & Co. for fruits, &c., furnished.

[No. 68.]

COLUMBIA, S. C, February 8, 1872.

J. WOODRUFF, Clerk of Senate,

To C. BROOKBANKS & CO.,

	Dr.
By sundries.....	$350 00

No. 70. Accounts and receipts of Charleston Courier for one year's subscription to paper, to be sent to the postoffice address of Senators.

No. 71. Account of D. White, for $231, for gold pens furnished Senators.

[No. 71.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 11, 1872.

J. WOODRUFF, *Clerk of Senate,*

To D. WHITE,

	Dr.
To 23 gold pens, at $4.50.....	$103 50
To 35 tipped India rubber pens, at $2.50.....	87 50
To 20 boxes Sansom pens, at $2.....	40 00
	$231 00

No. 72. Report of Committee on Contingent Accounts, as follows:

IN THE SENATE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., February 13, 1872.

The Committee on Contingent Expenses and Accounts, to whom was referred sundry contingent accounts against the Clerk of the Senate, have considered the same, and recommend that they be paid.

C. P. LESLIE,
Chairman Committee.

No. 73. Telegraph account, $155.75.

No. 75. Account of W. B. Stanley with J. Woodruff, C. S., $64.75.

No. 76. Account of Isaac Sulzbacher, $684, for 30 gold pens and 8 dozen knives.

[No. 76.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., December, 1871.

MR. JOSEF WOODRUFF,

Bought of ISAAC SULZBACHER,

ALL REPAIRING
PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

Dealer in
WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE,
SPECTACLES, ETC.,
Main Street,
Next to Columbia Hotel.

To 30 gold pens.....$300 00
To 8 dozen knives, at $48..... ..... 384 00

$684 00

To furnishing Senate.

No. 77. Account of I. Sulzbacher, $1,500. To furnishing sundries to General Assembly and repairing clocks. This account includes jewelry, &c.

[No. 77.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 1, 1872.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

Bought of ISAAC SULZBACHER,

ALL REPAIRING
PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

Dealer in
WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE,
SPECTACLES, ETC.,
Main Street,
Next to Columbia Hotel.

To furnishing sundries to General Assembly and repair of clocks, &c..... $1,500 00

No. 78. Account of C. P. Leslie with Klinck, Wickenberg & Co., for liquors, and paid from Senate contingent fund.

No. 79. Account of M. H. Berry, $700, for furniture furnished Committee rooms.

No. 80. Postage stamps furnished Senate, $100.

[No. 80.]

Received of Mr. J. Woodruff order on the Treasurer for one hundred dollars on account of postage stamps for S. C. Senate.

JOHN S. LEAPHART,

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 8th, 1872. Deputy P. M.

No. 81. Account of Hardy Solomon, to goods furnished rooms, $561.48.

No. 81½. Account of Walterboro News, $80, for yearly subscription to that journal for thirty-two Senators, to support a Republican paper and obtain the latest intelligence from the County seat of Colleton County. The bill was ordered paid out of the Senate contingent fund.

No. 82. Account of Charleston News, $256, for thirty-two subscriptions to that interesting journal from January 1, 1872, to January 1, 1873; also $134 for forty copies Daily News for three months, (sixty-seven days,) at five cents per copy. These papers were ordered by the Clerk with the consent of the Committee on Contingent Accounts, and the bills always promptly paid.

No. 82½. Account of Union-Herald for forty-one copies of daily from December 24th, 1875, to March 20th, 1876, $157.85. The paper was ordered by the Clerk, and the account audited, passed and ordered paid out of Senate contingent fund.

No. 83. Account of Daily Evening Herald, $1,099, for one year's subscription for thirty-three Senators and one hundred and twenty-four Representatives, at $7 each. This was a Republican paper and every possible support given to it. Its bills were promptly audited, passed and pay certificates issued in settlement.

[No. 83.]

DAILY EVENING
HERALD.
PUBLISHED
Every Evening.
—o—
ANDREWS, NORTHROP & CO.

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 7th, 1873.

Mr. J. WOODRUFF,

To "THE DAILY EVENING HERALD," *Dr.*

Corner of Main and Gervais Street.

1873.			
Jan.	7. For subscription to January 7th, 1874, for thirty-three Senators, at $7.....	$	231 00
Jan.	7. For subscription to January 7th, 1874, for one hundred and twenty four Representatives, at $7		868 00
			$1,099 00

No. 84. Account of Charleston Courier for advertisement of tribute to Judge George Lee, published by order of the General Assembly, $9.30. The bill was ordered paid out of appropriation for legislative expenses.

No. 85. Account of South Carolinian for advertising inauguration exercises, by order of Senator Maxwell, Chairman of the Senate Committee of Inauguration. The account was included in accounts of the Clerk, and I paid it in cash.

No. 86. Account of Southern (Beaufort) Standard against Clerk of Senate for thirty-two subscriptions for the year 1873, $64. The account was audited, passed, and certificate issued to Senator Smalls in settlement.

No. 87. Account of Daily Phœnix, $70, for subscription for three months. Audited, passed and paid by pay certificates.

No. 88. Account of South Carolinian for subscription to Carolinian, thirty-five copies, for use of Senate, from December 2, 1872, to March 2, 1873, $70. Audited, passed and paid by pay certificates.

No. 89. Account of Aiken Tribune, $70, for thirty-five subscriptions one year. Ordered by Clerk, and the account audited by the Committee and paid.

Nos. 90 and 91. Accounts of M. H. Berry, $310 and $615, for furniture furnished Senate and Senate Committee rooms, per order Clerk of Senate. Some of this was sent to Committee rooms outside the State House, and where it has gone is probably past finding out. The walnut tables and chairs are in the Senate rooms in the State House.

No. 92. Account of James Kennedy, $500, for services as special clerk, four months, at $125 per month. Mr. Kennedy was employed by order of Senator Nash, Chairman of Committee on Claims and of Committee on Contingent Accounts. The account was audited, passed and ordered paid in the usual manner.

No. 93. Receipt of T. C. Dunn for amount paid him as agent in the sale of twelve cases of scuppernong champagne, ordered by the Clerk of the Senate for use of Senators. The account was referred to the Committee on Contingent Accounts, audited, passed and ordered paid. Mr. Dunn simply acted as agent for a friend who manufactured native wine.

Nos. 94 and 95. Accounts of W. D. Love & Co. for J. E. Green, Sergeant-at-Arms of Senate, for goods furnished, such as towels, soap, combs, brushes, &c., for Senate. The accounts, $82.05 and $117, were ordered paid and pay certificates issued in settlement.

[No. 94.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 18, 1873.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

To W. D. LOVE & CO., *Dr.*

27½ yards linen sheeting, $2..	$55 00
19 yards cotton sheeting, 75c	14 25
12 yards cotton sheeting, 65c	7 80
10 yards damask, 50	5 00
	$82 05

Received payment February 1, 1873.

W. D. LOVE & CO.,
per Y.

[No. 95.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 17, 1872.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

Per J. E. GREEN, Sergeant-at-Arms Senate Chamber,

Bought of W. D. LOVE & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, SILK GOODS,

WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, EMBROIDERIES,

LACES, NOTIONS, &C., &C.,

Columbia Hotel Block, Main Street.

W. D. LOVE,

B. B. MCCREERY.

—

Terms, Net Cash.

Nov.	25.	1 dozen towels	$15 00
		3 towels, bath, at $2	6 00
		4 towels, bath, at $1.25	5 00
		2 towels, bath, at $1	2 00
		4 dozen soap, at $1	4 00
		6 dozen soap, at 50c	3 00
		¼ dozen soap, at $7.50	1 88
		11-12 dozen Windsor, at $4.50	4 12
Dec.	2.	4 pieces crape, at $2	8 00
Dec.	3.	1 piece crape	2 00
		8 extra heavy combs, at $1.50	12 00
Dec.	5.	2 dozen towels, at $6	12 00
Dec.	17.	1 dozen extra brushes	36 00
		4 extra heavy combs, at $1.50	6 00
			$117 00

The above is correct.

J. E. GREEN, Sergeant-at-Arms.

Received payment,

W. D. LOVE & Co., Per MORRISON.

No. 96. Account of W. B. Stanley against Senate, $40.90, for glasses, salt cellars, decanters, tumblers, drop lights, half dozen knives and forks, probably ordered by Clerk of Senate for outside Committee room by order of Committee. The account was audited, passed, and paid, I think, in cash.

No. 97. Account of R. C. Shiver, $25, for towels, audited by Committee, passed, and paid, I think, in cash.

[No. 97.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 12, 1870.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

TERMS CASH.	*Bought of* R. C. SHIVER, DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, COLUMBIA, S. C.

Towels.....$25 00

Nos. 98, 99, 100. Accounts of Joe Taylor, amounting to $770, for sundries. Mr. Taylor is a well known citizen of Columbia, and did furnish some goods, coal, liquors and other articles. His accounts passed without any very severe scrutiny, and pay certificates were issued in settlement.

No. 101. Account of Cooper & Taylor, for 17 tons of coal, at $12 per ton, $204. I have no personal knowledge of this account, beyond the fact that it was presented and passed, but whether paid, I cannot say.

No. 102. Receipt of Isaac Sulzbacher, for $375.80, for knives, pens, &c., &c., which includes jewelry furnished Senate during the months of November and December, 1872. I think this amount was paid in cash by me, but was included in contingent accounts of the Clerk.

No. 103. Account of Isaac Sulzbacher, $375.85, is the bill for which the above receipt was given, but reads "December 17, 1872." To furnishing knives, cutlery, &c.

Nos. 104 and 105. Accounts of E. H. Smith for cigars and champagne, $188 and $266. The goods were ordered by me and paid for in cash. The accounts were included in the Clerk's bill against the Senate and paid for out of Senate contingent fund.

No. 106. Account of Geo. Symmers against Senate of South Carolina. "To amount of sundries furnished, $1,957.83." Audited, passed and pay certificates issued in settlement.

No. 107. Account of George Symmers against Senate.

[No. 107.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 29, 1873.

SENATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

Bought of GEORGE SYMMERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &C.

To amount of sundries furnished.....$1,957 83

[B.]

J. Woodruff, for Senate, for liquors and cigars, $1,957.50. Ordered paid, and, I suppose, settled by pay certificate.

Nos. 108 and 109. Accounts of George Symmers against Senate of South Carolina. To amount for sundries furnished, $2,104; also $786.75. Ordered paid, and settled, I suppose, by pay certificates.

[No. 108.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 22, 1873.

SENATE OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

Bought of GEORGE SYMMERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &C.

To amount for sundries furnished.....$2,104 00

No. 110. Account of J. H. & M. L. Kinard, $277.45, for a r- nished Lieutenant Governor Ransier, and included in report of Committee on Contingent Accounts. Passed and ordered paid. Am unable to say whether I paid cash or settled it by pay certificate.

[No. 110.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., February 15th, 1871.

J. WOODRUFF, for Lieutenant Governor Ransier,

Bought of J. H. & M. L. KINARD,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS, CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, &C.,

First Door South of Columbia Hotel.

1871.		
Feb. 13.	54 yards Brussels carpet, $1.75	$94 50
	44 yards sup. ingrain carpet, $1.50	66 00
	41 yards sup. ingrain carpet, $1.50	61 50
	30 yards oil cloth, 75c	22 50
	3 pieces binding, 75c	2 25
	12 hanks flax, 10c	1 20
	2 rugs, $6.50—$13; 1 rug, $5	18 00
	2 quilts, $4.50—$9; 3 yards flannel, 50c.—$1.50	10 50
	1 hood	1 00
		$277 45

No. 111. Account of J. Woodruff, for postages, posters and labor. This account appears large, but the mailing of Senate reports and other documents was unusually heavy and the demand for postage stamps somewhat extravagant. The account was ordered paid and certificate issued for the amount.

No. 112. Account Calendar Inkstand Company, for twelve Wright's patent inkstands. As before stated, each Senator was furnished with one of these inkstands, which is a combination of inkstands with clocks, thermometer, calendar, letter scale, sponge cup, pen rack, call bell, mucilage, bottle and brush and drawer. The bill was audited, passed, and paid for by certificate drawn in favor of the Clerk. I remitted drafts for the amount of their bills to the company at Baltimore.

No. 113. Account of E. R. Stokes against J. Woodruff for Senate, $21.75. This account was audited without question, passed, and ordered paid. I do not remember how it was settled.

No. 114. Account of Fagan Brothers, $473.50, for furniture furnished Senate; also, for repairing furniture. I believe it to be a perfectly correct bill and think it passed the Senate without opposition. I do not remember whether it was settled in cash or by pay certificate.

Nos. 115 and 116. Accounts of Klinck, Wickenberg & Company, $29, for champagne ordered, and acknowledgment of receipt of check for amount of Hon. C. P. Leslie's bill. These accounts, to the best of my recollection, were all included in the reports of Committee on Contingent Accounts and paid by certificates drawn in favor of the Clerk of the Senate.

Nos. 117 and 118. Accounts of J. W. Denny against Lieutenant Governor Ransier and Senator W. B. Nash. These were ordered paid out of the Senate contingent fund.

Nos. 119 and 120. Accounts of Hardy Solomon, for liquors and cigars. Referred to Committee on Contingent Accounts, audited, passed, and settled, I think, by pay certificates.

C 1. Account of W. D. Love & Co., January 29, 1873, $196 55, for sheeting, damask, napkins, carpet, &c., was no doubt for articles furnished an outside Committee room through the order of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate and paid for out of Senate contingent fund.

[C 1.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 29, 1873.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, (for Senate Chamber,)

Bought of W. D. LOVE & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

SILK GOODS, WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY, GLOVES,

EMBROIDERIES, LACES, NOTIONS, &C.,

COLUMBIA HOTEL BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

W. D. LOVE.

B. B. MCCREERY.

—

Terms, Net Cash.

39 yards sheeting, 80c	$ 31 40
2⅔ yards damask, $2	5 50
1 dozen napkins	4 00
34 yards sheeting, 85c	28 90
3 yards damask, $3.50	10 50
2⅔ yards damask, $2	5 50
1 dozen napkins	4 00
24 yards carpet, $1.50	36 00
Making	3 00
1 rug	12 00
1 dozen napkins	4 00
3 yards damask, $3.50	10 50
34 yards linen, 62½c	21 25
1 rug	12 00
1 mat, each $3–$5	8 00
	$196 55

February 1, 1873.

Received payment.

W. D. LOVE & CO.

C 2. Account of Sergeant-at-Arms of Senate with W. B. Stanley, $31.90, January 6th, 1873, paid same way.

C 3. Senate account, October and November, 1873, $125.65, with W. B. Stanley, paid same way.

C 4 is a duplicate of C 3, the original having been mislaid.

C 5. Account of M. H. Berry, $2,500, December 3, 1873, is for furniture furnished offices and Senate Committee rooms. I do not recollect details or specific articles furnished for the amount of $2,005, under the entry "amount bill rendered."

[C 5.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 5, 1873.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, (for offices,)

Bought of M. H. BERRY,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, CHAIRS, MATTRESSES, CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, WAGONS, &c.,

(Next to "Wheeler House.")

To lounge	$ 65 00
To ½ dozen W. C. B. chairs	75 00
To hat rack	25 00
To lounge	70 00
To walnut wardrobe	80 00
To 2 office desks @ $90	180 00
To amount bill rendered	2,005 00
	$2,500 00

C 6. Account of M. H. Berry, ($1,657,) December 18, 1873, for furniture furnished Committee room per order Clerk of Senate. My recollection of this account is that it was for furniture of outside Committee rooms, ordered by several Senators, and an itemized account rendered, which has been lost or mislaid.

[C 6.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 18, 1873.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

Bought of M. H. BERRY,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, CHAIRS, MATTRESSES, CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, WAGONS, &C.,

107 Main Street, next to Wheeler House.

To furniture furnished Committee rooms per order of Clerk Senate $1,657 00

Received payment,

M. H. BERRY.

C 7. Account of Union-Herald, as follows :

[C 7.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., February 26, 1874.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

To THE DAILY UNION HERALD,

1873.		*Dr.*
Jan.	1. To subscription for 33 members of Senate to January 1, 1874, at $7	$231 00
	To subscription for 130 members House of Representatives to January 1, 1874, at $7	910 00
	To subscription for Executive Department	7 00
	To subscription for Treasurer of State	7 00
	To subscription for Comptroller General	7 00
	To subscription for Superintendent of Education	7 00
	To subscription for Speaker of House	7 00
	To subscription for President of Senate	7 00
	To subscription for Secretary of State	7 00
	To subscription for Attorney General	7 00
	To subscription for Adjutant and Inspector General	7 00
	To subscription for Clerk and Reading Clerk of Senate	14 00
	To subscription for Clerk and Assistant Clerk House Representatives	14 00
	To subscription for Supreme Court	7 00
		$1,239 00

The Union-Herald represented the party in power, and Mr. Andrews, proprietor, was a member of the Senate. The Bill was ordered paid without question, and a certificate issued for the amount.

C 8 and 9. Accounts of E. H. Smith for cigars and liquors furnished Senate by order of Clerk, $355. The goods were sent from Charleston through Mr. E. S. Jennison. Ordered paid by the Committee on Contingent Accounts.

C 10. Account of E. R. Stokes, $180, January 7, 1874, for binding and lettering books. Approved by Clerk of Senate, ordered paid and certificate issued.

C 11. Receipt of Sergeant-at-Arms for money advanced by him for postage stamps. The stamps were furnished by the Sergeant-at-Arms at the request of the Clerk of the Senate. Senators were always furnished with postage stamps, and the lowest estimate at that time was $10 per day for stamps for the Senate.

C 12. Account of William J. Whipper for professional services rendered Committee to Investigate the Affairs of the Bank of the State, at $50 per day; 43 days, at $50—$2,150. Ordered paid by S. A. Swails, Chairman of Committee on the part of the Senate, and J. Douglas Robertson, Chairman on the part of the House of Representatives. A certificate was issued in accordance therewith.

[C 12.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 12, 1874.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

To WILLIAM J. WHIPPER, *Dr.*

To 43 days' professional services on Committee to investigate the affairs of the Bank of the State, at $50 per day..... $2,150 00

S. A. SWAILS,
On part of Senate.

J. DOUGLAS ROBERTSON,
On part of House of Representatives.

C 12½. Account of Hardy Solomon, March 7, 1874. Sundries furnished Senate, $1,250. Ordered paid and pay certificate issued in settlement.

[C 12½.]

HARDY SOLOMON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
FAMILY GROCERIES.
ALSO,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS OF THE BEST BRANDS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

MAIN STREET,
COLUMBIA, S. C., March 7, 1874.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

Bought of HARDY SOLOMON.

To sundries supplied to Senate, per order.....	$689 00
To amount of account previously rendered.....	561 00
	$1,250 00

Received pay certificates in settlement.

R. J. DONALDSON.

March 17, 1874.

C 13. Account of Fagan Bros., $644, for furniture furnished Senate Committee rooms. I have no recollection who ordered the furniture, nor where it was placed. Was ordered paid, and settled for out of Senate contingent fund.

C 14. Account of Fagan Bros., $538.50, for furniture for Senate ordered by J. Woodruff, Clerk of Senate. The account, I think, is perfectly correct, and the furniture sent to the Committee rooms in the State House.

C 15 and 16. Account of M. Kuhn, for $1,686, for liquors furnished. Ordered paid, and certificates issued to parties who complain of receiving only ten cents on the dollar allowed by the Big Bonanza Commission.

[C 15.]

PHILADELPHIA, November 22, 1873.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

Bought of M. KUHN & BRO.,

IMPORTERS OF WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, &c., &c.,

No. 305 RACE STREET.

To amount before rendered..... $1,686 00

C 17. Order of George F. McIntyre and Robert Smalls, Chairman and member of Special Committee to investigate proceedings of the Sinking Fund Commission, to issue pay certificate to J. E. Green, for $900, for services as Sergeant-at-Arms to said Committee. The certificate was issued in accordance with the order, as was done in all cases where an order either verbal or written was given by the Chairman of a Committee.

C 18. Account of Republican Printing Company for stationery, $1,521, with accompanying itemized Bill. Ordered paid, and a certificate drawn for the amount. Remember giving it to Senator W. B. Nash. I think he was paid $500 on it, and that he afterwards settled the balance in the big bonanza.

[C 18.]

REPUBLICAN PRINTING COMPANY'S BOOK AND JOB OFFICE.

SENATE,

To REPUBLICAN PRINTING COMPANY, *Dr.*

To stationery, as per order..... $1,521 00

C 19. Account of J. Williman, for copying and certifying to orders of Court relative to the Bank of the State, $525. Ordered paid by Chairman of Committee and certificate issued accordingly.

[C 19.]

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

To JACOB WILLIMAN, *Dr.*

To copying and certifying to orders of Court relative to the Bank of the State.....$525 00

J. DOUGLAS ROBERTSON,
On part of House.

S. A. SWAILS,
On part of Senate.

C 20. Account of J. M. Willets ($3,375) for services attending Special Joint Committee of Investigation and examining witnesses. Do not know the party, but think the certificate issued for it was held by Senator Owens and afterwards settled in big bonanza.

[C 20.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 17, 1874.

SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

To J. M. WILLETS, *Dr.*

To services attending Special Joint Committee of Investigation and summoning witnesses.....$3,375 00

C 21. Account of A. Williams ($200) for services in Senate Chamber. The work was ordered by the Sergeant-at-Arms and the services no doubt rendered. Ordered paid and certificate issued.

C 22. Order of George F. McIntyre, Chairman, to draw pay certificates in favor of J. M. McKay, Esq., for expenses on Sinking Fund Committee.

C 23. Account of Western Union Telegraph Company for months of December, 1873, and January, 1874, $153.70. Ordered paid and certificate issued. The Telegraph Company occupied a portion of the Senate cloak room, and all despatches of Senators, public or private, having endorsement of Clerk of Senate were sent and charged to the Clerk of the Senate. These accounts were audited by the Committee on Contingent Accounts and certificates issued for payment. I afterwards cashed in full some of the certificates for Mr. Cathcart, Manager, as he was unable to make collections from the Treasury.

A A. Monthly account of George Symmers, 7th March, 1871, $273.

A B. Monthly account of George Symmers, 4th March, 1871, $593.70.

A C. Monthly account of George Symmers, 1st March, 1871, $1,039.80.

A D. Monthly account of George Symmers, 24th February, 1871, $555.60.

A E. Monthly account of George Symmers, 17th February, 1871, $539 75.

A F. Monthly account of George Symmers, 10th December, 1870, $360.

A G. Monthly account of George Symmers, 10th February, 1871, $829.90.

A H. Monthly account of George Symmers, 6th March, 1871, $1,251.30.

A I. Monthly account of George Symmers, 13th January, 1871, $345.

A. J. Monthly account of George Symmers, 2d December, 1871, $310.

A K. Monthly account of George Symmers, 5th January, 1871, $320.

[A A.]

[Monthly Statement.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., 7th March, 1871.

MR. J. WOODRUFF, (for Senate,)

To GEORGE SYMMERS, *Dr.*

GENERAL GROCER AND LIQUOR DEALER,

Main Street.

To amount of sundries furnished.....$273 00

[A B.]

[Monthly Statement.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., 4th March, 1871.

MR. J. WOODRUFF, (for Senate,)

To GEORGE SYMMERS, *Dr.*

GENERAL GROCER AND LIQUOR DEALER,

Main Street.

To amount for sundries furnished.....$593 70

Paid.

GEORGE SYMMERS.

[A C.]

[Monthly Statement.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., 1st March, 1871.

MR. JOSEPHUS WOODRUFF, (for Senate,)

To GEORGE SYMMERS, *Dr.*

GENERAL GROCER AND LIQUOR DEALER,

Main Street.

To amount for sundries furnished.....$1,039 80

Paid.

GEORGE SYMMERS,

[A D.]

[Monthly Statement.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., 24th February, 1871.

MR. J. WOODRUFF, (for Senate,)

To GEORGE SYMMERS, *Dr.*

GENERAL GROCER AND LIQUOR DEALER,

Main Street.

To amount of bill for sundries furnished.....$555 60

Received payment,

GEORGE SYMMERS,

Per W. ROY.

[A E.]

[Monthly Statement.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., 17th February, 1871.

MR. J. WOODRUFF, (for Senate,)

To GEORGE SYMMERS, *Dr.*

GENERAL GROCER AND LIQUOR DEALER,

Main Street.

To amount for sundries furnished.....$539 75

Paid.

GEORGE SYMMERS.

[A F.]

[Monthly Statement.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., 10th December, 1870.

MR. JOSEPHUS WOODRUFF, (for Senate,)

To GEORGE SYMMERS, *Dr.*

GENERAL GROCER AND LIQUOR DEALER,

Main Street.

To sundries furnished..... .....$360 00

Paid.

GEORGE SYMMERS.

[A G.]

[Monthly Statement.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., 10th February, 1871.

MR. JOSEPHUS WOODRUFF, (for Senate,)

To GEORGE SYMMERS, *Dr.*

GENERAL GROCER AND LIQUOR DEALER,

1871. Main Street.

Feb. 10. To amount for sundries furnished.....$829 90

Received payment,

GEORGE SYMMERS.

D. MCKAY.

[A H.]

[Monthly Statement.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., 6th March, 1871.

MR. J. WOODRUFF, (for Senate,)

To GEORGE SYMMERS, *Dr.*

GENERAL GROCER AND LIQUOR DEALER,

Main Street.

March 6th. To amount for sundries furnished.....$1,251 30

Received payment,

GEORGE SYMMERS,

Per W. ROY.

[A I.]

[Monthly Statement.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., 13th January, 1871.

MR. J. WOODRUFF, (for Senate,)

To GEORGE SYMMERS, *Dr.*

GENERAL GROCER AND LIQUOR DEALER,
Main Street.

To sundries furnished.....$345 00

Paid January 13, 1871.

GEORGE SYMMERS.
D. MCKAY.

[A J.]

[Monthly Statement.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., 2d December, 1870.

MR. JOSEPHUS WOODRUFF, (for Senate,)

To GEORGE SYMMERS, *Dr.*

GENERAL GROCER AND LIQUOR DEALER,
Main Street.

To amount of sundries furnished.....$310 00

[A K.]

[Monthly Statement.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., 5th January, 1871.

MR. JOSEPHUS WOODRUFF, (for Senate,)

To GEORGE SYMMERS, *Dr.*

GENERAL GROCER AND LIQUOR DEALER,
Main Street.

To sundries furnished.....$320 00

Paid.

GEORGE SYMMERS.

These vouchers were those presented to the Committee on Contingent Accounts for the action of the Senate, and were passed upon in the same manner already stated in the evidence, to wit, on report of Committee on Sundry Accounts. Mr. Symmers's place of business was a popular resort of Senators, and from this fact, no doubt, they were induced

to give orders for liquors and groceries to be sent elsewhere than to the State House. The accounts for these orders were included in the Senate bills, and when the latter were paid itemized receipted bills were sent to the Senators by whom goods were ordered. In some cases personal bills were paid by pay certificates. I have no means of knowing whether these accounts were paid more than once, but the mode of business certainly afforded the opportunity. It was not in my power to stop it.

[A A.]

[Monthly Statement.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 11th, 1872.

SENATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

To GEORGE SYMMERS, *Dr.*

GENERAL GROCER AND LIQUOR DEALER,

Main Street.

To amount for sundries furnished.....$994 36

[Note.—One of the "A A." accounts referred to above.]

A 1. Account of A. H. Hayden, $112, for five call bells. These were ordered by me for the President and Committee rooms and paid for out of Senate contingent fund on certificate drawn for sundry accounts against the Clerk.

[A 1.]

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 21st, 1871.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

Bought of AUGUSTUS H. HAYDEN,

Importer and Dealer in

WATCHES, JEWELRY, MILITARY GOODS, HOUSE FURNISHING AND FANCY ARTICLES,

272 King Street, Corner of Hasel.

5 call bells.....$112 00

[Note.—The above has been raised from $12 to $112 by inserting the figure 1.]

CHARLESTON, S. C., January, 1871.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, (Per J. Woodruff,)

Bought of AUGUSTUS H. HAYDEN,

Importer and Dealer in

WATCHES, JEWELRY, MILITARY GOODS, HOUSE FURNISHING AND FANCY ARTICLES,

No. 272 King Street, Corner Hasel.

1871.

Jan. 21. To 5 call bells.....$12 00

Payment received as per cash sales book, 1868 to 1871, folio 375, 18th February, 1871, $12.

NOTE.—This is a copy of Mr. Hayden's account as furnished in August, 1877, to Committee.

A 2. Account of Bryan & McCarter, $17.33, for books furnished Senator C. D. Hayne by order of the Clerk. The account was included in report of Senate Committee on Contingent Accounts, and paid for out of Senate contingent fund.

[A 2.]

J. WOODRUFF, for C. D. H., (Senator C. D. Hayne,)

To BRYAN & McCARTER, *Dr.*

1 Jack Hinton	$ 75
1 Arthur O'Leary	75
1 Charles O'Malley	75
1 After Dark	75
1 Stolen Mask, 25c.; 1 Queen's Revenge, 75c	1 00
1 Hide and Seek, 75c.; 1 Lights Afoot, 50c	1 25
1 Mad Minktor, 50c.; 1 Dead Secret, 50c	1 00
1 Man and Wife	1 00
1 Vicar of Bullhampton	1 25
1 Phineas Phin	1 25
1 Wardens	75
1 Dictionary	6 83
	$17 33

Received payment,

BRYAN & McCARTER.

R. S. GILLILAND.

COLUMBIA, February 27, 1871.

A 3. Account of Wm. B. Stanley, January 26, 1871, against J. Woodruff, Clerk of Senate, $19, for 3-light chandelier for Hayne, $13, and 6 brown cuspidors, $6. Ordered paid, and included in Clerk's account against the Senate. I paid Mr. Stanley cash.

A 4. Account against State Senate of W. B. Stanley, $13.50, for 1 dozen champagne glasses, 1 dozen wine glasses, 1 pair decanters, 1 dozen tumblers, ordered by Clerk of Senate through Committee, included in his accounts and ordered paid.

A 5, 6, 7, 8. Accounts of Hardy Solomon, for liquors and cigars, amounting to $2,604.65. I am unable to account for these large bills in any other way than to state that the Senate did a large business with Mr. Solomon, and sent daily orders to him as well as Mr. Symmers for liquors and cigars. Mr. Solomon rendered but one kind of bills, which do not show individual orders. These bills were all passed by the Senate after audit and report by the Committee on Contingent Accounts, and ordered paid. I have no knowledge or means of showing that any of these liquors were sent to Senators' residences or places outside of the State House or State.

[A 5.]

J. WOODRUFF, ESQ.,

Bought of HARDY SOLOMON.

1871.

March 1. 1 gallon sherry wine, $10; 1 gallon whisky, $6	$ 16 00
March 1. 1 box cigars, $20; 1 gallon brandy, $18	38 00
March 1. 1 gallon sherry wine, $10; (2) 1 gallon brandy, $18	28 00
March 2. 1 gallon sherry wine, $10; 1 gallon whisky, $6	16 00
March 2. 3 dozen ale, $4.50—$13.50; 1 case champagne, $35	48 50
March 2. 1 gallon whisky, $6; 1 gallon sherry wine, $10	16 00
March 2. 1 gallon brandy, $18; 1 box cigars, $20	38 00
March 2. 1 gallon brandy, $18; (3) 1 gallon whisky, $6	24 00
March 3. 1 gallon sherry wine, $10; 1 dozen matches, 40c	10 40
March 3. 1 case champagne, $35; 1 gallon s. wine, $10	45 00
March 3. 1 gallon whisky, $6; 3 boxes cigars, $20—$60	66 00
March 3. 1 gallon brandy, $18; 2 boxes cigars, $20—$40	58 00
	$403 90

Received payment,

HARDY SOLOMON,
Per MACFIE.

March 6th, 1871.

[A 6.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 4th, 1871.

MR. WOODRUFF,

Bought of HARDY SOLOMON.

1871.		
March 4.	3 cases Verzenay champagne, $35	105 00
March 4.	10 boxes imported cigars, $20	200 00
March 6.	2 gallons whisky, $6—$12; demijohn, $1.25	13 25
March 6.	4 cases champagne, $35	140 00
March 6.	1 gallon brandy	18 00
March 6.	10 boxes cigars, $20	200 00
		$676 25

A 9. Account of M. H. Berry, February 20, 1871, against State, amounting to $610, for six book cases and four walnut tables. The account, I think, is correct. The book cases and tables now in the office of the Clerk of the Senate and in the Committee rooms.

A 10. Account of J. E. Green, (Sergeant-at-Arms,) $605.60, for carpets, &c., was audited and passed by the Committee.

A 11. Account of I. Sulzbacher, $75, for sundries furnished J. Woodruff, Clerk of Senate. Mr. Sulzbacher furnished a variety of sundries, including jewelry, knives, pocketbooks, cigars, wines and other liquors and articles too numerous to mention. I am unable, therefore, to specify the particular sundries charged for in this account.

A 12. Receipt of I. Sulzbacher, December 22d, 1871. Pay certificate for seven hundred and fifty-nine dollars on State Treasurer on account for furnishing stationery. The same remark applies to this as to the preceding voucher.

A 13. Account of Klinck, Wickenberg & Co. against J. Woodruff, $81, for liquors ordered by Senate. Whenever an extra quality of liquor was desired for some particular occasion, an order would be sent to Messrs. Klinck, Wickenberg & Co. It was supposed that this firm kept nothing but the very best, especially as the champagne was pronounced by Mr. Kimpton, (State Financial Agent from New York,) at a meeting of the friends, as superior to anything he had tasted in South Carolina.

A 14. Account of Klinck, Wickenberg & Co., $425, against Hon. C. P. Leslie, to wit:

10 gallons Imperial pale sherry, in 56 bottles	$103 50
6 cases Piper Heidsick champagne	180 00
700 Espanola Londres cigars, at $15	105 00
300 Espanola Conchas, at $12	36 00
Shipping	50
	$425 00

This was one of the personal accounts included in the report of Committee on Contingent Accounts and ordered paid. A certificate was probably issued in favor of the Clerk, the amount collected and remitted by draft. The firm never dealt in pay certificates, but sold their goods for cash.

A 15. Account of Western Union Telegraph, $176.45, for dispatches sent by order of Clerk of Senate for Senators. An extensive telegraphic correspondence seems to have been kept up during the session of 1870–71. The account is receipted, though not endorsed, as usual, "ordered paid," which was probably an omission in the hurry of business.

[A 15.]

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., January 26, 1871.

JOSEPHUS WOODRUFF, Esq., Clerk of the Senate,
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

To WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, *Dr.*

To telegrams sent and received to date.....$176 45

Received payment,
W. R. CATHCART, Manager.

A 16. Account of T. J. Harper, $25, for drayage of safe from Hon. C. P. Leslie's residence to D. H. Chamberlain's. I know nothing about this account, but suppose it was included in Committee's report and paid from Senate contingent fund.

A 17. Postage account, $43.70; as already stated, postage stamps were always supplied to Senators when called for, and paid by orders on Senate contingent fund.

B 1. Account of I. Sulzbacher for knives, jewelry, gold pens and pistols to Senators, and interest. This is a duplicate of an account heretofore entered up.

B 2. Account of I. Sulzbacher against Senate, $149, for furnishing knives, pens, &c. This is another bill for which Mr. Sulzbacher received a pay certificate and afterwards made an assignment to his creditors. Some of the Senators made presents of knives to their friends, probably purchased from the stock of Mr. Sulzbacher. I have none on hand at present.

B 3. Account of I. Sulzbacher, $74, for one thousand cigars. Mr. Sulzbacher went into the cigar business after closing his jewelry establishment and was largely patronized by members of the General Assembly. This account was included in my accounts and ordered paid. My impression is that I paid him cash.

B 4. Account of Hardy Solomon, $189, for cigars and liquors. It is receipted and was no doubt paid out of Senate contingent fund. Whether it was included in the Clerk's accounts or a separate pay certificate issued, I cannot tell.

B 5. Account of Isaac Sulzbacher, $79, January 31, 1871, as follows:

Jan. 12.	J. H. M. (Senator J. H. Maxwell)	$21 00
Jan. 20.	J. H. M. (Senator J. H. Maxwell)	15 00
Jan. 25.	J. H. M. (Senator J. H. Maxwell)	9 00
Jan. 26.	E. S. J. H. (Senator E. S. J. Hayes)	4 00
Jan. 26.	J. C. R. (?)	3 00
Jan. 30.	Bieman (Senator D. Bieman)	3 00
Feb. 1.	Tim Hurley	14 00
Feb. 1.	Self, pen, $7; knife, $3	10 00
		$79 00

I think the above articles were furnished on my order and were included in my accounts against the Senate. The bill was no doubt paid from Senate contingent fund.

B 6. Account of Hardy Solomon, March 13, 1871, $75, for champagne and cigars.

This was included in my accounts and cash paid Mr. Solomon.

B 7 and 8. Accounts of Hardy Solomon for liquors and cigars, $595 and $122.25. The same explanation applies to these as made of B 6.

B 9. Account of I. Sulzbacher, $250, for repairing clocks. This was during the session of 1874–75, and, considering the value of pay certificates at that time, the charge was regarded as reasonable, as the clocks were continually ruled out of order. I cannot say whether the account was ever paid, as it is not receipted, and I do not remember of having issued a pay certificate for it.

B 10 and 11. Account of A. Palmer for articles furnished Senate and Clerk's office, by order of the Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms. Amounts, $28.50 and $60.15. They were duly audited, passed, ordered to be paid and certificates issued for payment.

B 12. Account of W. B. Stanley, $51, against J. Woodruff, Clerk of Senate, for articles ordered by Senators. The account was included in those of the Clerk. Audited, passed, and paid out of Senate contingent fund. I have no doubt I paid cash to Mr. Stanley.

B 13, 14. Accounts of Hardy Solomon, $456.67 and $336, are for liquors furnished at the session of 1874–75. At this session Mr. Solomon declined to take pay certificates for goods furnished, but expressed a willingness to credit me personally. The accounts were included in the Clerk's accounts against the Senate, passed, and ordered to be paid. I settled with Mr. Solomon partly in cash and partly in Comptroller General's warrants authorized to be issued for State printing.

B 15, 16. Accounts of J. Woodruff, $2,424.25, for stationery. I think this was at the commencement of the session of 1873–74, when I was compelled to make arrangements outside of the Republican Printing Company, which had been supplying both houses. The accounts, as well as I can recollect, are correct, were audited, passed and ordered paid; were probably paid by pay certificates.

B 17. Account of J. Woodruff, A'gt* (against*) Senate for coal, wood, &c., session of 1873-74. This was previous to the passage of the Act relative to contracts for supplies for the executive and legislative departments. I ordered this fuel on my own responsibility for the Senate. The bill was regularly audited, passed and ordered to be paid.

B 18. Account of J. Woodruff, $372.50, for candles, labor, &c. The gas was cut off during the session of 1873–74 owing to non-payment of gas bills, and, no doubt, accounts for the bill for candles. The other items are correct, and the account duly audited and passed.

B 19. Account for extra clerical services. Whenever pressed, owing to accumulation of business, I am frequently compelled to employ assistants for the dispatch of business. The laborers were employed probably just previous to and at the opening of the session. This account was duly audited, passed and ordered paid.

B 20. Account of J. E. Green, Sergeant-at-Arms, against the Senate, ($224,) for cleaning Senate chamber and Committee rooms at commencement of session of 1874–75; also for washing towels, and for 35 gallons of blackberry wine. The wine was first approved and highly relished by the Senators. The account was audited, passed unanimously and ordered paid.

W 1. Account of Senator H. J. Maxwell for publication of State laws, $150.75. Mr. Maxwell had a contract with the Clerks for publishing the laws in the Marlboro Times. The account was passed and ordered paid, and, I think, a certificate ordered to be issued for it.

W 2 and 3. Accounts of Hardy Solomon, $1,631 and $1,852 75, for liquors and cigars furnished, per order of Clerk through Committee on Contingent Accounts. They were audited, passed, and ordered to be paid and pay certificates issued in settlement.

[W 2.]

Mr. Joseph Woodruff, *Dr.*,

To HARDY SOLOMON.

1872.

Mar. 7.	To 1 box cigars, $20; 1 case champagne, $40.....	$60 00
Mar. 7.	1 case champagne, $40; 1 case brandy, $40.....	80 00
Mar. 7.	1 gallon sherry wine $10; 3 boxes cigars, $60.....	70 00
Mar. 7.	2 gallons whisky, $14; (8) 8 boxes cigars, $160.....	174 00
Mar. 8.	6 cases champagne, $240; 10 boxes cigars, $200.....	440 00
Mar. 8.	6 cases champagne, $240; sundries for General William Gurney, $100.....	340 00
Mar. 9.	3 dozen lager, $13.50; 1 bottle bitters, $2.50; crackers, 75c.....	16 75
Mar. 11.	1 box cigars, $20; 1 gallon brandy, $18; 2 cases brandy, $80.....	118 00
Mar. 11.	1 case champagne, $40; 1 case port wine, $40.....	80 00
Mar. 11.	1 cask lager, 12 dozen, $4.50—$54; (12) 1 box cigars, $20.....	74 00
Mar. 12.	Sundries for General William Gurney, $100; sundries for F. S. Jacobs, $300.....	400 00
		$1,852 75

Received payment,

HARDY SOLOMON,
Per Macfie.

March 14th, 1872.

[W. 3.]

Mr. Joseph Woodruff,

To HARDY SOLOMON, *Dr.*

1872.

March 4.	To 6 cases champagne, $240; 6 cases brandy, $240	$ 480 00
	To 5 boxes cigars, $100; 3 gallons sherry wine, $30	130 00
5.	To 2 gallons whisky, $14; 10 boxes cigars, $200....	214 00
	To 3 cases brandy, $120; 4 dozen bottles lager, $18	138 00
	To 4 cases champagne, $160; (6) 3 gallons sherry wine, $30.....	190 00
6.	To 3 gallons whisky, $21; 4 dozen bottles lager, $18	39 00
	To 6 cases champagne, $240; 10 boxes cigars, $200	440 00
		$1,631 00

March 14th.

Received payment,

HARDY SOLOMON,
Per Macfie.

W 4. Account of J. H. & M. L. Kinard against Hon. C. P. Leslie, $174.10. This was a personal account included in Committee report. Ordered paid, and settled out of Senate contingent fund.

[W 4.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., ————, 1870.

MR. C. P. LESLIE,

Bought of J. H. & M. L. KINARD,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
DRY GOODS, CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, &C.,
(First Door South of Columbia Hotel.)

November 18.	1 rug	$ 10	00
23.	11 flannels	8	25
	1½ yards lining, 25c.—38c.; buttons, 40c.; hooks and eyes, 5c		83
	braid 10c.; 1½ yards drill, 20c.—30c		40
	8 yards paper cambric, 15c	1	20
	Whalebone, 10c.; ribbon, 87c.; 1 comb, 15c	1	12
December 2.	56 yards carpet, $1.65	92	40
	2 pieces binding, 50c	1	00
	6 skeins flax		50
5.	Making 56 yards carpet, 10c	5	60
	4 yards gingham, 25c	1	00
	3 handkerchiefs, 25c		75
17.	5 yards velvet, 25c	1	25
	Buttons, 25c.; 9 yards plaid, 50c.—4.50	4	75
November 29.	Balance due on goods	3	05
December 28.	24½ yards oil cloth, $1.25	30	63
29.	16½ pounds manilla paper, 15c	2	48
		$ 165	21

CR.

	By 3 handkerchiefs, 25c.—75c.; 1 chignon, 50c.	$ 1	25
		$ 163	96
January 5.	12 yards prints, 12½c.—$1.50; cotton, 10c.	1	60
	2¼ yards oil cloth, $1.12½	2	54
	2 oil cloth rugs, $3	6	00
		$174	10

This is correct.

T. P. PURSE.

W 5. Account of R. L. Bryan against the Senate, $341.25; J. Woodruff, $439.70. The report was at first for $341.25, but to the best of my recollection was afterward changed with consent of Committee, and the account of $439.70 included. It was then reported to the Senate, passed, and the accounts ordered to be paid. My impression, however, is that no certificate was issued for the last named account, to wit., $439.70, but that it was settled by offset accounts between Mr. Bryan and the Republican Printing Company. I am certain that the amount charged for Judge Mackey's books were paid for by the company in the manner stated above. On account of delays and non-payment of certificates, Mr. Bryan said he did not wish to receive them in payment.

[W 5.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 9, 1873.

Mr. J. WOODRUFF,

Bought of R. L. BRYAN, (Successor to Bryan & McCarter,)

Dealer in

LAW, MEDICAL AND SCHOOL BOOKS, LAW BLANKS. BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, WRITING DESKS, CROQUET, PAINTINGS, FRAMES, &C.

March	14.	To 1 Tennyson, $5; 1 Tame's Literature, $7.50.....	$ 12 50
		To books per Richmond.....	10 00
April	26.	To 1 yard drawing paper.....	40
	29.	To 1 chromo, $20; January 18, 2 books on phonography, $3.....	23 00
Oct.	1.	To 1 Acts, 80c.; November 22, books for Williams, $60.....	60 80
Nov.	8.	To sundry books for McIntyre, (Senator).....	33 00
		To sundry books for Judge Mackey.....	300 00
			$439 70

D 1. Account of James M. Allen, September 29, 1869, $1,217.57, for Senate carpets, with accompanying report of Committee on Contingent Accounts. I have no doubt it is a fair and correct bill. It was passed at the first regular session of the Republican administration before the days of high prices and general percentages all round. I do not remember, but suppose a pay certificate was issued for the amount, payable out of Senate contingent fund.

D 2. Account of T. W. Bliss against C. P. Leslie, November 17, 1869, for $11.75. Mr. Leslie was of the opinion that the State should pay all expenses of its statesmen, and included this in the Senate contingent account. I think I sent Mr. Bliss the cash. He was a neighbor of mine in Charleston, an honest, hard-working man, and I am satisfied he had no knowledge of payment of the bill by the State.

D 3. Account of James M. Allen, $2,104.08, for curtains, lambrequins, gilt eagle, &c., furnished Senate October 22, 1869, with accompanying report of Committee on Contingent Accounts. This was the early days of reconstruction and before the era of high percentages. The goods furnished are in the Senate and in good order despite the decay usual to wear and tear of time. The account was no doubt settled per pay certificate on Senate contingent fund.

D 4. Account of J. M. Allen with Frank K. Rhoner & Co., of New York, November 1, 1869, $943.20, for library tete-a-tetes, Gothic chairs, arm chairs, &c. The statement made as to D 3 applies to this account. It may be stated in this connection that Mr. Allen was a Senator and had taken the contract to furnish the Senate. I suppose the account was settled out of the Senate contingent fund.

D 5. Account of Isaac Sulzbacher against Lucius Wimbush, $82. This was another of those accounts settled by the State in accordance with Mr. Leslie's parliamentary views as to the expenses of statesmen. It was included in the sundry accounts against the Senate and paid for out of Senate contingent fund.

D 6. Account of J. M. Allen with M. H. Berry, $544.50, for 33 walnut desks with velvet coverings and looking glass for coat room. This account is for the desks now in the Senate chamber and used by Senators. I have no doubt the bill is correct, as it is signed by all the Committee, including one Democrat, Mr. Joel Foster, Senator from Spartanburg. It was settled, I suppose, by pay certificate on Senate contingent fund.

D 7. Account of William B. Stanley against Senate, $91.50, for granite decorated chamber sets, goblets, vases, &c. The articles were ordered for the Committee rooms, I think, by Mr. Leslie himself. He was then Chairman of Committee on Contingent Accounts. The prices are very reasonable, and, I suppose, unnecessary for me to add, no percentages allowed or such a proposal even breathed to Mr. Stanley. The account was no doubt paid out of Senate contingent fund.

D 8. Receipt, December 21, 1870, of Fagan Brothers for $871.50, paid by J. Woodruff, Clerk of Senate, for furniture furnished Senate. My checks, already submitted in evidence, show that I always paid the merchants' and other accounts in cash whenever a certificate was drawn in my favor and I succeeded in making collections.

D 9. Account of W. B. Stanley against Hon. C. P. Leslie, 1870, $47.05. There is a credit, $10, cash, which may have been paid by Mr. Leslie. The balance, $37.05, was no doubt included in the contingent expenses of Senate and paid from Senate contingent fund, but without the knowledge of Mr. Stanley.

D 10. Account of J. Woodruff for C. P. Leslie, with Daniel H. Silcox, for $105. The amount was included in Senate expenses and paid amongst other bills against the Clerk of the Senate. I paid Mr. Silcox cash.

D 11. Account of R. C. Shiver with State of South Carolina ($100.10) for towels, brushes, soap, combs, cocoa matting, &c., furnished Senate, November, 1870. I know nothing personally of this account, but think it was fair and correct. It was ordered paid out of Senate contingent fund.

D 12 is a private account of my own and paid by me personally out of my private funds. This account is amongst Senate vouchers by mistake.

D 13. Account of R. C. Shiver with State of South Carolina, March, 1870, $63.31. Articles furnished by order of J. E. Green, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate. I have no doubt it is a correct account, and was paid out of Senate contingent accounts.

D 14. Account of George Symmers against J. Woodruff, C. S., $27.60, for candles furnished Senate, February, 1870. The account, I think, was reasonable and correct, and I paid in cash.

D 15. Account of J. M. Allen with C. H. Miot, $4.50, December 8, 1869. I believe this got amongst Senate vouchers by mistake, but do not recollect anything positive about it.

D 16. Account of M. H. Berry against State, December 14, 1871, $583.25. These articles were ordered by the Clerk and several Senators for Senate and outside Committee rooms.

[D 16.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 14, 1871.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, per Josephus Woodruff,

Bought of M. H. BERRY,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, CHAIRS, MATTRESSES,

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, WAGONS, &C.,

Main Street, next door to R. & W. C. Swaffield.

Established 1843.

Terms Cash.

Nov. 16.	To walnut office desk	$ 40 00
	To walnut bedstead	25 00
	To oriental spring	10 00

Nov.	16.	To sponge pillow	$ 3 00
		To sponge bolster	4 00
		To sponge mattress	26 00
Nov.	18.	To bedstead	12 00
		To mattress	6 00
		To looking glass	2 25
		To 9 cane seat chairs	15 00
Nov.	24.	To metallic coffin	100 00
		To plate, $5; washing and dressing body, $5	10 00
Nov.	30.	To counting house desk	35 00
		To lounge	35 00
		To swing cradle	7 00
		To wardrobe	22 00
		To folding chair	14 00
		To sponge mattress	26 00
Dec.	14.	To walnut set	75 00
		To walhut office chair	12 00
		To U. S. spring	15 00
		To ½ dozen chairs	12 00
		To cotton mattress	16 00
		To walnut table	20 00
		To marble top table	25 00
		To cané rocker	9 00
		To sponge bolster	6 00
		To pair sponge pillows	10 00
			$583 35

I do not remember details, but became responsible for some furniture sent to Senator Joseph A. Green, of Orangeburg, then very ill in Columbia. He died in this city, and I arranged with Mr. Berry to take charge of everything connected with the proper disposition of his remains, and include the expenses in his accounts against the Clerk of the Senate. The sponge mattress, bolster and pillow first mentioned was for the anteroom of my office, as I was compelled to be present in the State House day and night during the session. The amount of the account was settled by certificate on Senate contingent fund.

J. WOODRUFF.

TESTIMONY OF A. O. JONES.

A. O. Jones, being recalled, says:

The estimates for appropriations and the disbursements of the contingent fund of the House were regulated by the Committees on Ways and Means and Contingent Accounts and Expenses. I had no control over the matter. I kept the records filed, whatever vouchers were left with me, and issued pay certificates in payment of accounts passed by the House, or upon the order of the Speaker, or upon the orders of the Chairmen of Committees when approved by the Speaker. The supplies furnished under the head of "Legislative Expenses," "Sundries" and "Stationery" included refreshments for Committee rooms, groceries, clocks, horses and carriages, dry goods, carpets, furniture of every description and miscellaneous articles of merchandise for the personal use of the members. Four-fifths of the orders were given through the Sergeant-at-Arms, the most extravagant of which were, perhaps, for renting or furnishing rooms outside of the State House as "Committee rooms" and for refreshments furnished the various Committees. I considered the expenditures wantonly extravagant, but found it useless to remonstrate. A great many of the names used in the accounts were probably "myths." Those which I knew to be otherwise were mostly merchants of the city of Columbia, who, perhaps, furnished supplies of some kind, for which they rendered accounts, but made enormous additions to their prices to cover loss by reason of the uncertainty of having the pay certificates which they received from the House paid at the Treasury. Had I ventured to place any impediment in the way of the issue of these certificates, I would have been compelled to resign. At the session of 1873–74 I incurred the enmity of many members because of my refusal to allow my name to be used or to commit myself personally to favor the passage of a Bill which was introduced for the payment of a large number of these questionable accounts. I published a card in the Daily Phœnix of Columbia about the time, stating that I had no interest whatever in the claims, and that the use of my name in connection therewith was unauthorized.

The following is a specimen copy of a report of the Committee on Contingent Accounts and Expenses, in which it will be observed the amount of each account is not specified:

"O."

COMMITTEE ROOMS OF COMMITTEE ON CONTINGENT ACCOUNTS,
COLUMBIA, S. C., March 9, 1872.

The Committee on Contingent Accounts, to whom was referred the accounts of the Columbia Gas Company, Joseph Crews, John Williams,

Bryan & McCarter, P. F. Frazee, M. H. Berry, Charles Wilkinson, Thomas Harlingford, Hardy Solomon, James M. Allen, A. Palmer, Isaac Sulzbacher, J. F. Norton, James Stebbins, Fagan Bros., George Symmers *and* others, beg leave to report that they have had the same under consideration, and recommend that they be paid.

JOHN B. DENNIS,
Chairman Committee.

The following are contingent account vouchers: No. 1 is an account of B. W. Jones, for sundries furnished, $1,125, receipted for by W. H. Jones, who was then a member of the Senate. The account appears to be in his handwriting. I know of no consideration for the claim:

[No. 1.]

COLUMBIA, March 1, 1872.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

To B. W. JONES, *Dr.*

To sundries furnished $1,125

Received payment,

W. H. JONES.

No. 2 is an account of W. K. Greenfield, $1,060, for rent of Committee rooms in the building corner of Lady and Main streets, for 265 days, at $4 per day. The account is sworn to by Mr. Greenfield. Committee rooms were rented from Mr. Greenfield by the Sergeant-at-Arms and Speaker, also by the Chairmen of Committees.

No. 2¼ is an account of W. K. Greenfield, $1,212, for rent of Committee rooms for 303 days at $4 per day.

No. 2⅛ is an account of W. K. Greenfield, $822, for rent of Committee rooms in the cottage on Lady street, near Main, 274 days, at $3 per day.

No. 2½ is an account of W. K. Greenfield, $856, for rent of Committee rooms, 214 days, at $4 per day.

The same remarks made after No. 2 apply alike to all of these accounts.

[No. 2⅛.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., February 18, 1873.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

To W. K. GREENFIELD, *Dr.*

For rent for three Committee rooms in the cottage on Lady street, near Main, from March 1, 1873, to December 1, 274 days, at $1 a day each, as per contract..... .....$822

[No. 2¼.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., February 18, 1873.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

To W. K. GREENFIELD, *Dr.*

For rent for four Committee rooms in the building corner Lady and Main streets, from February 1, 1873, to December 1, 303 days, at $1 a day each, as per contract.....$1,212

No. 2¾ is an account of the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, $1,800, for rent of the third story of the bank building for Committee rooms from January, 1871, to March 1, 1873. These rooms were rented by the Sergeant-at-Arms and occupied by members of the Committees.

[No. 2¾.]

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

To SOUTH CAROLINA BANK AND TRUST CO., *Dr.*

For rent of third story of bank building for Committee rooms from January, 1871, to March 1st, 1873..... $1,800 00

No. 2⅞ is an account of W. K. Greenfield, $248, for rent of Committee rooms, sixty-two days, at $4 per day. This account is marked across the face with the words "Approved, John Williams, Sergeant-at-Arms."

Nos. 3, 3¼, 3½, 3¾ are accounts of the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company for rent of Committee rooms, respectively, as follows:

From March 1, to December 31, 1871	$ 750 00
From March 4, to May 4, 1871	187 50
February 22, 1872. For rent as per agreement	1,275 00
January 24, 1872. For rent of Committee rooms	500 00

These accounts have all been recommended to be paid by the Committee on Contingent Accounts and signed by the Chairman.

[No. 3.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 12th, 1871.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, (House of Representatives,)

To S. C. BANK AND TRUST CO., *Dr.*

For rent of Committee rooms from March 1st to December 31st, 1871, ten months, at $75.....$750 00

Received payment.

[No. 3½.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., February 22d, 1872.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

To SOUTH CAROLINA BANK AND TRUST CO., *Dr.*

For rent of Committee rooms as per agreement..... ...$1,275 00

Nos. 4, 4¼ and 4½ are accounts of M. J. Calnan for rent of Committee rooms during the session of 1871–72. The accounts are for the respective amounts of $800, $700 and $500—total $2,000. These rooms were rented by the Sergeant-at-Arms. The accounts have been reported upon by the Committee and signed by the Chairman.

[No. 4¼.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 29, 1872.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

(By Sergeant-at-Arms House of Representatives,)

To M. J. CALNAN, *Dr.*

For rent of eight rooms used as Committee rooms for House of Representatives to April 1st, 1872..... .....$700 00

[No. 4½.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 1, 1872.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

By Sergeant-at-Arms House of Representatives,

To M. J. CALNAN, *Dr.*

For rent of 8 rooms used as Committee Rooms for House of Representatives to date..... .....$500 00

[No. 4.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 1, 1872.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

To M. J. CALNAN, *Dr.*

For rent of four Committee rooms to November 1st, 1872.....$800 00

No. 5 is an account of the Daily Union for $725 for furnishing papers from March 7, 1871, to December 1, 1871. Papers were furnished by Mr. L. Cass Carpenter to the members, officers and attachees of the House.

[No. 5.]

The
DAILY UNION.
(A Morning Paper.)
OFFICE ON
Richardson Street.
TERMS:
By mail, 1 year. $7 00
Job Printing Office.

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 1, 1871.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, S. C.,

To THE DAILY UNION, *Dr.*

To 134 copies Daily Union to members, &c., from March 7 to December 1, 1871 .....$725 00

Nos. 5¼, 5½, 5¾ are accounts of the Daily Union, L. Cass Carpenter, sole proprietor, dated respectively January, 16, 1873, January 16, 1873, and February , 1873, for the respective amounts of $1,183, $1,550 and $933—total, $3,666—for stationery, &c., furnished House.

These accounts have been reported upon by the Committee on Contingent Accounts and recommended to be paid. It is asserted that these accounts were for *books* and fine stationery furnished members of the House.

[No. 5¼.]

The
WEEKLY UNION,
Issued Thursdays,
L. CASS CARPENTER,
Proprietor,
Office on
Richardson Street.
TERMS:
By mail, 1 year..$2 00
Job Printing Office.

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 16, 1873.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

(House of Representatives,)

To THE UNION, *Dr.*

To stationery as per bill.....$1,183 00

[No. 5½.]

The
DAILY UNION,
(A Morning Paper,)
Office on
Richardson Street.

TERMS:
By mail, 1 year..$7 00

Job Printing Office.

COLUMBIA, S. C., February , 1873.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

To THE DAILY UNION, *Dr.*

To stationery, &c., furnished House.....$1,550 00

[No. 5¾.]

The
WEEKLY UNION,
Issued Thursdays,
L. CASS CARPENTER,
Proprietor,
Office on
Richardson Street.

TERMS:
By mail, 1 year..$2 00

Job Printing Office.

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 16, 1873.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

To THE COLUMBIA UNION, *Dr.*

To stationery as per bill.....$933 00

No. 6 is an account of Mr. Parkhurst, $680, to amount of bill rendered. This is the only paper on file. The handwriting appears to be that of Mr. John B. Dennis. The account was reported upon favorably and ordered paid.

[No. 6.]

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, (House of Representatives),

To WILLIAM PARKHURST, *Dr.*

To amount of bill rendered.....$680 00

No. 7 is an account of P. F. Frazee, $450, for amount of account rendered. There is no further explanation given. It was reported upon favorably and payment ordered.

Nos. 8 and 8½ are accounts of Wm. B. Stanley, amounting respectively to $27.10 and $48.70—$75.80; for crockery, glassware, brooms, &c. These goods appear to have been ordered by the Sergeant-at-Arms. The account was reported upon favorably.

[No. 8.]

CHINA HALL.

WM. B. STANLEY,
Importer and Dealer in
China, Glass and Earthenware, Silver, Plated, Britannia, Japanned Ware, Table Cutlery, Mirrors, Gas Fixtures, House Furnishing Goods generally.

COLUMBIA, S. C., ; 1872.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, State of S. C.,

Bought of W. B. STANLEY,

Nearly opposite the Ruins of the Court House.

Feb. 19.	3 dozen cups and saucers, $1.50	$ 4 50
	5 dozen C. C. dinner plates, $1.50	7 50
	3 dozen tumblers, $1	3 00
	3 decanters, $2	6 00
	2 flat dishes, $1	2 00
Mar. 1.	1 cash box	2 50
	1 lantern	1 50
	Lamp wicks	10
		$27 10

[No. 8½.]

CHINA HALL.

WM. B. STANLEY,
Importer and Dealer in
China, Glass and Earthenware, Silver, Plated, Britannia, Japanned Ware, Table Cutlery, Mirrors, Gas Fixtures, House Furnishing Goods generally.

COLUMBIA, S. C., , 186 .

HOUSE REPRESENTATIVES, S. C.,

Bought of WM. B. STANLEY.

Nov. 18.	2 waste paper baskets	$ 2 40
	1 lantern	1 50
	2 pairs glass decanters	4 50
	½ dozen, each, goblets, champagnes and wines	6 00
	2 punch mugs, 75	1 50
	½ dozen plated spoons	2 50
	1 glass, sugar	75
	1 three-cup French coffee-tin	6 00
	1 cup and saucer	1 00

Nov. 18.	3 straw brooms, 75	$2 25
	2 feather dusters, $3 and $3.25	6 25
	1 dust pan and brush	1 25
	2 cedar tubs, $2.50	5 00
	3 straw brooms, 75	2 25
	2 dust pans and brushes	2 05
	1 coal shovel	25
	1 feather duster	3 25
		$48 70

Received payment.

W. B. STANLEY.

No. 9 is an account of A. Washburn, $700, to work done, &c. The kind of work done is not stated. It is doubtless one of those "queer" accounts "shoved through" with a great number or covered by the words "and others."

[No. 9.]

COLUMBIA, March 7, 1872.

HOUSE REPRESENTATIVES S. C.,

To A. WASHBURN, *Dr.*

To work done, &c. $700 00

No. 10 is an account of B. Brown, $1,500, for sundries as per bill rendered. The paper upon which this account is written was probably the only "sundries" furnished.

[No. 10.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 1, 1872.

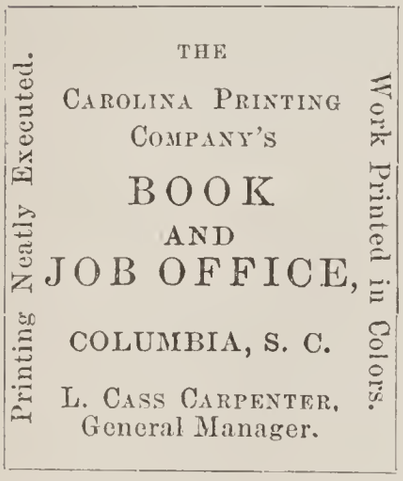
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, (House of Representatives,)

To B. BROWN, *Dr.*

For sundries as per bill rendered $1,500 00

Nos. 10½, 10¾, 11, 11½, 11¾, 11⅞, 13 and 14 are accounts of the Carolina Printing Company for stationery furnished the House of Representatives during the session of 1871–72, and amounting respectively to $2,070.50, $1,830.60, $1,244.56, $30, $1,300, $1,301.45, $981.58, $2,225.28—$10,983.97. This company did furnish stationery, but these bills must have been made up with a view to prevent loss by discount. I have no doubt that some of the bills are correct. That of $1,300 is, as far as I know, correct. All of the accounts were reported favorably by the Committee.

[No. 10½.]



COLUMBIA, S. C., January 3, 1872.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES S. C.,

To CAROLINA PRINTING COMPANY, *Dr.*

To stationery as per order	$1,875 00
	195 50
	$2,070 50

No. 10¾.

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 20th, 1872.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

To CAROLINA PRINTING COMPANY, *Dr.*

To stationery.....$1,830 60

[No. 11.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., January, 22d, 1872.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

To CAROLINA PRINTING COMPANY, *Dr.*

To stationery.....$1,244 56

[No. 11¼.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 24th, 1872.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

To CAROLINA PRINTING COMPANY, *Dr.*

To stationery.....$1,537 58

[No. 11⅞.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., February 17th, 1872.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

To CAROLINA PRINTING COMPANY, *Dr.*

To stationery.....$1,301 45

[No. 11¾.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., February 3d, 1872.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

To CAROLINA PRINTING COMPANY, *Dr.*

To stationery.....$1,300 00

Nos. 12, 12¼, 12½, 12¾ are accounts of George Symmers, dated respectively January 17th, 1872, February 21st, 1872, March 11th, 1872, and February 25th, 1873, for sundries furnished the House of Representatives, and for the respective amounts of $548.76, $767.20, $275.60, $1,235; total, $2,826.56.

These accounts were for liquors, cigars and other articles furnished members and Committees. The accounts were all reported favorably and payment ordered.

[No. 12.]

[Monthly Statement.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., January, 17th, 1872.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

To GEORGE SYMMERS, *Dr.*

GENERAL GROCER AND LIQUOR DEALER,

Main Street.

To amount for sundries.....$548 76

[No. 12¼.]

[Monthly Statement.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., February, 21st, 1872.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF S. C.,

To GEORGE SYMMERS, *Dr.*

GENERAL GROCER AND LIQUOR DEALER,

Main Street.

To amount of sundries furnished.....$767 20

[No. 12½.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 11, 1871.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Bought of GEORGE SYMMERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, TOBACCO, &C.

March 11. Sundries for Committee rooms.....$275 60

[No. 12¾.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., February 25th, 1873.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

Bought of GEORGE SYMMERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, TOBACCO, &C.

To amount for sundries furnished.....$1,235 00

[No. 13.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 11th, 1872.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

To CAROLINA PRINTING COMPANY, *Dr.*

Feb. 21.	To stationery, Runkle, $10.90; (21) 500 cards, I. O. U. B. $2.50; (22) 300 "Rules," 56 pages, $70.....	$ 83 40
22.	To 4 reams extra letter, $6; foolscap, $6.50; 1 dozen steel erasers, $12; 4½ gross extra large rubber bands, $15.75; 1 8-12 dozen diaries, $60; 1 9-12 dozen diaries, $73 50; 1 10-12 dozen flexible rulers, $34.50; ½ dozen carmine, $4.50; 2,000 No. 5 envelopes, $8.....	258 25
24.	To stationery, per Lee.....	22 30
26.	To 2,000 No. 6 envelopes.....	10 00
29.	To stationery, per Hoge.....	23 88
	To 400 cards for members and employees.....	12 00
March 1.	To 50 reports of Committees.....	1 75
	To stationery as per order.....	570 00
		$981 58

Nos. 15 and 15½ are accounts of William M. Fine for the respective amounts of $387, $802.65, for sundries furnished April 3d, 1872, and January 30, 1874,—$1,189.65.

I do not know what the sundries consisted of. The accounts were reported favorably by the Committee.

[No. 15.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 3d, 1872.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *Dr.*

To Wm. M. Fine for sundries to the amount of Three hundred & 87 dollars.

WM. M. FINE.

[$387.] Per

H. W. PURVIS.

[No. 15½.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 30th, 1874.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

To WM. M. FINE, *Dr.*

1874.

To sundries furnished.....$802 65

No. 16 is an account of John Williams ($189.91) for sundries bought of D. Epstein for use of House of Representatives. As Mr. Epstein keeps a clothing store, the sundries must have been something in that line for some of the members. The account was reported upon favorably.

[No. 16.]

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

To JOHN WILLIAMS, (Sergeant-at-Arms,) *Dr.*

To sundries bought of D. Epstein for use of House of Representatives.....$189 91

Nos. 17 and 17½ are accounts of Asher Palmer for stoves, &c., dated March 8, 1872, and February 9, 1872, for the amounts respectively of $1,565.70 and $1,154.75—$2,720.45. I know nothing further of the accounts than that they were reported favorably and payment ordered.

[No. 17.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 8, 1872.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, (House of Representatives,)

Bought of ASHER PALMER,

(Main Street, two doors below the Court House,)

Dealer in

STOVES, TINWARE, HARDWARE, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.

Plumbing, Tin Roofing and Repairing Done at Short Notice.

For amount of account rendered..... ..... $1,565 70

[No. 17½.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., February 9th, 1872.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, (House of Representatives,)

To ASHER PALMER, *Dr.*

For stoves, stovepipe, stove brick, &c..... ..... $1,154 75

Nos. 18, 18¼, 18½, 18¾, 18⅞, 19, 19⅛, 19¼, 19⅜, 19½, are accounts of M. H. Berry, for furniture for House and Committee rooms and sundries furnished, as follows: January 13, 1872, $17,465; February 25, 1872, $2,771.50; February 22, 187–, $1,555; January 30, 1874, $441; January 24, 1873, $440; March 2, 1874, $1,519.25; January 16, 1873, $1,315; February 2, 1874, $400; December 16, 1872, $450; January 29, 1874, $1,876; January 29, 1874, $1,717—$29,949.75.

These accounts appear to embrace almost all kinds of furniture. The orders were given by the Sergeant-at-Arms. I do not know what disposition was made of the furniture bought for Committee rooms, &c. The accounts were all reported favorably and ordered paid.

[No. 18.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 13, 1872.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

Established 1843.

Terms Cash.

Bought of M. H. BERRY,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, CHAIRS, MATTRESSES,

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, WAGONS, &C.,

Main Street, next door to R. & W. C. Swaffield.

1870.			
Dec.	21.	½ dozen best crimson plush sofas	$ 1,200
		1-12 dozen best crimson plush sofas, larges	200
		1-12 dozen large Gothic chairs, plush	100
		2-12 dozen small Gothic chairs, plush	160
		12 dozen best leather seat walnut chairs	2,500
		8 dozen best cane seat walnut chairs	1,440
		1-12 dozen extra silk rep lounge	125
		1-12 dozen extra silk rep chair	75
		⅓ dozen extra silk rep high back arm	500
		1-12 dozen shelf-back washstands, large	75
		1-12 dozen shelf commode to match	50
		1 dozen marble washstands	600
		1 dozen marble commodes to match	500
		1 dozen hat rack and umbrella stands	360
		5⅔ dozen best walnut desks, extra locks	3,560
		1 dozen library book cases	1,075
		1-12 dozen large library book cases, extra	175
		⅓ dozen oval library tables, carved legs	1,250
		¼ dozen office desks	250
		¼ dozen wardrobes	300
		1½ dozen cane seat swivel office chairs	200
		1 dozen French lounges, green reps	720
		⅙ dozen striped best silk reps	250
		¼ dozen folding chairs	100
		Upholstering Speaker's desk	100
Jan.	20.	Fitting up Committee rooms	1,500
			$17,465

[No. 18¼.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., February 5, 1872.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

Bought of M. H. BERRY,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, CHAIRS, MATTRESSES, CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, WAGONS, &C.,

Main Street, Next Door to R. & W. C. Swaffield.

ESTABLISHED 1843.

TERMS CASH.

To sundries, as per bill rendered.....$2,771 50

[No. 18½.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., February 22, 187 .

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

Bought of M. H. BERRY,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, CHAIRS, MATTRESSES, CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, WAGONS, &C.,

Next to "Wheeler House."

To amount of bill rendered.....$1,555 00

[No. 18¾.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 30, 1874.

JOHN WILLIAMS, (Sergeant-at-Arms,)

Bought of M. H. BERRY,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, CHAIRS, MATTRESSES, CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, WAGONS, &C.,

Next to "Wheeler House."

Oct. 18.	To 1½ dozen walnut office chairs.....	$54 00
Oct. 18.	To 1 walnut desk.....	50 00
Oct. 18.	To 2 looking glasses, Committee room.....	36 00
Oct. 20.	To 1 dozen oak office chairs.....	45 00
Oct. 23.	To 1 dozen walnut office chairs.....	50 00
Oct. 23.	To ½ dozen oak office chairs.....	60 00
Oct. 25.	To 1 walnut table, large, for Committee room.....	35 00
Oct. 27.	To rep chairs.....	30 00
Oct. 27.	To rep on desks.....	21 00
Oct. 27.	To rep on tables.....	15 00
Oct. 29.	To 1 dozen oak office chairs.....	45 00
		$441 00

JOHN WILLIAMS.

[No. 18⅞.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 24, 1873.

Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS, (Sergeant-at-Arms,)

Bought of M. H. BERRY,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, CHAIRS, MATTRESSES, CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, WAGONS, &C.,

Main Street, Next Door to R. & W. C. Swaffield.

To chamber suit	$50 00
To office desk and chair	35 00
To large walnut table	10 00
To walnut bedstead	25 00
To walnut bedstead	18 00
To one rocker and washstand	14 00
To ½ dozen cane seat chairs	10 00
To 1 dozen best wood chairs	18 00
To 3 easy chairs	75 00
To 1 wardrobe	50 00
	$305 00
To walnut chamber set and packing	135 00
	$440 00

[No. 19.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 9, 1872.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Bought of M. H. BERRY,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, CHAIRS, MATTRESSES, CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, WAGONS, &C.,

Main Street, Next Door to R. & W. C. Swaffield.

Furniture, as per Bill rendered, for furnishing Committee rooms	$1,519 25

[No. 19⅛.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 16, 1873.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, S. C.

Bought of M. H. BERRY,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, CHAIRS, MATTRESSES, CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, WAGONS, &C.,

(Main Street, next door to R. & W. C. Swaffield.)

Jan. 8. To amount bill rendered	$ 400 00
Jan. 15. To amount bill rendered	375 00
Jan. 15. To amount bill rendered	540 00
	$1,315 00

[No. 19¼.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., February 2, 1874.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Bought of M. H. BERRY,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, CHAIRS, MATTRESSES, CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, WAGONS, &C.,

(Next to Wheeler House.)

To amount bill rendered.....$400 00

[No. 19⅜.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 16, 1872.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, (for H. R. Sergeant-at-Arms,)

Bought of M. H. BERRY,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, CHAIRS, MATTRESSES, CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, WAGONS, &C.,

(Main Street, next door to R. & W. C. Swaffield.)

To amount bill rendered Committee room.....$450 00

[No. 19½.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 29, 1874.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

Bought of M. H. BERRY,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, CHAIRS, MATTRESSES, CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, WAGONS, &C.,

(Next to Wheeler House.)

To amount of bill rendered.....$1,876 00

[No. 19¾.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 29, 1874.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

Bought of M. H. BERRY,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, CHAIRS, MATTRESSES, CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, WAGONS, &C.,

(Next to Wheeler House.)

To amount of bill rendered.....$1,717 00

No. 20 is an account of James M. Allen for repairs in Speaker's Room, $375. I know nothing further of the account other than it was reported favorably.

No. 21 is an account of Jos. Taylor & Co., $750, February 22, 1872, against Hon. F. J. Mosès, Jr., for House of Representatives. There is no further explanation given of the nature of the account. It was reported upon favorably.

[No. 21.]

COLUMBIA, February 22, 1872.

HON. F. J. MOSES, JR., (for House of Representatives,)

To JOS. TAYLOR & CO., *Dr.*

To balance on account.....$750 00

Received payment,

JOE TAYLOR.

No. 21½ is an account of William Gurney, $1,575, for merchandise furnished Committee rooms and State House at various times. I do not know what the merchandise charged consisted of. It was reported favorably.

[No. 21½.]

CHARLESTON, S. C., February 1, 1872.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, (House of Representatives,)

To WILLIAM GURNEY, *Dr.*

For merchandise furnished to Committee rooms and for State House at various times.....$1,575 00

No. 21¾ is an account of William B. Stanley, $91.65, for waste baskets, crockery and glassware. The account is reported favorably.

[No. 21¾.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., ————, 187 .

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES S. C.,

Bought of WM. B. STANLEY,

(Nearly opposite the ruins of the Court House.)

11	waste paper baskets, $1.50	$16 50
1	wire flower stand	5 50
½	dozen each knives and forks	7 50
1	castor and 2 salts.	2 00

1	col. granite chamber set, 11 pieces	$11 00
1	Japp'd tin set, 3	5 00
1	kerosene lamp	2 90
1	straw hearth broom	25
1	granite chamber set	12 50
1	tin chamber set	6 00
1	tin slop bucket	1 25
4	China spittoons, $2	8 00
1	kerosene lantern	2 50
1	dozen tumblers	3 00
1	W. G. water pitcher	1 50
2	W. G. ewer and basins, $1.50	3 00
6	floor brooms, 50c	3 00
1	cake Savon soap	25
		$91 65

No. 22 is an account of John C. Dial, $109.25, for locks, screws and other hardware for the use of the House of Representatives. The account has been reported upon favorably.

[No. 22.]

JOHN C. DIAL,

Direct Importer,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

Iron, Steel, Nails, Carriage Building and Trimming Materials,

Agricultural Implements,

CIRCULAR SAWS, PAINTS, OILS, FRENCH AND AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS.

TERMS CASH.

COLUMBIA, S. C.————, 187 .

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, (per John Williams,)

Bought of JOHN C. DIAL.

1871.

Dec. 2.	48 and-drawn locks, $56; 1 S. C. drum, 25c	$56 25
Dec. 2.	2 dozen screws, 20c.; (8) 1¼ pounds rope, 35c.; 1 knife, $3	3 55
Dec. 8.	2 brushes, $1.50; 2 pair andirons, $3	4 50
Dec. 8.	1 pair brass andirons, $6; 1 dozen stove polish, 60c	6 60

Dec. 8. 1 brush, 85c.; 1 drawn lock, 40c.....	$ 1 25
Dec. 8. 2 wood saws, $2.50; 2 hand saws, $5; 2 files, 30.....	7 80
Dec. 11. 1 set shovel and tongs, $10; 2 fenders, $10.50.....	20 50
Dec. 11. 1 shovel and tongs stand.....	4 50
Dec. 14. 3 axes and helves, $4.50; 2 dozen brass rings, 50c.....	5 00
	$114 20
Less.....	$4 25
	$109 95

No. 23 is an account of John B. Dennis, $200, for sundries furnished Committee rooms. I know nothing particularly regarding the account. It has been reported upon favorably by the Committee.

Nos. 24 and 24½ are accounts of J. H. & M. L. Kinard, dated November 26, 1870, and February 8, 1872, for the respective amounts of $5,127.28 and $217.63,—$5,345.91. These accounts, as stated on their face, are for brushes, towels, homespuns, combs, eau de cologne, cocoa matting, linen collars, suspenders, pocketbooks, handkerchiefs, stereoscopic views and other dry goods. Have no personal knowledge of anything connected with the account other than that the articles seem to have been ordered by the Sergeant-at-Arms and reported favorably upon by the Committee on Contingent Accounts.

[No. 24.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., February 8th, 1872.

Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS, Sergeant-at-Arms,

Bought of J. H. & M. L. KINARD,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS, CARPETING, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES AND FANCY GOODS,

First Door South of Columbia Hotel.

COLUMBIA, S. C., February 13th, 1872.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, (House of Representatives.)

To account rendered.....$5,127 28

[No. 24½.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., 18

JOHN WILLIAMS, Sergeant-at-Arms,

Bought of J. H. & M. L. KINARD,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS, CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES AND FANCY GOODS,

First Door South of Columbia Hotel.

1870.			
Nov.	26.	1 comb and brush	$ 2 75
	29.	½ dozen towels, $6	3 00
		3 L. C. handkerchiefs, 25c.—75c., and 3 at 37½c.—$1.13	1 88
		5 yards brown homespun, 10c	50
Dec.	1.	½ dozen towels, $6	3 00
		4 hair brushes, $1	4 00
		4 dressing combs, 75c	3 00
	2.	1 bottle extract	1 25
		1 bottle cologne	2 50
		1 valise	9 00
	5.	50 yards cocoa matting, $1.25	62 50
	12.	100 yards cocoa matting, $1.25	125 00
	13.	3 wood boxes, $1	3 00
	14.	1 dozen linen collars	3 00
	3.	1 pair suspenders	75
		1 stereoscope	1 50
		1 portemonnaie	2 00
		Matting, tacks and hammer	1 25
		1 skirt, $5.50; 1 shawl, $7; 1 set, $6	18 50
		1 set	12 00
	16.	1 pair gloves, $2.50; 2 hair brushes, $1—$2	4 50
		2 combs, 75c.—$1.50	1 50
	19.	1 job lot soap, $1.75; 1 boulevard, $4.50	6 25
	21.	1 pair blankets	12 00
Jan.	5.	1 pair corsets	3 00
			$287 63

Nos. 25, 25½, 26, 26¼, 26½, 27, 27¼, 27½, 27¾ are accounts of Isaac Sulzbacher, presented during the sessions of 1871–72, and 1872–73, and 1873–74, as follows: March 7th, 1872, repairing clocks, &c., $275.30; ————, 1874, repairing clocks in Speaker's room and lobby, $75; December 13th, 1871, gold pens and penknives, $290; December ——, 1872, 7 dozen penknives, $252; December ——, 1872, 20 gold rubber pens, $200; December ——, 1872, repairing clocks in House and Committee rooms, $175; December 21st, 1871, repairing clocks during session, $25; November 14th, 1873, sundries furnished House, $675; November 13th, 1873, sundries furnished Committee rooms, $725; December 19th, 1872, sundries furnished House, $925; total, $3,617.30. The orders for gold pens and pencils and penknives were given by me and the articles furnished the members of the House. The orders for sundries and repairs were given by the Sergeant-at-Arms. The accounts have all been reported upon favorably and payment recommended.

[No. 25.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 7, 1872.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Bought of ISAAC SULZBACHER,

Dealer in

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE,

SPECTACLES, &C.,

Main Street,

Next to Columbia Hotel.

ALL REPAIRING PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

For repairing clocks, &c., and for sundries for Committee rooms..$275 30

[No. 25½.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

To M. SULZBACHER, *Dr.*

To fixing and repairing clocks in House, in lobby and in Speaker's room.....$75 00

Amended by House by striking out "$75" and inserting "$25."

I certify that the above account is true and correct and that no part thereof has been paid.

GEO. C. CLYDE.

[No. 26.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 13th, 1871.

MR. A. O. JONES, Clerk House of Representatives,

Bought of ISAAC SULZBACHER,

Dealer in

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, SPECTACLES, ETC.,

Main Street, (next to Columbia Hotel.)

To 19 gold pens and holders @ $10 ..... $190 00
To 25 fine penknives @ $4 ..... 100 00

$290 00

[No. 26¼.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., December , 1872.

MR. A. O. JONES, Clerk House of Representatives,

Bought of ISAAC SULZBACHER,

Dealer in

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, SPECTACLES, &C.,

Main Street, (next to Columbia Hotel.)

To 7 dozen knives @ $36 ..... $252 00

[No. 26½.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., December , 1872.

MR. A. O. JONES, Clerk House Representatives,

Bought of ISAAC SULZBACHER,

Dealer in

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, SPECTACLES, &C.,

Main Street, next to Columbia Hotel.

To 20 gold rubber pens, $10 ..... $200 00

[No. 26¾.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., December , 1872.

MR. A. O. JONES, Clerk House Representatives,

Bought of ISAAC SULZBACHER,

Dealer in

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, SPECTACLES, &C.,

Main Street, next to Columbia Hotel.

To repairs of clocks in House of Representatives Hall and Committee rooms $175 00

[No. 27¼.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES S. C.,

To ISAAC SULZBACHER,

1873.

Nov. 14. To sundries furnished House Representatives.....$675 00

[No. 27½.]

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

To ISAAC SULZBACHER,

1873.

Nov. 13. To sundries furnished Committee rooms.....$725 00

[No. 27¾.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 19th, 1872.

MR. JOHN WILLIAMS, (Sergeant-at-Arms,)

Bought of ISAAC SULZBACHER,

Dealer in

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, SPECTACLES, &C.,

Main Street, next to Columbia Hotel.

To sundries furnished for repairs and fitting State House.....$925 00

Received payment,

ISAAC SULZBACHER.

Approved:

JOHN WILLIAMS.

Nos. 28, 29, 30, 31 and 32 are accounts of Hardy Solomon for sundries furnished House of Representatives and Committee rooms, as follows: January 11, 1872, $1,052.15; January 20, 1872, $921; January 30, 1872, $850; March 5, 1872, $1,596; March 13, 1872, $1,478—$5,897.15. These accounts embraced liquors, cigars and many other items in a grocer's line furnished the members and Committees. The orders were given generally by the Chairmen of the Committees, the Speaker or the Sergeant-at-Arms. I gave some small orders at the request of members of Committees, but my name was used frequently in orders that I knew nothing whatever of. I settled my personal accounts, which were never very large, by check or currency. These accounts of Mr. Solomon appear to have been reported favorably upon and payment recommended.

[No. 28.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 11, 1872.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

To HARDY SOLOMON, *Dr.*

To bill of sundry merchandise.....$1,052 15

[No. 29.]

COLUMBIA, January 24th, 1872.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

To HARDY SOLOMON, *Dr.*

To amount of sundries.....$921 00

The Committee on Contingent Accounts, to whom was referred the within account, beg leave to report that they have had the same under consideration, and recommend that it be paid.

JOHN B. DENNIS, Chairman Committee.

[No. 30.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 30th, 1872.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

To HARDY SOLOMON, *Dr.*

To amount of sundries.....$850 00

[No. 31.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

1872. *To* HARDY SOLOMON, *Dr.*

March 5. To amount of sundries.....$1,596 00

[No. 32.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

1872. *To* HARDY SOLOMON, *Dr.*

March 13. To amount of sundries.....$1,478 00

Nos. 33 and 34 are accounts of Stewart, Sutphen & Co. for protest charges on certificates issued to them February 22, 1871, and damages allowed by law in South Carolina on protested bills of exchange at 10 per cent. and interest, seventeen months, at 18 per cent.,—the rates charged by bankers in South Carolina,—amounting respectively to $7,562.22 and $7,562.22,—$15,124.44. The accounts were reported favorably by the Chairman of the Committee on Contingent Accounts, included probably under the head of "and others."

[No. 33.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 1st, 1872.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

To STEWART, SUTPHEN & CO., *Dr.*

For certificate issued February 22d, 1871		$21,294 69
For protest charges on same	$ 2 60	
For damages as per law of South Carolina on protested bills of exchange, at 10 per cent	2,129 47	
For interest from date of sale of goods, 17 months, at 18 per cent., the rate as charged by banks in South Carolina	5,430 15	
Total expenses		$7,562 22

[No. 34.]

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, (House of Representatives,)

To STEWART, SUTPHEN & CO., *Dr.*

For protest charges on legislative certificate	$	2 60
Damages, as per law of S. C., on protested bills of exchange	2,129	47
Interest 17 months, at rate charged by banks in S. C., 18 per cent	5,430	15
		$7,562 22

Received payment.

Nos. 35 and 36 are accounts of Nicol & Davidson of the same nature as those of Stewart, Sutphen & Co., and amounting respectively to $8,461.63 and $8,461.63 ..... $16,923 26

These appear to have been reported and passed in the same way as those of Stewart, Sutphen & Co.

[No. 35.]

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, (House of Representatives,)

To NICOL & DAVIDSON, *Dr.*

For protest charges on leg. certificate	$	2 60
Damages as per law in S. C. on protested bills of exchange @ 10 per cent	2,382	83
Interest 17 months, from Oct. 1st, 1870, to March 1st, 1872, at rate charged by banks in S. C. @ 18 per cent	6,076	20
		$8,461 63

[No. 36.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 1, 1872.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, (House of Representatives,)

To NICOL & DAVIDSON, *Dr.*

For certificate issued Feb. 22, 1871, $23,828.32.

For protest charges on same	$ 2 60
For damages as per law of S. C. on protested bills of exchange @ 10 per cent	2,382 83
For interest from date of sale of goods, 17 months, @ 18 per cent, the rate as charged by banks in S. C.	6,076 20
Total expenses	$8,461 63

No. 37 is an account of W. M. LyBrand & Son, $123.87, as per bill rendered. I know nothing further of the account, other than that it was reported favorably. It was no doubt passed under cover of the words "and others." LyBrand & Son kept a music store in Columbia.

[No. 37.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., February 1, 1872.

M. W. LYBRAND & SON,

Sold HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF S. C.

As per bill rendered.....$123 87

Nos. 38, 38½, 38¾, 39, 41 and 42 are accounts of Joseph Crews for furnishing wood and coal for the House of Representatives during the session of 1871 and 1872, amounting respectively to

[No. 38.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 9, 1872.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, (House of Representatives,)

To JOSEPH CREWS, *Dr.*

For 27 cords of wood @ $5.50.....$148 50

[No. 38½.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 1st, 1872.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, (House of Representatives,)

To JOSEPH CREWS, *Dr.*

For 49 tons coal @ $16	$ 784 00
For 63 cords wood @ $5.50	346 50
	$1,130 50

[No. 38¾.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 9th, 1872.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, (House of Representatives,)

To J. CREWS, *Dr.*

For 47 cords wood @ $5.50 per cord	$258 50
For 25 tons coal @ $16 per ton	400 00
	$658 50

[No. 39.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 23, 1872.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, (House of Representatives,)

To JOSEPH CREWS, *Dr.*

For eighty-seven cords of wood @ $5.50 per cord	$ 478 50
For fifty tons hard coal @ $16 per ton	800 00
	$1,278 50

Received payment.

Mr. Crews rendered a number of accounts for fuel. I believe the orders were given by the Sergeant-at-Arms. The accounts were reported favorably and ordered paid.

No. 40 is an account of John Williams, Sergeant-at-Arms, $483.75, for articles purchased from M. H. Berry and J. H. & M. L. Kinard for the use of the House of Representatives. The account was reported favorably and ordered paid. Neither the account of Berry nor that of the Kinards is attached.

[No. 40.]

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

To JOHN WILLIAMS, *Dr.*

1871.		
Dec.	To articles purchased from M. H. Berry for use of House of Representatives	$295 00
	To articles purchased from J. H. & M. L. Kinard for use of House of Representatives	188 75
		$483 75

No. 43 is an account of Wilson Foote, $175, for amount of account rendered. Have no further knowledge of the nature of the account. The handwriting appears to be that of Mr. John B. Dennis.

No. 44 is an account of Thomas Harlingford, $575.35, for sundries furnished House and Committee rooms.

[No. 43.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 7, 1872.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES S. C.,

To WILSON FOOTE, *Dr.*

For amount of account rendered.....$175 00

J. B. DENNIS,
Chairman Committee.

[No. 44.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 5, 1872.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

To THOMAS HARLINGFORD, *Dr.*

For sundries furnished House and Committee rooms, as per account rendered..... $575 35

No. 45 is an account of J. F. Morton for sundries furnished Committee rooms. I do not know what the sundries embraced, nor the person named in the account. It appears to have been reported upon favorably. I do not know such a person, nor of any supplies having been furnished.

[No. 45.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 9, 1872.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

To J. F. MORTON, *Dr.*

For sundries furnished Committee rooms, as per bills heretofore rendered.....$1,125 27

No. 46 is an account of C. S. Brown, for sundries furnished. The only thing I ever knew Mr. Brown furnished was cigars. This account was probably rendered for cigars furnished members of Committees. The account was reported favorably and payment ordered.

[No. 46.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., February 21, 1872.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

To C. S. BROWN, *Dr.*

For sundries..... $230 00

Received payment,

C. S. BROWN.

No. 47 is an account of A. Brinn, $600, for sundries furnished. There is no further explanation of the nature of this account. I know nothing more of it.

[No. 47.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 7, 1872.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

To A. BRINN, *Dr.*

To sundries furnished..... $600 00

No. 48 is an account of James Stebbins, $895.55, for sundries furnished Committee rooms. I do not know such a person, nor of any goods having been furnished. The account was reported favorably and ordered paid.

[No. 48.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 9, 1872.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, (House of Representatives,)

To JAMES STEBBINS, *Dr.*

For sundries furnished Committee rooms, as per bills rendered...$895 55

No. 49 is an account of Charles Wilkinson, $180.90, for sundries furnished Committee rooms. It was reported favorably and ordered paid.

[No. 49.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 5th, 1872.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA (House of Representatives),

To CHARLES WILKINSON, *Dr.*

To sundries furnished Committee rooms, as per bill rendered.....$180 90

No. 50 is an account of Thos. J. Gibson, $650.25, for supplies furnished March, 1874. Mr. Gibson was a grocer in the city of Columbia, and rendered several accounts for goods bought of him upon the orders of the Speaker and Sergeant-at-Arms. The account was reported favorably and ordered paid.

[No. 50.]

MR. JOHN WILLIAMS, (Sergeant-at-Arms) House of Representatives,

To THOS. J. GIBSON, *Dr.*

1874.

March 4. For supplies furnished to date.....$650 25

No. 51 is an account of P. F. Frazee, $915.60, dated March, 1872, for suppressing riots at railway stations. A very queer account against the House of Representatives. It was reported favorably and ordered paid.

Nos. 52 and 53 are accounts of John Williams, Sergeant-at-Arms, for fuel, furniture, &c., at the session of 1873–74, amounting respectively to $960 and $1,980.50—$2,940.50. They appear to have been reported upon favorably and ordered paid.

[No. 52.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

To JOHN WILLIAMS, *Dr.*

Feb. 26, 1874.	To 40 tons coal, $14	$560 00
	" 30 cords wood, $7	210 00
	" 6 tables for Committee room	80 00
	" 45 locks for desks, $1	45 00
	" putting on 45 locks, 50c	27 50
	" repairs on Speaker's stand	37 50
		$960 00

[No. 53.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COLUMBIA, S. C., February 12, 1872.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

To JOHN WILLIAMS, Sergeant at-Arms, *Dr.*

For supplies for Committee rooms.....$1,980 50

Nos. 54 and 55 are accounts of Wm. Kennedy for sundries furnished at the session of 1872–73 by order of the Speaker and Sergeant at-Arms. I do not know what the "sundries furnished" embraced. Mr. Kennedy kept a restaurant in the city of Columbia. The accounts were reported favorably. They amount respectively to $300 and $400—$700.

[No. 54.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., February 22.

HON. S. J. LEE, Speaker House of Representatives,

To WM. KENNEDY, *Dr.*

For sundries.....$400 00

Received payment.

[No. 55.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., February 25th, 1873.

MR. JOHN WILLIAMS, (Sergeant-at-Arms House of Representatives,)

To WM. KENNEDY.

1873.

Feb. 25. To sundries furnished Committee rooms to date.....$300 00

Received payment.

No. 56 appears to be an account of the Sergeant-at-Arms, (Williams,) and embraces accounts of D. C. Peixotto & Co., $51.55; Wm. Kennedy, $151; C. Brookbanks & Co., $150, for sundries furnished the Sergeant-at-Arms—$352.55.

Messrs. Peixotto & Co. were auctioneers and general commission merchants; Wm. Kennedy was a restaurateur; Messrs. Brookbanks & Co. were fruiterers and confectioners. The sundries furnished evidently embraced something in their particular lines. The account was reported favorably and ordered paid.

[No. 56.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 19th, 1872.

SERG. WILLIAMS,

To C. BROOKBANKS & CO.

By sundries.....$150 00

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 17th, 1872.

MR. JOHN WILLIAMS, (Sergeant-at-Arms of House of Representatives,)

To WM. KENNEDY, *Dr.*

To fund borrowed to November 24	$122 00
To fund borrowed to December 16	29 00
	$151 00

Received payment.

[No. 57.]

4 blue buckets, 35c	$ 1 40
3 c. c. pitchers, 60c	1 80
6 Rk'gm spittoons, 50c	3 00
2 ewers and basins, $1	2 00
1 dozen cups and saucers	1 80
1 teapot	50
3 sets plates, 90c	2 70
3 deep dishes, 60c	1 80
1 carver and fork	3 50
4 sets knives and forks	10 00
2 large yellow bowls, $1.75.	3 50
1 sugar dish	40
1 cream pitcher	25
1 set castors	2 50
2 salt cellars	60
1⅔ dozen tumblers, $1.50	2 50
1⅓ dozen bar room glasses, $2.25	3 00
1 tin dipper	50
3 sets plates, 70c	2 10
Dishes, each, 60c., $1.00, $1.25	2 85
1 coffee mill	60
1 iron spoon	30
1 waiter	2 00
1 basket.	1 25
1 pitcher	50
	$51 35

November 25, 1872.

Paid by Mr. G. W. Waterman, December 16, 1872.

D. C. PEIXOTTO & SONS.

No. 58 is an account of A. L. M. Stigner, ($3,564.19,) for supplies furnished. This account was issued upon the order of the Speaker. It has the words "Approved: Samuel J. Lee, Speaker," written on its face. This account was brought or sent to me by Mr. J. L. Neagle, and the certificate for the same issued upon the order of the Speaker and delivered to Mr. Neagle.

[No. 58.]

FEBRUARY 3d, 1873.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

To A. L. M. STIGNER, *Dr.*

To supplies furnished on contingent account for regular session 1872 and 1873..... .....$3,564 19

Approved:

S. J. LEE, Speaker.

Received payment by pay certificate.

A. L. M. STIGNER.

Nos. 59, 59½ and 64 are accounts of W. D. Love & Co. for sundry merchandise furnished Committee rooms at the session of 1873–74, and amounting respectively to $423.16, $1,135.47 and $1,606.16—$3,164.79. The goods were furnished upon the order of the Sergeant-at-Arms. The accounts were reported favorably and ordered paid.

[No. 59.]

GRAND CENTRAL DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 21st, 1874.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

Bought of W. D. LOVE & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, &C.,

Under Wheeler House, Main Street.

To merchandise as per bill rendered.....$423 16

[No. 64.]

GRAND CENTRAL DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

—

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 17th, 1873.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

(Per John Williams, Sergeant-at-Arms,)

Bought of W. D. LOVE & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, &C.,

Under Wheeler House, Main Street.

To sundries furnished Committee rooms.....$1,606 16

[No. 59½.]

GRAND CENTRAL DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

—

COLUMBIA, S. C., February 4th, 1873.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

(Per John Williams, Sergeant-at-Arms,)

Bought of W. D. LOVE & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, &C.,

Under Wheeler House, Main Street.

To sundries furnished Committee rooms.....$1,135 47

No 60 is an account of Thomas J. Gibson ($1,483.63) for supplies furnished upon the order of the Sergeant-at-Arms. The account was reported favorably and ordered paid.

[No. 60.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 3, 1873.

MR. JOHN WILLIAMS,

Sergeant-at-Arms House of Representatives,

To THOMAS J. GIBSON.

For supplies furnished to date.....$1,483 63

Nos. 61, 62 and 63 are accounts of Mr. Glaze at the session of 1873–74 for sundries furnished upon the order of the Sergeant-at-Arms and amounting respectively to $674.34, $845.30 and $655.20—$2,174.84.

Mr. Glaze keeps a jewelry store in the city of Columbia. I know nothing further about the accounts other than that they were reported favorably and ordered paid.

[No. 61.]

[Monthly Statement.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., February 26th, 1874.

MR. JOHN WILLIAMS,
Sergeant-at-Arms House of Representatives,
To WILLIAM GLAZE,

1873. *Dr.*

Jan. 1. To sundries as per amount bill rendered.....$674 34

[No. 62.]

[Monthly Statement.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., February 26, 1874.

MR. JOHN WILLIAMS,
Sergeant-at-Arms House of Representatives,
To WILLIAM GLAZE,

1873. *Dr.*

Dec. 31. To sundries as per amount of bill rendered..... .....$845 30

[No. 63.]

[Monthly Statement.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., February 6, 1874.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
To WILLIAM GLAZE, *Dr.*

To sundries as per bill rendered.....$655 20

No. 64½ is an account of Cooper & Taylor ($307) for sundries furnished upon the order of the Sergeant-at-Arms at the session of 1872–73. Messrs. Cooper & Taylor were grocers in the city of Columbia. The account was reported favorably and ordered paid.

[No. 64½.]

COLUMBIA, February 18, 1873.

MR. JOHN WILLIAMS,

To COOPER & TAYLOR, *Dr.*

To merchandise furnished as per order.....$307 00

No. 65 is an account of R. K. Scott ($3,249.60) for rent of furnished rooms at session of 1872–73 upon the order of the Sergeant-at-Arms. This account has the words "approved, John Williams, Sergeant-at-Arms," written across its face. I issued the certificates to Governor Scott. The account was reported favorably and ordered paid.

[No. 65.]

COLUMBIA, January 16th, 1873.

MR. JOHN WILLIAMS, Sergeant-at-Arms, *Dr.*

To rent of nine rooms, at $4 per day	$1,710 00
To furniture	485 00
To fuel	56 00
To sundries furnished	844 60
To paid orders	154 00
	$3,249 60

The above claim is justly due.

Respectfully,

R. K. SCOTT.

Approved:

JOHN WILLIAMS.

Nos. 66, 67 and 68 are accounts of S. Strauss & Bro. for sundries furnished per order of Sergeant-at-Arms at the session of 1872–73 for the respective amounts of $385.45, $485.65 and $416.45,—$1,287.55. The Messrs. Strauss & Bro. kept a clothing store in the city of Columbia. I do not know what articles they furnished the Sergeant-at-Arms. The accounts were reported favorably.

[No. 66.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 23d, 1873.

MR. JOHN WILLIAMS, Sergeant-at-Arms House of Representatives,

S. STRAUSS, }
E. STRAUSS. } *Bought of* S. STRAUSS & BRO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, &C.,
Main Street, under Columbia Hotel.

To sundries.....$385 45

JOHN WILLIAMS.

[No. 67.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 18th, 1873.

MR. JOHN WILLIAMS, Sergeant-at-Arms House of Representatives,

S. STRAUSS, E. STRAUSS. } *Bought of* S. STRAUSS & BRO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, &C.,
Main Street, under Columbia Hotel.

To sundries.....$485 65

[No. 68.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 24, 1873.

MR. JOHN WILLIAMS, Sergeant-at-Arms House of Representatives,

S. STRAUSS, E. STRAUSS. } *Bought of* S. STRAUSS & BRO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, &C.,
Main Street, under Columbia Hotel.

To sundries.....$416 45

No. 69 is an account of Jacob Rosenthal, $485.35, for sundries furnished upon the order of the Sergeant-at-Arms, at the session of 1872–73. This account was no doubt covered by the words "and others" when reported upon.

No. 70 is an account of John Williams, Janitor, $12, for washing towels, furnishing ice, &c., at the session of 1868. The account was reported favorably and ordered paid.

No. 71 is an account of the Charleston Daily News, $105, for papers furnished, 1868–69. The account was reported favorably and ordered paid.

No. 72 is an account of the Charleston Daily Courier, $70, for papers furnished, 1868–69. The account was reported favorably and ordered paid.

[No. 69.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 29, 1873.

MR. JOHN WILLIAMS, (Sergeant at-Arms House of Representatives,)
To JACOB ROSENTHAL, *Dr.*

To sundries.....$485 30

JOHN WILLIAMS.

[No. 70.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
(Sergeant-at-Arms,)

To JOHN WILLIAMS, Janitor, *Dr.*

1868. To washing towels for last session..... $2 50
To furnishing ice for last session 9 50

$12 00

Received payment,
JOHN WILLIAMS.

Examined and audited for payment.
J. H. JENKS.

[No. 71.]

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 2, 1869.

MR. A. O. JONES,
To CHARLESTON DAILY NEWS, *Dr.*

To papers from November 26, 1868, to March 2, 1869, 2,100 copies, five cents per copy.....$105 00

Received payment,
J. WOODRUFF,
Agent News.

[No. 72.]

CHARLESTON, March 1, 1869.

MR. A. O. JONES, (Clerk of the House of Representatives,)
To CHARLESTON COURIER, *Dr.*

To papers from December 1, 1868, to March 2, 1869, 1,400 copies, five cents per copy.....$70 00

Received payment,
J. WOODRUFF,
Agent Courier.

No. 73 is the report of the Special Committee to whom was referred the accounts for fitting up the hall of the House and Committee rooms at the session of 1870–71, recommending that the sum of $90,556.31 be paid. The report is signed by Mr. B. Byas, Chairman of the Committee. This report embraces the accounts of Mr. H. Berry, $12,319.50; Stewart & Co., $27,927.27 ; Nicol, Davidson & Co., $28,486 03. There should be other accounts to the amount of $11,703.84 appended to these to make the aggregate reported by the Committee and recommended to be paid. There were other accounts. They have probably been mislaid.

[No. 73, Exhibit "A."]

The Special Committee, to whom was referred the accounts for fitting up the House of Representatives and Committee rooms, beg leave to report that they have carefully considered the same, and recommend that the sum of ninety thousand five hundred and fifty-six dollars and thirty-one cents be paid, ($90,556.31) and report further that the board bill as contracted at Roze's Hotel unfavorably.

B. BYAS, Chairman.

Columbia, S. C., December 21, 1870.

State of South Carolina, (By J. B. Dennis,)

Bought of M. H. BERRY.

Dec. 21.	½ dozen best crimson plush sofas	$900 00
	1-12 dozen best crimson plush sofa, large	175 00
	1-12 dozen large Gothic chairs	90 00
	2-12 dozen small Gothic chairs	140 00
	12 dozen best leather seat extra walnut chairs	2,100 00
	8 dozen best cane seat extra walnut chairs	1,080 00
	1-12 dozen extra lounge, best stripe, rep	90 00
	1-12 dozen stuffed back chairs	50 00
	⅓ dozen high back arm chairs	500 00
	1-12 dozen shelf back washstands, large	55 00
	1-12 dozen commodes to match	30 00
	1 dozen marble top washstands	420 00
	1 dozen commodes to match	300 00
	1 dozen hat rack and umbrella stands	264 00
	5⅔ dozen best walnut desks, extra locks	3,060 00
	1 dozen library book cases	960 00
	1-12 dozen library book cases, large	100 00
	1⅓ dozen oval library tables, carved legs	1,050 00
	¼ dozen office desks	150 00
	⅙ dozen wardrobes.	180 00
	2 dozen cane seat office chairs	112 50
	1 dozen French lounges, green reps	540 00
	⅙ dozen striped lounges	80 00
	Covering Speaker's stand	45 00
	¼ dozen folding chairs	48 00
		$12,319 50

BROOKLYN CARPET STORE, December 1, 1870.

MR. JOHN B. DENNIS,

S. B. STEWART.
L. V. D. HARDENBERGH.
A. SUYDAM STOTHOFF.
F. EUGENE FLANDREAU.

Bought of STEWART & CO.,

For the State House, Columbia, S. C.

Importers and Dealers,

Nos. 162 Fulton and 49 Henry Streets.

Terms Net Cash.

FOR STATE HOUSE, COLUMBIA, S. C.

Oct. 19. 1,413 yards Brussels carpet	$4,592 25
Oct. 19. making carpet	282 60
Nov. 4. 1,100 yards carpet	3,025 00
Nov. 4. making carpet	220 00
Nov. 15. 1,027 yards carpet	2,824 25
Nov. 15. making carpet	205 40
Nov. 17. 25½ yards oil cloth	64 25
Nov. 17. 20 bales lining	800 00
Nov. 17. ½ dozen cocoa mats, large	120 00
Nov. 17. 3 dozen cocoa mats, small	396 00
Nov. 17. brocatel curtains and trimmings	625 00
Nov. 17. draperies, fringes, &c., &c	825 00
Nov. 17. 12 pairs curtains, large Terry	2,700 00
Nov. 17. 26 lambrequins and trimmings	4,771 00
Nov. 17. 4 brocatel curtain lambrequins	2,301 52
Nov. 17. 30 cornices, black walnut and gilt	2,400 00
Nov. 17. 1 cornice, black walnut, large, gilt	175 00
Nov. 17. irons for putting up curtains	110 00
Nov. 17. boxing cornices, &c	97 00
Nov. 17. boxing other goods	63 00
Nov. 17. 4 dozen gold-bordered shades, spring rollers	600 00
Nov. 17. expenses of men putting up goods	470 00
Nov. 17. baling carpets	27 00
Nov. 17. cartage, expressage, &c	235 00
	$27,929 27

BROOKLYN CARPET STORE, December 27, 1870.

S. B. STEWART.
L. V. D. HARDENBERGH.
A. SUYDAM STOTHOFF.
F. EUGENE FLANDREAU.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
(House of Representatives,)
Bought of STEWART & CO.,
Importers and Dealers,
Nos. 162 Fulton and 49 Henry Streets.

Terms Net Cash.
1870.

363 yards B. B. carpet, Persian	$1,089 00	
Making	45 37	
Flax, binding, &c	3 50	
Lining for same	72 60	
		$1,210 47
325 yards B. B. carpet, 5 frame	$975 00	
Making	40 62	
Flax, binding, &c	3 00	
Lining	65 00	
		1,083 62
22 pairs long Terry curtains	$3,300 00	
Trimmings, &c., to match	550 00	
430 yards B. 5 frame Brussels	1,290 00	
Making	53 75	
Flax, binding, &c	6 30	
		5,200 05
Lining for carpets	$72 00	
26 cocoa mats, at $7	192 00	
Lambrequins, extra quality, with trimming.	1,170 00	
		1,434 00
Freights, cartage, wharfage, &c	$423 20	
Insurance	225 60	
Expenses of men, labor, fares and putting down	540 70	
		1,189 50
		$10,117 64

NEW YORK, December 6, 1871.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, (For State House,)

Bought of NICOL & DAVIDSON,

New York, 686 Broadway. } Successors to { Paris, Rue D'Hauteville, 35.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co.,

China, Glass, Plated Ware, Bronzes, Mirrors, Clocks, Chandeliers.

1 large carved walnut time-piece for Hall of Rep's	$ 600 00
Box No. 1	3 75
1 large carved walnut time-piece, for rotunda	600 00
Box No. 2	3 75
8 10-12 dozen globes, 7-inch,	238 50
Hogshead No. 3	7 50
7 5-12 dozen globes, 8-inch, No. 58½	267 00
Hogshead No. 4	7 50
3½ dozen globes, 9-inch, No. 58½	157 50
11-12 dozen globes, 8-inch, No. 58½	33 00
Hogshead No. 5	7 50
½ dozen globes, 9 inch, No. 58½	22 50
1 8-12 dozen globes, 8-inch, No. 58½	60 00
3 2-12 dozen globes, 7-inch, No. 58½	85 50
Hogshead No. 6	7 50
5 six-light chandeliers, large, bronze and gilt, for Committee rooms	900 00
2 five-light columns, bronzed and gilt, with clusters, for Speaker's stand	525 00
3 boxes, Nos. 7, 8 and 9	11 25
1 bundle rods, marked No. 10	11 25
52 cuspadores, richly decorated and marked House of Representatives	468 00
3 tulip toilet sets, 11 pieces, green, and marked House of Representatives	236 25
1 tulip toilet set, Speaker's room	78 75
5 oval pitchers, 1st, No. 388 Maroon, and marked House of Representatives	56 25
1 oval pitcher, Speaker's room	11 25
4 2-12 dozen rich cut goblets with monogram	103 12
1 fine black Belgian marble clock with best French movement, No. 6629	112 50
1 fine black Belgian marble clock with best French movement, No. 6624	105 00

1 fine black Belgian marble clock with best French movement, No. 6626	$ 135 00
1 fine black Belgian marble clock with best French movement, No. 6630	135 00
1 fine black Belgian marble clock with best French movement and figure, No. 6956	210 00
1 fine black Belgian marble clock with best French movement, Speaker's room, No. 7295	187 50
2 hogsheads and 1 tierce, Nos. 14, 15 and 16	17 25
4 dozen globes, 7 inch, No. 58½, ground and cut crystal	108 00
2 dozen globes, 8 inch, No. 58½, ground and cut crystal	72 00
1 dozen globes, 9 inch, No. 58½, ground and cut crystal	45 00
Hogshead No. 17	7 50
4 27-light chandeliers in bronze and gilt with three tiers of lights	3,750 00
15 3-light brackets made to match large chandeliers	1,237 50
1 large box, No. 18	12 00
1 cask, No. 19	4 50
99 cuspadores richly decorated and marked House of Representatives	891 00
3 pitchers, maroon, No. 388, marked House of Representatives	33 75
6 cuspadores, maroon, Speaker's room, china	54 00
3 toilet sets, eleven pieces, and jars, green, and marked House of Representatives	236 25
1 silver-plated urn, large	225 00
1 tilting ice pitcher with tray, slop bowl and goblet combined	97 50
1 silver-plated tray, Speaker's stand	36 00
3 casks, Nos. 20, 21 and 22	13 50
22 cuspadores, richly decorated, and marked House of Representatives	198 00
Tierce No. 23	2 25
1 64-light chandelier, in bronze gilt and ormolu, with clusters on upper and lower tiers, made to order for House of Representatives, Columbia, S. C.	2,900 00
1 6-light chandelier	292 50
3 3-light brackets	247 50
6 lengths of slip tube, sixty feet	45 00
1 large hogshead, No. 24, 1 large box, No. 25	19 50
1 large box, No. 26	3 75
4 6-light chandeliers, in French bronze and gilt	540 00
4 4-light chandeliers, in French bronze and gilt	420 00

2 large boxes, Nos. 27 and 28	$ 18 00
1 iron rod for 64-light chandelier, No. 29	18 00
1 64-light chandelier, same as one for House of Representatives	2,900 00
10 lengths slip tube and 10 lengths of ⅜ inch pipe, 100 feet	75 00
1 rod for 64-light chandelier	75 00
1 gross cast globe holders for 64-light chandelier	75 00
21 cuspadores, richly decorated, marked House of Representatives	189 00
1 hogshead, No. 30; 1 cask, No. 31; 1 box, No. 32; 1 tierce, No. 34	18 00
2 four-light chandeliers, French bronze and gilt	210 00
Box No. 35	6 00
1 torch and key	9 00
Extra lengthening pipes	9 00
10 dozen 7-inch globes, No. 58½	270 00
6 four-light chandeliers	630 00
1 hogshead, No. 36; 1 case, No. 37	12 00
2 boxes, Nos. 38 and 39	21 00
5 walnut and gilt mantel mirrors for Committee rooms	2,137 50
6 mantle boards, carved, with reps and fringes	144 00
1 large cornice with carved eagle and shield, with coat of arms of State of South Carolina	1,020 00
1 walnut and gilt mantle mirror for Speaker's room, carved, with palmetto, shield and eagle	960 00
Irons for holding up mirrors and coat of arms	18 00
Boxing for mirrors, &c	60 00
68 days' time putting up chandeliers, brackets, &c	510 00
Traveling expenses of workmen to Columbia	180 00
Time of man to put up large cornice, shield, &c., 10 days	75 00
Fittings, alcohol, cement, &c., used in putting up chandeliers and extending pipe	75 55
Fares of men from Columbia	78 00
Meals, &c., on road, and sleeping car fare	27 00
Additional time of men, 16 days	120 00
Fare and expenses of man returning, putting up large cornice, &c	48 00
4 1½-inch nipples	2 00
8 1½-inch nipples, long	3 50
7 1½-inch ties	4 25
3 1½-inch lock nuts	1 25
5 1½-inch caps	2 25
6 1½-inch hooks	1 00

6 1½-inch bushings	$ 2 25
6 1-inch bushings	1 75
6 lengthening pieces	1 00
1 ⅜-inch nipple	35
1 ¾-inch tee	75
6 ⅜-inch stiff joints	2 00
6 gilt ceiling plates	4 00
1 1-inch nipple	35
2 ¾-inch nipples	50
2 ¾-inch bushings	63
2 ⅜-inch bushings	50
6 ⅜-inch hooks	75
1 ⅜-inch tee	30
4 ⅜-inch elbows	50
3 ½-inch nipples	1 60
3 ½-inch ells	1 70
3 ½-inch tees	1 40
Brocatel drapery for coat of of arms, with fringe and tassels and labor putting up	3 45
Freights, cartages, insurances and incidentals	7 15
	$27,791 25
2½ per cent. guarantee against breakage in transportation	694 78
	$28,486 03

No. 74 is an account of J. H. & M. L. Kinard ($38.50) for towels, &c., furnished at the session of 1870-71. The account was reported favorably and ordered paid.

[No. 74.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., 1870.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

Bought of J. H. & M. L. KINARD,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS, CARPETING, OIL CLOTHS, &C.,

First Door South of Columbia Hotel.

Nov. 18.	6 towels, $1—$6; soap, $1; 2 brushes, 75c.—$1.50; 1 do., $1.25	$ 9 75
	2 hair brushes, $2	4 00
21.	1 pair blankets, $10.50; 1 quilt, $10	20 50
	3 bottles Florida water, 75c	2 25
Dec. 2.	2 bath towels, $1	2 00
	Paid.	$38 50

J. H. & M. L. KINARD.

D.

Nos. 75 and 76 are accounts of James M. Allen for the respective amounts of $800, $800 and $700—$2,300—for erecting Speaker's stand and repairs in Clerk's room. The account for the Speaker's stand seems to have been twice rendered and twice paid. The charges for the work claimed to have been done is out of all reason. The accounts do not appear to have been passed upon by a Committee, but were ordered paid by the Speaker (Mr. Moses).

[No. 75.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 12, 1870.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

To JAMES M. ALLEN, *Dr.*

To Speaker's stand for same $800 00

[No. 76.]

COLUMBIA, December 5, 1870.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

To JAMES M. ALLEN, *Dr.*

To Speaker's stand	$ 800 00
Painting and repair on Clerk's room	700 00
	$1,500 00

No. 77 is an account of Benjamin Byas, Sergeant-at-Arms, for washing and making curtains, &c., for Committee rooms at session 1869–70, $3.25. The account was reported favorably and ordered paid.

No. 78 is an account of J. A. Selby, $1,000, for subscriptions to the Daily Phœnix for one year, 125 copies. The account was reported favorably and ordered paid.

No. 79 is an account of Wm. M. Fine, $1,000, for rent of four Committee rooms at the session of 1873–74. The account was reported favorably and ordered paid.

No. 80 is an account of the Charleston Chronicle, $1,200, for subscriptions for members, &c., of House. The report was favorable and the account ordered paid.

[No. 77.]

$3.75 for washing and making ten curtains, which are in the Committee rooms, up stairs, 37½ cents each.

BENJAMIN BYAS,
Sergeant-at-Arms.

January 3, 1869.

[No. 79.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 26, 1874.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
To WM. M. FINE, *Dr.*

To rent of four rooms, with gas and fuel, for one year, commencing October 21, 1873.....$1,000 00

[No. 80.]

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 1, 1874.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
To CHARLESTON CHRONICLE, *Dr.*

To one year's subscription..... $1,200 00

No. 81 is an account of William Hall, $1,000, for lunches furnished at the session of 1873–74. It must have been covered by the words "and others" when reported upon. I know nothing further of the account. The number of such queer-looking accounts was so great that it would have been foolishness in me to have made inquiries regarding them.

[No. 81.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 29, 1874.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
To WM. HALL.

For lunches furnished, one thousand dollars.....$1,000 00

No. 82 is an account of Philip F. Simmons, $500, for sundries furnished, 1873–74. The report was favorable. It was probably one of the "and others" of which the Committee knew all about.

No. 83 is the account of M. Kuhn & Bro., $2,088, for sundries furnished. The certificate for this account was delivered to Mr. W. H. Jackson, agent. The "sundries furnished" appear to have been liquors

and cigars for the members of the House. The account was reported favorably.

[No. 83.]

PHILADELPHIA, December 4, 1873.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

Bought of M. KUHN & BRO.,

IMPORTERS OF WINES, BRANDIES, &C., &C.,

No. 305 Race Street.

To sundries as per bill rendered.....$2,088 00

No. 84 is an account of Robert Johnson, $475.80, for sundries furnished House and Committee rooms, 1873–74. Belongs to the "and others."

No. 85 is an account of P. F. Simmons, $200, for sundries furnished, 1873–74. This account has a close connection with No. 82 apparently. The report was favorable.

No. 86 is an account of the Western Union Telegraph Company, W. R. Cathcart, Manager, $68.90, for telegrams sent and received during the session. The account was reported favorably and ordered paid.

No. 87 is an account of Simeon P. Simples, $500, for sundries furnished, 1873–74. One of the "and others." Simply that "and nothing more." I never knew the Committee to explain these mysteries.

[No. 84.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 12, 1873.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

To ROBERT JOHNSON, *Dr.*

To sundries furnished House and Committee rooms.....$475 80

Received payment,

ROBERT JOHNSON.

[No. 85.]

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, (House of Representatives,)

To P. F. SIMMONS, *Dr.*

1874.

Feb. 20. To sundries furnished, two hundred dollars.....$200 00

[No. 86.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 5.

A. O. JONES, ESQ., (Clerk of House, S. C.,)

To W. U. TELEGRAPH OFFICE, *Dr.*

Nov., 1873. To telegrams sent and received to date.....$68 90

Received payment,

W. R. CATHCART,
Manager.

[No. 87.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 26, 1874.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

To SIMEON P. SIMPLES, *Dr.*

To sundries furnished House. $500 50

Received payment.

No. 88 is an account of M. S. Jenkins, $654, for wood and coal furnished at the session of 1873–74. This account is marked across the face "Approved, S. J. Lee, Speaker."

[No. 88.]

January 23, 1874.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

To M. S. JENKINS, *Dr.*

1873–74. To wood and coal furnished.....$654 00

Approved:

S. J. LEE, Speaker.

No. 89 is an account of J. S. G. Gillman, $4,165.87, for supplies furnished. This account has written upon it the words "Approved, Samuel J. Lee, Speaker." The account was brought or sent to me by Mr. J. L. Neagle, and the certificate issued to him upon the order of the Speaker.

No. 90 is an account of E. M. Brayton, $375, for services rendered as clerk to the Sergeant-at-Arms at the session of 1872–73. The report was favorable.

No. 91 is an account of John Williams, Sergeant-at-Arms, $3,452.52, for fuel and sundries furnished, 1873–74. The account is marked across the face "Approved, S. J. Lee, Speaker."

[No. 89.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

To J. S. G. GILLMAN, *Dr.*

To contingent supplies for regular session 1872–73.....$4,165 87

Approved:

S. J. LEE, Speaker.

Received certificate in payment.

J. S. G. GILLMAN.

[No. 90.]

JOHN WILLIAMS, (Sergeant-at-Arms House of Representatives,)

To E. M. BRAYTON, *Dr.*

1873.

Feb. 19. For services rendered as clerk to Sergeant-at-Arms.....$375 00

JOHN WILLIAMS.

[No. 91.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 30, 1874.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

To SERGEANT-AT-ARMS, *Dr.*

For fuel, coal and sundries.....$3,452 52

JOHN WILLIAMS,

Sergeant-at-Arms H. R.

Approved:

S. J. LEE, Speaker.

Nos. 92, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110 and 111 are accounts of John Williams, Sergeant-at-Arms, all for "legislative expenses" and "sundries furnished for House and Committee rooms," and amounting respectively to $589.25, $335, $234.50, $495.70, $1,296.80, $950, $646.73, $935.50, $521.85, $3,000, $1,325.80, $516.18, $3,500, $210.50, $453.27, $205, $414—$15,630.08. I know nothing concerning these accounts other than that they all appear to have been favorably reported on. They were rendered at the sessions of 1872–73 and 1873–74.

No. 93 is an account of Brookbanks & Co., $150, for sundries furnished January 5, 1873. The report was favorable.

No. 105 is an account of James B. Edwards, $450.89, for wood and coal for House, 1873–74. Evidently one of the "and others."

No. 112 is an account of D. Epstin, $250, for sundries furnished February 28, 1874. This account is marked "Approved, John Williams, Sergeant-at-Arms." The account was for something, I do not know what, furnished upon the order of the Sergeant-at-Arms. Mr. Epstin keeps a clothing store in the city of Columbia.

[No. 92.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

To JOHN WILLIAMS, (Sergeant-at-Arms,) *Dr.*

1873.

Jan. 10. To sundries furnished House and Committee rooms.....$589 25

Received payment,

JOHN WILLIAMS.

[No. 93.]

JOHN WILLIAMS, (Sergeant-at-Arms House of Representatives,)

To BROOKBANKS & CO., *Dr.*

1873.

Jan. 5. For sundries.....$150 00

JOHN WILLIAMS.

[No. 94.]

Memorandum of amounts paid out by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, State of South Carolina:

For wood	$150 00
For draying	75 00
For stove	35 00
For coal and coke	75 00
	$335 00

JOHN WILLIAMS.

[No. 95.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

To JOHN WILLIAMS, (Sergeant-at-Arms,) *Dr.*

For sundries.....$145 50

[No. 96.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 9, 1874.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

To JOHN WILLIAMS, (Sergeant-at-Arms,) *Dr.*

To sundries furnished..... $234 50

JOHN WILLIAMS.

[No. 97.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 5, 1873.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

To JOHN WILLIAMS, (Sergeant-at-Arms,) *Dr.*

For supplies, sundries to Committee rooms, four hundred and ninety-five dollars and seventy cents.....$495 70

[No. 98.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 12, 1873.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

To JOHN WILLIAMS, (Sergeant-at-Arms,) *Dr.*

For sundries furnished, twelve hundred and ninety-six dollars and eighty cents.....$1,296 80

JOHN WILLIAMS, Sergeant-at-Arms.

[No. 99.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., February 26, 1873.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

To JOHN WILLIAMS, *Dr.*

For legislative expenses..... $950 00

JOHN WILLIAMS.

[No. 100.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 14, 1873.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

To JOHN WILLIAMS, (Sergeant-at-Arms,) *Dr.*

For sundries furnished, contingent legislative expenses..... $646 73

Received payment,

JOHN WILLIAMS.

[No. 101.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 18, 1873.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

To JOHN WILLIAMS, (Sergeant-at-Arms,) *Dr.*

For sundries..... $625 00
For supplies..... 310 50

$935 50

[No. 102.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 5, 1873.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

To JOHN WILLIAMS, (Sergeant-at-Arms,) *Dr.*

For sundries furnished, five hundred and twenty-one dollars and eighty-five cents..... $521 85

[No. 103.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 15, 1873.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

To JOHN WILLIAMS, (Sergeant-at-Arms,) *Dr.*

To sundries for Committee rooms..... $3,000 00

Received payment,

JOHN WILLIAMS.

[No. 104.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 16, 1873.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

To JOHN WILLIAMS, *Dr.*

To sundries furnished, legislative expenses..... $1,325 00

Received payment.

[No. 105.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 8, 1874.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

To JAMES B. EDWARDS, *Dr.*

For coal and wood furnished House of Representatives and Committee rooms connected therewith..... $450 89

Received payment,

JAMES B. EDWARDS.

[No. 106.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 15, 1873.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

To JOHN WILLIAMS, (Sergeant-at-Arms,) *Dr.*

To sundries furnished, contingent legislative expenses..... $516 18

Received payment,

JOHN WILLIAMS.

[No. 107.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., February 18th, 1873.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

To JOHN WILLIAMS, (Sergeant-at-Arms,) *Dr.*

To sundries furnished House of Representatives, as per bill rendered..... ..... $3,500 00

JOHN WILLIAMS.

[No. 108.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 11, 1873.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

To JOHN WILLIAMS, (Sergeant-at-Arms,) *Dr.*

For 1 United States flag..... $100 00

For drayage..... ..... 110 50

[No. 109.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 13, 1873.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

To JOHN WILLIAMS, (Sergeant-at-Arms,) *Dr.*

For sundries furnished, contingent legislative expenses..... $453 27

Received payment,

JOHN WILLIAMS.

[No. 110.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 9, 1874.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

To JOHN WILLIAMS, (Sergeant-at-Arms,) *Dr.*

To sundries furnished..... ..... $205 00

JOHN WILLIAMS.

[No. 111.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 14, 1873.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

To JOHN WILLIAMS, (Sergeant-at-Arms,) *Dr.*

For sundries furnished, contingent legislative expenses.....$414 00

[No. 112.]

COLUMBIA, February 20, 1874.

CAPT. JOHN WILLIAMS, (Sergeant-at-Arms House of Representatives,)

To D. EPSTIN, *Dr.*

To sundries furnished the House of Representatives.....$250 00

No. 113 is an account of Wm. Robinson, $378.95, for sundries furnished February 7, 1874. The account is marked "Approved, John Williams, Sergeant-at-Arms." Mr. Robinson is a linen draper and clothier in the city of Columbia. The account evidently was for something in his line furnished upon the order of the Sergeant-at-Arms. From the number and kind of accounts contracted by the Sergeant-at-Arms, it seems that he was appealed to by "those who were naked" and he clothed them, and by "those who were hungry" and he fed them.

COLUMBIA, S. C., February 7, 1874.

JOHN WILLIAMS, Sergeant-at-Arms House of Representatives,

To W. ROBINSON, *Dr.*

For sundries..... $378 95

No. 114 is an account of Henry Daniels, $210, for thirty-five cords of wood, November, 1873. The account was reported favorably.

[No. 114.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., November 24, 1873.

JOHN WILLIAMS, (Sergeant-at-Arms House of Representatives,)

To HENRY DANIELS, *Dr.*

To furnishing thirty-five cords of wood, at $6 per cord, for use of House of Representatives..... $210 00

Received payment.

No. 114½ is an account of the Carolina Printing Company for stationery, 1872, $1,537.58. This is one of several similar accounts rendered by this company. The report was favorable.

No. 115 is an account of Thomas J. Gibson, $3,999.10, for supplies furnished January 26, 1874. I know nothing further of the account. It was reported favorably and ordered paid.

[No. 115.]

MR. JOHN WILLIAMS, (Sergeant-at-Arms House of Representatives,)
To THOMAS J. GIBSON, *Dr.*

1874.
January 26. For supplies furnished to date..... $3,999 10

No. 116 is an account of A. P. Turner, $604, for drayage, 1873–74. This account is marked "Approved, John Williams, Sergeant-at-Arms." Reported favorably.

No. 117 is an account of Lewis P. Baxter, $784.90, for wood and coal furnished House and Committee rooms, March 1874, covered by the words "and others," one of the mysteries of the Committee. The report was favorable.

[No. 116.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., November 24, 1873.

JOHN WILLIAMS, (Sergeant-at-Arms House of Representatives,)
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
To A. P. TURNER, *Dr.*

For services as drayman for various Committees of and for the House of Representatives, special session 1873, thirty-six days, at $4..... $144 00

This bill is correct, and the services were rendered as charged for.

JOHN WILLIAMS,
Sergeant-at-Arms H. R., State of S. C.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 7, 1874.

JOHN WILLIAMS, Sergeant-at-Arms House of Representatives S. C.
To A. P. TURNER, *Dr.*

For services as drayman for various Committees of and for House of Representatives, regular session 1873–74, one hundred and fifteen days, to March 20, 1874, at $4..... $460 00

This bill is correct, and the services essential as charged for.

JOHN WILLIAMS,
Sergeant-at-Arms H. R., State of S. C.

[No. 117.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 12, 1874.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

To LEWIS P. BAXTER, *Dr.*

To wood and coal furnished House of Representatives and Committee rooms.....$784 90

Received payment,

LEWIS P. BAXTER.

No. 118 is an account of S. Goodman Bennette, $1,978.40, for contingent expenses. This account is marked on its face "Approved, Samuel J. Lee, Speaker." This account was brought or sent to me by Mr. J. L. Neagle, and the certificate for the same delivered to him upon the order of the Speaker.

[No. 118.]

FEBRUARY 19, 1873.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

To S. GOODMAN BENNETTE, *Dr.*

To contingent expenses for regular session 1872-73.....$1,978 40

Approved:

S. J. LEE, Speaker.

Received payment by pay certificate.

S. GOODMAN BENNETTE.

No. 119 is an account of J. C. Holmes, $2,051, for sundries furnished House and Committee rooms, 1872–73. This account must have been one of those passed under cover of "and others."

[No. 119.]

($2,051.) STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

February 6, 1873.

To J. C. HOLMES, *Dr.*

January 20, 1873.

To sundries furnished House Representatives and Committee rooms, two thousand and fifty-one dollars.

Received payment,

J. C. HOLMES.

No. 120 is an account of R. W. Johnson, $3,021.15, for sundries furnished, 1872–73. This account is marked on the back "Approved, S. J. Lee, Speaker," and the certificate issued upon his order. I do not recollect any particular circumstance connected with it.

[No. 120.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

To R. W. JOHNSTON, *Dr.*

1872–3. To sundries furnished House and Committee room of House.....$3,021 15

No. 121 is an account of S. J. Brown, $3,752.25, for contingent supplies. This account is marked on the face "Approved, Samuel J. Lee, Speaker." This account was brought or sent to me by Mr. J. L. Neagle, and the certificate for the same delivered to him upon the order of the Speaker.

[No. 121.]

December 21, 187–.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

To S. J. BROWN, *Dr.*

To contingent supplies for regular session 1872–73.....$3,752 25

Approved:

S. J. LEE, Speaker.

Received certificate in payment,

S. J. BROWN.

No. 122 is an account of J. Crosswell, $985.75, for sundries as per bill rendered, 1872–73. This is doubtless one of the "and others."

[No. 122.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 21, 1873.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

To J. CROSSWELL, *Dr.*

Jan. 21. To sundries as per vouchers rendered Committee.....$985 75

Received payment,

J. CROSSWELL.

No. 123 is an account of R. A. Burkett, $500, for sundries furnished, 1873–74. Another one of those queer-looking accounts covered by "and others."

[No. 123.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., February 10, 1874.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

To R. A. BURKETT, *Dr.*

To sundries furnished House..... .....$500 00

Received payment.

No. 124 is an account of Wm. Kennedy, $315, for sundries furnished Committee rooms, 1873–74. The report was favorable, and the account ordered paid. Mr. Kennedy kept a bar room and restaurant.

[No. 124.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 15, 1873.

HON. JOHN WILLIAMS, (Sergeant-at-Arms House of Representatives,)

To WM. KENNEDY, *Dr.*

To sundries furnished to Committee rooms.....$315 00

Received payment.

Correct account:

JOHN WILLIAMS.

Nos. 125, 126, 127 and 128 are accounts of E. R. Stokes; Nos. 125 and 126 cover one account of $351; the others are for $109 and $132, respectively,—$592. The accounts are for stationery and binding at the session of 1873–74, and for stationery at the session of 1874–75. The accounts were reported favorably and ordered paid.

[No. 125.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 28, 1874.

MR. A. O. JONES, (Clerk of House of Representatives,)

Bought of E. R. STOKES,

STATIONER, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER AND BOOKBINDER,

Main Street.

5 four-quire records.....	$10 00
1 calendar.....	6 00
1 dozen tuck memorandums.....	6 00

1 dozen fine memorandums	$12 00
1 dozen pocketbooks	25 00
1 dozen key rings	1 00
¾ dozen stereoscopic views	1 50
4 gold pens	18 00
2 diaries	6 00
	$85 50

[No. 126.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., 187–.

MR. A. O. JONES, (Clerk of House of Representatives, S. C.,)

Bought of E. R. STOKES,

STATIONER, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER AND BOOKBINDER,

Main Street.

1873.

Nov. 21.	To 2 writing desks	$ 30 00
	1 perpetual calendar	15 00
	1 box initial paper	1 00
	1 ream com. note	4 00
	1 ream Juniata letter	7 00
	2 scrap books	4 50
	2 boxes envelopes	2 50
	2 bottles ink	2 00
	1 postoffice box	1 50
	1 quart mucilage	1 50
	1 cone mucilage	75
	1 Morgan's mucilage	50
	1 stereoscope and stand	6 00
	9 dozen views	45 00
	2 pounds sealing wax	4 00
	2 sponge cups	1 00
	1 water cup	1 00
	1 dozen lead pencils	1 00
	1 dozen lead pencils, colored	1 50
	3 ruling pens	4 50
	¼ dozen pocketbooks	5 25
	⅙ dozen paper weights	6 00
	¼ dozen letter clips	3 00
	¼ dozen bill files	3 00
	7 gross rubber bands	5 25
	¼ dozen paper cutters	3 00
	⅙ dozen tape measures	2 00
	½ dozen envelope openers	3 00
	1-12 dozen pocket inkstands	75

Nov. 21.	To ½ dozen ink vents	$ 1 50
	1-12 dozen papier mache ink	7 00
	¼ dozen paper weights	7 50
	⅓ dozen patent pen wipers	3 50
	1 box slate pencils	75
	1 brass edge ruler	75
	2 telescopic gold pens	7 00
	1 magic ivory pencil	4 50
	1 magic leather pencil	4 50
	1 magic black pencil	3 50
	¼ dozen penknives	15 00
	1 gold pen and pencil	12 00
	1 work box	18 00
	⅓ dozen penknives	7 00
Nov. 22.	To binding 1 volume Rural Carolinian	2 00
	binding 2 volumes novels	3 00
	binding 1 volume Statutes South Carolina	2 50
		$265 50

[No. 127.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 21, 1874.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

Bought of E. R. STOKES,

STATIONER, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER AND BOOKBINDER,

Main Street.

1874.		
Dec. 21.	To binding Statutes South Carolina	2 50
	2 five qr. records	10 00
	1 doz. tuck memorandums	6 00
	1 doz. fine memorandums	12 00
	2 doz. diaries	25 00
	1 doz. key rings	1 00
	3 reams letter paper	12 00
	2 reams fine note paper	6 00
Dec. 29.	To binding 3 volumes Statutes South Carolina	7 50
	binding McFarland	2 00
	binding 3 volumes Statutes South Carolina	5 00
	binding and interleaving book, Revised Statutes	5 00
		$94 00
1875.		
Feb. 4.	To binding 1 manuscript journal	15 00
		$109 00

The above articles were furnished for the use of House of Representatives.

A. O. JONES.

[No. 128.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 1, 1875.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

Bought of E. R. STOKES,

STATIONER, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER AND BOOKBINDER,

Main Street.

1875.

March 9.	To 5 reams note paper, $4	$	20 00
	3 reams letter paper, $7		21 00
	3 reams legal cap, $7.50		22 50
	2 boxes envelopes, $1.25		2 50
March 11.	To 1 ream letter paper		6 00
12.	1 quart ink, $1; 1 mucilage, $1.50		2 50
	2 reams letter paper, $6		12 00
	1 ream legal cap paper		7 50
17.	1 ream foolscap paper		7 00
	2 reams legal paper, $7		14 00
	2 reams letter paper, $6		12 00
24.	1 ream note paper		3 00
	2 doz. lead pencils		2 00
			$132 00

The above claim is for stationery furnished at the last session of the General Assembly for the House of Representatives, and which the smallness of the contingent fund prevented being paid. I certify that it is true and correct and should be paid.

GEORGE C. CLYDE,
Sergeant-at-Arms House of Representatives.

[No. 129.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 8, 1876.

D. JONES.
J. H. DAVIS.
C. BOUKNIGHT.
E. S. BOUKNIGHT.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Bought of JONES, DAVIS & BOUKNIGHTS,

(Successors to R. C. Shiver and Co.,)

Dealers in

Dry Goods, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Boots, Shoes, &c.

100 yards carpet, made and laid, at $2.75	$275 00
1 rug	10 00
1 mat	3 00
100 yards carpet lining, 12½c	12 50
3 shades, $12.50	37 50
Hanging shades	2 50
	$340 50

No. 129 is an account of Jones, Davis & Bouknights, $340.50, for carpets, shades, &c., for Committee rooms, session of 1875-76. The goods were furnished upon the order of the Sergeant-at-Arms. The report was favorable and the account ordered paid.

A. O. JONES.

TESTIMONY OF HARDY SOLOMON.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., July 20, 1877.

Hardy Solomon, being duly sworn, deposes on oath as follows:

I reside in Columbia, S. C., and am by occupation a merchant. I have not furnished supplies to the Legislature. I furnished Josephus Woodruff and A. O. Jones merchandise from my store. I did not furnish them as Clerks of the respective houses of the General Assembly. I believe that they furnished some of the supplies obtained from me to members of the General Assembly and other parties—among others State officers. As far as my recollection goes, I was paid as follows: Mr. Woodruff would send me a note to have his account made out and sent to him; I would do so, and send the same by my book-keeper or clerk, and in a day or two he would send me or bring me a legislative certificate for the amount. I would carry the certificate to the State Treasurer, and he would give me a check for it, which I would hand to my book-keeper and direct him to credit Mr. Woodruff with amount of check. Had no difficulty with the collection while they did business with me. After doing business with me they went afterwards to Mr. Symmers, and ceased to do a large business with me. With Mr. Jones, the transactions were carried on by him in the same manner except that I remember that Mr. Jones several times gave me his own check in payment of his accounts. Mr. Woodruff's account with me commenced in January, 1871, and shows transactions from 27th January, 1871, to 25th April, 1871, to the amount of three thousand six hundred and eighty-one 98-100 dollars, ($3,681.98); and from October 7, 1871, to December 8, 1871, amounting to one thousand and fifty dollars, ($1,050,) in which last amount is a charge of two hundred and eighty 85-100 dollars ($280.85) on account of F. S. Jacobs. The items were mostly liquors and cigars of fine quality. Up to this time I have no means of knowing who received the articles furnished except that the most of them were sent to the State House. About this time Mr. Woodruff complained of the size of the bills, and I then instructed Mr. McFie, my book-keeper, not to fill orders by verbal messages and to enter names of parties to whom goods were delivered. This was about March, 1872. The transactions from February 12, 1872, to March 28, 1872, amounted to nine thousand five hundred and sixty 50-100 dollars, ($9,560.50,) of which I will furnish an itemized account, giving names of parties to whom the goods were furnished, so far as shown by my books. There was $51.50 besides from 17th December, 1872, to 7th January, 1873. To the best

of my recollection and belief, these accounts were paid in legislative certificates as stated above.

HARDY SOLOMON.

July 20, 1877.

[*Account of Hardy Solomon.*]

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 27, 1871.

HON. J. WOODRUFF,

To HARDY SOLOMON, *Dr.*

1871.			
Jan.	27.	1 case (quarts) champagne	$ 35 00
		1 box cigars	15 00
		1 gallon whisky	6 00
		1 box cigars, (50)	7 50
		1 box cigars, (100)	10 00
		2 gallons whisky, $6	12 00
		1 gallon sherry wine	10 00
	30.	1 box cigars	15 00
	31.	3 boxes cigars, $15	45 00
		1 case (quarts) champagne	35 00
Feb.	2.	1 gallon B. whisky	6 00
		1 gallon c. whisky	3 00
		1 box L. B. cigars	10 00
		1 bottle sherry wine	2 00
		1 bottle port wine	1 25
		3 boxes L. B. cigars	30 00
		1 gallon c. whisky	3 00
	6.	1 case champagne	35 00
	7.	3 boxes L. B. cigars	30 00
	10.	1 gallon c. whisky	3 00
		3 boxes cigars, $10	30 00
		1 case champagne	35 00
			$378 75
	11.	Credit by check	343 75
			$35 00
	14.	1 gallon r. whisky	6 00
		1 gallon sherry wine	30 00
		3 boxes cigars, $10	30 00
		1 gallon F. brandy	18 00
		1 case champagne	35 00

[*Account of Hardy Solomon.*]

Feb.	15.	2 boxes L. cigars, $15	$ 30 00
		1 box B. C. cigars	12 00
	16.	1 gallon c. whisky	4 00
		1 gallon r. whisky	6 00
		1 gallon sherry wine	10 00
		3 boxes cigars, $12	36 00
	17.	1 gallon brandy	18 00
		1 gallon sherry wine	10 00
		2 gallons B. whisky, $6	12 00
		1 gallon sherry wine	10 00
		1 box cigars	12 00
		6 boxes matches	25
			$294 25
		Credit by check	260 00
			$34 25
	20.	1 gallon B. whisky	6 00
		1 gallon sherry wine	10 00
		1 gallon brandy	18 00
		2 boxes B. C. cigars, $12	24 00
		1 box C. cigars	10 00
	21.	1 gallon sherry wine	10 00
		1 box champagne	35 00
		2 boxes G. M. cigars	30 00
		1 box V. C. cigars	12 00
		1 dozen boxes matches	40
	22.	1 gallon sherry wine	10 00
		1 gallon brandy	18 00
		3 boxes L. cigars, $15	45 00
	23.	1 gallon B. whisky	6 00
		1 gallon brandy	18 00
		1 gallon sherry wine	10 00
		3 boxes cigars, $20	60 00
		2 boxes cigars, $20	40 00
	24.	3 boxes cigars, $20	60 00
			$456 65
		Credit by check	189 65
			$267 00

[*Account of Hardy Solomon.*]

Feb.	24.	1 gallon B. whisky	$ 6 00
		1 gallon brandy	18 00
	25.	3 boxes H. cigars, $20	60 00
		6 boxes cigars, $20	120 00
		1 gallon B. whisky	6 00
		1 gallon sherry wine	10 00
		1 gallon French brandy	18 00
		1 gallon corn whisky	4 00
		3 dozen bottles ale, $4.50	13 50
			$522 50
		Credit by cash	522 50
	27.	1 gallon brandy	18 00
		1 gallon sherry wine	10 00
		1 gallon whisky	6 00
	28.	4 boxes champagne, $35	140 00
		1 gallon brandy	18 00
		1 gallon sherry wine	10 00
		3 boxes cigars, $20	60 00
March	1.	1 case champagne	35 00
		3 boxes cigars, $20	60 00
		1 gallon whisky	6 00
		1 gallon brandy	18 00
		1 gallon sherry wine	10 00
		1 gallon brandy	18 00
		1 gallon whisky	6 00
		9 boxes cigars, $20	180 00
		1 gallon sherry wine	10 00
		1 gallon whisky	6 00
		1 box cigars	20 00
		1 gallon brandy	18 00
		1 gallon sherry wine	10 00
			$659 00
		Credit by check	595 00
			$64 00
	2.	1 gallon brandy	18 00
		1 gallon whisky	6 00
		1 gallon sherry wine	10 00
		3 dozen ale, $4.50	13 50

[*Account of Hardy Solomon.*]

March	2.	1 case champagne	$ 35 00
		1 gallon whisky	6 00
		1 gallon sherry wine	10 00
		1 gallon brandy	18 00
		1 box cigars	20 00
		1 gallon brandy	18 00
	3.	1 gallon whisky	6 00
		1 gallon sherry wine	10 00
		1 dozen boxes matches	40
		1 case champagne	35 00
		1 gallon sherry wine	10 00
		1 gallon whisky	6 00
		3 boxes cigars, $20	60 00
		1 gallon brandy	18 00
		2 boxes cigars, $20	40 00
			$403 90
	4.	Credit by cash	403 90
		3 cases champagne, $35	$105 00
		10 boxes cigars, $20	200 00
	6.	2 gallons whisky, $6	12 00
		1 demijohn	1 25
		3 cases champagne, $35	105 00
		1 case champagne	35 00
		1 gallon brandy	18 00
		10 boxes cigars	200 00
			$676 25
	8.	Credit by check	676 25
Jan.	26.	By this amount	$ 7 45
Feb.	11.	By this amount	68 75
	17.	By discount, $260	52 00
	24.	By discount, $189.65	37 93
	25.	By discount, $522.50	104 50
March	1.	By discount, $595	119 00
			$389 63
	4.	To check	389 63

[*Account of Hardy Solomon.*]

March	6.	by discount on $403.90	$ 80 78
	8.	by discount	136 02
			$216 80
	8.	To check	216 80
	13.	1 case champagne	$ 35 00
		1 box cigars	20 00
		1 doz. bottles ale	4 50
	20.	1 case champagne	35 00
			$ 94 50
April	25.	Cr. by discount $18 90	
		Cr. by check 75 60—	$ 94 50
Oct.	7.	2 doz. ale, $4	$ 8 00
		1 gallon M. whisky	7 00
		1 doz. ale	4 00
	17.	1 box G. M. cigars	10 00
		1 bottle brandy	3 50
	18.	1 gallon M. whisky	7 00
		1 box G. M. cigars	10 00
	19.	1 gallon whisky	7 00
		1 box cigars	20 00
		1 box cigars (for F. S. J.*)	20 00
		1 case champagne, pints	38 00
	20.	1 gallon whisky	7 00
		1 box cigars	10 00
		1 gallon whisky	7 00
		2 gallons whisky, $7	14 00
		1 gallon sherry wine	8 00
		2 boxes cigars, $15	30 00
		1 case Heidsick, pints	40 00
		2 jugs	75
		1 gallon brandy	15 00
		1 gallon whisky	7 00
		1 jug	25
		1 gallon whisky	7 00
	21.	1 gallon whisky	7 00
	24.	1 gallon whisky	7 00

*F. S. J. represents F. S. Jacobs.

[*Account of Hardy Solomon.*]

Oct.	24.	1 box cigars	$ 20 00
	25.	1 box cigars	10 00
	30.	1 doz. bottles lager	4 50
		1 gallon whisky	7 00
		1 gallon sherry wine	10 00
		8 lbs. powdered sugar	1 00
Nov.	2.	1 gallon whisky	7 00
		1 doz. lager beer	4 50
		1 box cigars	15 00
		1 lb. crackers	25
		1 box canned milk	40
		1 lb. cheese	25
	13.	1 box cigars	15 00
		1 gallon whisky	7 00
		1 doz. Bremen lager	4 50
		3 lbs. Java coffee	1 20
	16.	1 gallon whisky	7 00
		1 box cigars	15 00
		1 doz. Bremen lager	4 50
	23.	1 gallon whisky	7 00
		1 box cigars	15 00
	25.	3 boxes cigars, $15	45 00
		1 gallon whisky	4 50
		1 doz. matches	50
		1 can condensed milk	40
		1 doz. lager	4 50
	27.	1 case champagne	40 00
		1 gallon brandy	18 00
		1 gallon whisky	7 00
		2 boxes cigars	30 00
		1 gallon sherry wine	10 00
		2 lbs. crackers	75
		7 lbs. cheese	1 75
		1 doz. Bremen lager beer	4 50
		4 jugs	1 00
		1 box cigars	15 00
		1 gallon brandy	18 00
		1 gallon port wine	10 00
		1 gallon sherry wine	10 00
		3 jugs	75
	28.	1 gallon whisky	7 00

[*Account of Hardy Solomon.*]

Nov.	29.	1 box cigars	$ 15 00
		1 box cigars	15 00
	30.	1 box cigars	15 00
Dec.	1.	1 gallon whisky	7 00
		1 gallon sherry wine	10 00
		1 dozen lager	4 50
Nov.	30.	½ gallon whisky	3 50
		½ gallon sherry	5 00
		1 box cigars	15 00
			$769 25
		Amount for F. S. Jacobs	280 85
			$1,050 10
Dec.	8.	Cr. by check	1,050 10

1872.

Feb.	10.	1 box cigars (W. E. H.)	$ 20 00
	13.	1 case brandy	40 00
		1 bottle brandy	3 50
		1 box cigars	20 00
		2 bottles whisky	3 00
		6 bottles champagne	20 00
	15.	2 cases champagne, $40	80 00
		3 boxes cigars, $20	60 00
		2 gallons whisky, $7	14 00
		2 gallons sherry wine, $10	20 00
		3 dozen bottles lager	13 50
	16.	3 boxes cigars, $20	60 00
		2 gallons sherry wine, $10	20 00
		1 case brandy	40 00
		3 bottles bitters, $2.50	7 50
	17.	3 cases champagne	120 00
		6 boxes cigars, $20	120 00
		6 gallons whisky, $7	42 00
	19.	2 boxes cigars	40 00
		2 cases brandy, $40	80 00
		3 cases champagne, $40	120 00
		3 dozen bottles lager, $4 50	13 50
		2 gallons sherry wine, $10	20 00
		6 gallons whisky, $7	42 00
		2 cases brandy, $40	80 00

[*Account of Hardy Solomon.*]

Feb.	20.	3 cases champagne, $40	$ 120 00
		5 boxes cigars, $20	100 00
		3 gallons sherry wine, $10	30 00
		2 gallons whisky, $7	14 00
		3 dozen lager, $3 50	13 50
	21.	4 boxes cigars	80 00
		3 gallons sherry wine, $10	30 00
		2 cases brandy	80 00
		3 gallons whisky	21 00
		2 cases champagne, $40	80 00
			$1,667 50
March	6.	Cr. by check	1,667 50
Feb.	22.	3 cases champagne, $40	$ 120 00
		2 cases brandy	80 00
		3 gallons whisky	21 00
		2 gallons sherry wine	20 00
		6 boxes cigars, $20	120 00
	23.	3 dozen lager, $4.50	13 50
		3 gallons c. whisky, $4.50	13 50
		5 boxes cigars	100 00
		2 gallons sherry wine, $10	20 00
		3 bottles bitters, $2.50	7 50
		1 gallon brandy	18 00
	24.	1 case champagne	40 00
	24.	2 cases brandy, $40	80 00
	24.	3 boxes cigars	60 00
	24.	3 gallons sherry wine, $10	30 00
	24.	3 dozen bottles lager, $4.50	13 50
	22.	3 gallons corn whisky, $4.50	13 50
	26.	2 cases champagne, $40	80 00
		3 boxes cigars	60 00
		2 gallons c. whisky, $4.50	9 00
		3 dozen bottles lager, $4.50	13 50
	28.	2 cases brandy, $40	80 00
		2 gallons sherry wine, $10	20 00
		Jugs	10 00
March	1.	1 box cigars, W. E. H. (Senator Holcombe)	20 00
		1 case brandy, Senator Montgomery	40 00
		8 cases champagne, J. Woodruff	320 00

[*Account of Hardy Solomon.*]

March	1.	1 case brandy	$ 40 00
		6 gallons whisky, $7	42 00
		3 dozen lager (self), $4.50	13 50
		3 gallons c. whisky, $4.50	13 50
		6 boxes cigars, $20	120 00
		3 gallons sherry wine, $10	30 00
		1 case brandy, W. E. H., (Senator Holcombe,)	40 00
		1 case brandy, J. Wilson	40 00
		10 boxes cigars, $20	200 00
			$1,962 00
	6.	Cr. by check	1,962 00
March	4.	6 cases champagne, $40	240 00
		6 cases brandy, $40	240 00
		5 boxes cigars	100 00
		3 gallons sherry wine	30 00
	5.	2 gallons whisky, $7	14 00
		10 boxes cigars, $20	200 00
		3 cases brandy, $40	120 00
		4 dozen bottles lager, $4.50	18 00
		4 cases brandy, $40	160 00
		3 gallons sherry wine, $10	30 00
		3 gallons whisky, $7	21 00
		4 dozen bottles lager, $4.50	18 00
		6 cases champagne, $40	240 00
		10 boxes cigars, $20	200 00
			$1,631 00
	12.	Cr. by check	1,631 00
	7.	1 box cigars, for G	20 00
		1 case champagne, for G	40 00
		1 case champagne	40 00
		1 case brandy, order	40 00
		1 gallon sherry wine, order	10 00
		3 boxes cigars, $20	60 00
		2 gallons whisky, Wilson	14 00
	8.	8 boxes cigars, $20	160 00
		6 cases champagne, R. K. Scott	240 00
		10 boxes cigars	200 00
		6 cases champagne, J. L. Neagle	240 00

[*Account of Hardy Solomon.*]

March 9.	Sundries for C.	$ 16 75
	Sundries for G. (Gurney)	100 00
11.	1 box cigars, D. order	20 00
	1 gallon brandy, D.	18 00
	2 cases brandy, B.	80 00
	1 case champagne	40 00
	1 cask lager, 12 dozen, $4 50	54 00
	1 case port wine	40 00
	1 box cigars	20 00
12.	Sundries, for William G. (Gurney)	100 00
	Sundries, for F. S. J. (Jacobs)	300 00
		$1,852 75
13.	Cr. by check	1,852 75
March 13.	Sundries, for W. G. (Gurney)	25 25
14.	1 cask porter, for R. (Lieutenant Governor A. J. Ransier)	36 00
	1 cask ale, for R. (Lieutenant Governor A. J. Ransier)	36 00
	500 cigars, for R. (Lieutenant Governor A. J. Ransier)	100 00
	6 cases champagne, for R. (Lieutenant Governor A. J. Ransier)	240 00
	1,000 cigars, for R. (Lieutenant Governor A. J. Ransier)	200 00
16.	1 case champagne, for R. (Lieutenant Governor A. J. Ransier)	40 00
	1 case brandy	40 00
18.	1 case brandy	40 00
	1 box cigars	20 00
28.	1 gallon r. whiskey (A. J. Ransier)	7 00
	1 box cigars (A. J. Ransier)	20 00
13.	1 bottle b. cherries	2 00
		$806 25
	Credit by settlement	806 25
March 13.	Sundries for W. Gurney	$100 00
	3 cases champagne (R. K. Scott)	120 00
14.	1 cask porter (A. J. Ransier)	36 00
	1 doz. ale (A. J. Ransier)	36 00

[*Account of Hardy Solomon.*]

March	14.	500 cigars (A. J. Ransier)	$ 100 00
		6 cases champagne (A. J. Ransier)	240 00
		1,000 cigars (P.)	200 00
		2 cases champagne (P.)	80 00
		500 cigars (R. K. Scott)	100 00
		2 cases brandy (R. K. Scott)	80 00
	16.	1 case champagne (R. K. Scott)	40 00
		2 cases brandy	80 00
		2 gallons sherry (J. L. Neagle)	20 00
	18.	1 case brandy (J. L. Neagle)	40 00
		4 cases champagne (J. L. Neagle)	160 00
		2 boxes cigars	40 00
		500 cigars (A. J. Ransier)	100 00
		1 case brandy (A. J. Ransier)	40 00
	28.	1 gal r. whisky (A. J. Ransier)	7 00
		1 box cigars	20 00
		1 bottle b. cherries	2 00
			$1,641 00
Aug.	15.	Cr. by this amount	200 00
			$1,441 00
Dec.	17.	2 boxes cigars	40 00
1873.			
Jan.	7.	1 gallon Madeira wine	10 00
		1 demijohn	1 50
			$1,492 50
Feb.	15.	Credit by settlement	1,492 50
1874.			
Dec.	16.	Order to J. A. Barr	11 63
	23.	1 gallon brandy	12 00
		1 gallon whisky	6 00
		1 case champagne	40 00
		3 boxes cigars, $8	24 00
1875.			
Feb.	20.	1 gallon whisky	5 00
		1 gallon sherry wine	7 00
		1 gallon brandy	12 00
		2 demijohns	1 50
	24.	1 gallon whisky	5 00

[*Account of Hardy Solomon.*]

Feb.	24.	1 gallon brandy	$ 12 00
	26.	1 gallon brandy	12 00
		1 gallon whisky	5 00
	27.	1 gallon whisky	5 00
		1 gallon brandy	12 00
March	2.	1 gallon brandy	12 00
		1 gallon whisky	5 00
	3.	1 gallon brandy	12 00
		1 gallon sherry	7 00
		2 demijohns	1 50
	4.	1 gallon brandy	12 00
		1 gallon whisky	5 00
		2 gallons whisky	8 00
		1 gallon brandy	10 00
	6.	1 gallon brandy	12 00
		1 gallon whisky	5 00
		1 gallon sherry	7 00
		1 doz. matches	40
	9.	1 gallon whisky	5 00
		1 gallon brandy	12 00
	11.	1 gallon brandy	12 00
		1 gallon whisky	5 00
		1 gallon sherry	7 00
	12.	10¼ pounds ham, 16c	1 64
	16.	1 gallon brandy	12 00
		1 gallon whisky	5 00
	18.	1 gallon brandy	12 00
		1 gallon sherry	7 00
		1 gallon whisky	5 00
	19.	1 gallon wine	7 00
		1 gallon brandy	12 00
		1 gallon whisky	5 00
	22.	1 gallon brandy	12 00
		1 gallon whisky	5 00
	24.	1 gallon brandy,	12 00
		1 gallon whisky	5 00
	25.	1 gallon brandy	12 00
		1 gallon whisky	5 00
	2.	1 gallon brandy	12 00
		1 gallon whisky	5 00
		2 demijohns	1 50

[*Account of Hardy Solomon.*]

Dec.	9.	1 gallon sherry wine..	$ 6 00
		1 gallon whisky.	4 00
	11.	1 gallon r. whisky.	5 00
		1 gallon sherry wine.....	4 00
	12.	1 gallon r. whisky	4 00
		1 gallon whisky	5 00
		1 gallon sherry wine.....	5 00
	15.	1 gallon sherry wine.....	4 00
		1 gallon whisky..	5 00
	16.	1 gallon wine.....	6 00
		1 gallon whisky.....	7 00
		1 box cigars.....	7 00
	17.	1 gallon wine.....	6 00
		1 gallon whisky.....	7 00
	18.	1 gallon whisky.....	7 00
		1 gallon wine.....	6 00
	20.	1 gallon whisky.....	7 00
		1 gallon wine	6 00
	21.	1 gallon whisky.....	7 00
		1 gallon wine.....	6 00
	22.	1 gallon whisky.....	7 00
		1 gallon wine.....	6 00
	23.	Order to White..	25 00
		Order to White.....	10 00
		1 gallon whisky.....	7 00
		1 gallon whisky.	7 00
		2 gallons wine, $6.....	12 00
		Order to bearer.....	10 00
	24.	Order to Senator C. Smith.....	25 00
1876.			
Jan.	18.	1 gallon whisky.....	6 00
		1 gallon sherry wine.....	5 00
	19.	1 gallon whisky.....	3 00
		1 gallon whisky.....	4 00
	20.	1 gallon wine.....	5 00
		1 gallon whisky.....	6 00
	21.	1 gallon wine.....	5 00
		1 gallon whisky.....	6 00
	24.	2 gallons wine, $5.....	10 00
		2 gallons whisky, $6.....	12 00
	26.	1 gallon wine.....	5 00

[*Account of Hardy Solomon.*]

Jan.	26.	1 gallon whisky	$ 6 00
	27.	Order to W. H. White	20 00
	28.	1 gallon whisky	6 00
		1 gallon wine	5 00
		1 dozen ale	4 00
		1 gallon wine	5 00
Feb.	1.	1 gallon whisky	6 00
		1 gallon wine	5 00
		½ gallon whisky	3 00
		1 box cigars	10 00
	2.	1 gallon wine	5 00
		1 gallon whisky	6 00
		2 gallons whisky, $6	12 00
	5.	1 gallon whisky	6 00
		1 gallon wine	5 00
		1 gallon whisky	6 00
		1 gallon wine	5 00
	7.	1 gallon whisky	6 00
		1 gallon wine	5 00
	9.	1 gallon wine	5 00
		1 gallon whisky	6 00
		1 box cigars	7 00
	10.	1 gallon wine	5 00
		1 gallon whisky	6 00
	11.	1 gallon whisky	6 00
		1 gallon wine	5 00
	12.	1 gallon wine	5 00
		1 gallon whisky	6 00
	14.	1 gallon whisky	6 00
		1 gallon wine	5 00
	15.	1 gallon wine	5 00
		1 gallon whisky	6 00
	16.	1 dozen porter	3 00
		2 gallons whisky	12 00
		1 gallon wine	5 00
	17.	2 gallons whisky	12 00
		½ gallon wine	2 50
		½ gallon gin	2 50
		2 jugs	30
	18.	1 gallon wine	5 00
		1 gallon whisky	6 00

[*Account of Hardy Solomon.*]

Feb.	18.	1 box cigars	$ 7 00
		1 bottle brandy	3 00
		2 dozen beer	8 00
	19.	1 gallon wine	5 00
		1 gallon whisky	4 00
	23.	1 gallon whisky	4 00
		1 gallon wine	5 00
		1 gallon whisky	6 00
		1 gallon whisky	6 00
	24.	1 gallon whisky	6 00
		1 gallon whisky	6 00
		1 gallon wine	5 00
	25.	1 gallon whisky	6 00
		1 gallon wine	5 00
		1 gallon whisky	6 00
		1 box cigars	8 00
		1 jug	25
	26.	1 gallon whisky	6 00
		1 gallon wine	5 00
	28.	1 gallon wine	5 00
		1 gallon whisky	6 00
March	1.	1 gallon wine	5 00
		1 gallon whisky	6 00
		1 box cigars	7 00
		1 gallon wine	5 00
		1 dozen beer	4 00
	6.	1 gallon whisky	6 00
	7.	1 gallon whisky	6 00
		1 gallon wine	5 00
	8.	1 gallon whisky	6 00
		1 gallon wine	5 00
			$1,148 72
April	10.	Cr. by cash—two warrants	1,000 00
			$148 72
Dec.	12.	17 pounds candles, 25c	4 25
			$152 97
1877.			
Jan.	25.	Cr. by settlement	$152 97

[Copy.]

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
CITY OF COLUMBIA.

Personally appeared before me, R. A. Young, a Notary Public in and for city and State aforesaid, Mr. Hardy Solomon, who, being duly sworn, testifies that the above is a correct copy of the same account as shown by his books.

HARDY SOLOMON.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 25th day of July, 1877.

[L. S.]

R. A. YOUNG,
Notary Public.

[*Account of Hardy Solomon.*]

A. O. JONES,

To HARDY SOLOMON, *Dr.*

1871.			
Nov.	29.	1 gallon sherry wine	$ 10 00
		1 gallon whisky	4 50
		½ gallon brandy	9 00
		2 dozen bottles ale	9 00
		1 case champagne	40 00
		3 bottles bitters	6 00
		3 jugs	75
Dec.	9.	1 case champagne	40 00
		2 gallons c. whisky, $4.50	9 00
		2 boxes cigars, $15	30 00
		1 jug	50
	12.	2 boxes cigars, $15	30 00
		1 gallon brandy, for Etter, (W. J.)	18 00
		1 jug	25
		1 gallon sherry wine	10 00
		1 gallon corn whisky	4 50
		4 boxes cigars, $15	60 00
		1 pineapple cheese	2 25
		1 bottle brandy	1 25
		1 bottle brandy	1 00
	14.	1 case champagne	40 00
		2 boxes cigars, $15	30 00
	16.	3 boxes cigars, $15	45 00
		1 case champagne	40 00
			$441 00
	22.	Cr. by check	441 00

[*Account of Hardy Solomon.*]

Dec.	19.	1 case champagne (R. K. Scott)	$ 40 00
		1 box cigars (R. K. Scott)	20 00
		1 gallon brandy (R. K. Scott)	9 00
		2 gallons brandy, $18	36 00
		1 case champagne	40 00
		2 boxes cigars, $15	30 00
		2 jugs	50
	21.	1 basket champagne	40 00
	22.	1 box cigars	15 00
		1 gallon whisky	4 50
		2 bottles brandy	7 00
		1 jug	25
		1 case champagne	40 00
		1 box cigars	15 00
		1 case champagne	40 00
		1 box cigars	15 00
		1 case champagne	40 00
		1 box cigars	15 00
		2 boxes cigars, $15	30 00
	23.	1 basket champagne	40 00
		1 box cigars	15 00
1872.			
Jan.	6.	1 box cigars	15 00
	10.	3 bottles bitters, $1.50	4 50
		3 bottles bitters, $1.25	3 75
		½ gallon brandy	9 00
		jug	15
		2 boxes cigars, $15	30 00
	11.	Amount to John B. Dennis	145 00
		Sundries as per bill	352 50
			$1,052 15
	11.	Cr by check	1,052 15
Jan.	20.	1 box cigars (C. C. Bowen)	15 00
		1 case champagne (C. C. Bowen)	40 00
		3 boxes cigars, $20 (C. C. Bowen)	60 00
		3 boxes cigars, $20 (J. B. Dennis)	60 00
		½ gross M. T. tobacco (J. B. Dennis)	10 00
	16.	2 boxes cigars (from 541)	30 00
	24.	10 boxes cigars (Dennis and Moses)	200 00
		1 box cigars (Dennis and Moses)	20 00

[*Account of Hardy Solomon.*]

Jan.	24.	1 box cigars (Byas)	$ 15 00
		1 box cigars, (John B. Dennis)	15 00
		2 gallons whisky, $7 (John B. Dennis)	14 00
		2 gallons whisky, $4.50 (John B. Dennis)	9 00
		Jug (John B. Dennis)	50
		1 box cigars, (John B. Dennis)	15 00
		1 box cigars, " "	20 00
	25.	1 gallon whisky, " "	15 00
		2 gallons whisky, $7, " "	14 00
		1 jug " "	50
		sundries as per bill	4 86
			$1,039 00
	25.	Cr. by check	921 00
			$ 118 00
Feb.	1.	1 box cigars	15 00
		2 gallons whisky	14 00
	9.	2 gallons whisky, $7	14 00
		1 box cigars	15 00
		1 case champagne	40 00
		1 box cigars	20 00
		2 boxes cigars, (F. S. Jacobs,) $20	40 00
		sundries as per bill	525 50
		sundries, (John B. Dennis)	274 50
			$1,076 00
	14.	Cr. by check	1,076 00
Feb.	13.	1 case champagne, (W. J. McKinlay,)	40 00
		½ gallon brandy, " "	9 00
		1 jug, " "	75
		2 gallons whisky, (J. B. Dennis,)	14 00
		1 box cigars, " "	15 00
		6 cases champagne, $40, (F. J. Moses,)	240 00
		6 cases Catawba, $40, " "	240 00
		1 case brandy, " "	40 00
		1 cask ale, " "	36 00
	24.	amount for J. B. Dennis	210 86
		amount as per bill	449 89
	27.	1 case brandy	40 00
		1 case champagne	40 00
			$1,375 50
	24.	Cr. by check	1,375 50

[*Account af Hardy Solomon.*]

March 1.	2 boxes cigars	$	40 00
	2 gallons whisky		14 00
2.	1 case champagne, (J. S.)		40 00
	1 box cigars, "		20 00
	1 case brandy		40 00
	2 cases champagne		80 00
	1 case sherry wine		40 00
4.	1 box cigars, (J. B. Dennis,)		20 00
	3 boxes cigars, $15, (J. H. W.)		45 00
	5 gallons whisky, $7		35 00
	1 keg		2 00
	3 boxes cigars, (H. McB.)		45 00
	5 gallons whisky, $7		35 00
	1 keg		2 00
	3 boxes cigars, B. H		45 00
	5 gallons whisky		35 00
	1 keg		2 00
	3 boxes cigars, (C. D. Hayne)		45 00
	5 gallons whisky		35 00
	1 keg		2 00
	3 boxes cigars, (J. L. J.)		45 00
	5 gallons whisky, "		35 00
	1 keg		2 00
	3 boxes cigars, (W. D.)		45 00
	5 gallons whisky		35 00
	1 keg		2 00
5.	4 boxes cigars, $20, (F. J. Moses)		80 00
	1 case champagne, "		40 00
	2 boxes cigars, (to bearer)		40 00
	sundries for J. B. Dennis		250 00
	sundries for F. J. Moses		400 00
			$1,596 00
5.	Cr. by check		1,596 00
7.	1 gallon alcohol	$	5 00
	2 boxes condensed milk		1 00
	2 doz. boxes matches		1 00
Mar. 7.	1 case champagne	$	40 00
	1 gallon whisky		7 00
	2 boxes cigars		40 00
8.	1 case champagne, (John B. Dennis)		40 00

[*Account of Hardy Solomon.*]

Mar. 3.	1 case brandy, (John B. Dennis)	$ 40 00
	2 boxes cigars, " "	40 00
12.	1 dozen bottles pickles, (F. J. Moses)	20 00
	12 cases C. water, " "	180 00
	5,000 cigars, " "	1,000 00
	2 boxes cigars, $20	40 00
13.	2 gallons whisky	14 00
	1 gallon sherry wine	10 00
		$1,478 00
13.	Cr. by check	1,478 00
Apr. 29.	1 case champagne, (C. C. Bowen)	40 00
	2 boxes cigars, $20, " "	40 00
June 7.	1 dozen bottles Madeira wine	22 00
	6 bottles port wine	12 00
		$114 00
Jan. 3.	Cr. by check	114 00
Dec. 21.	2 cases champagne	$ 80 00
	2 gallons brandy	30 00
	Jugs	50
1873.		
Jan. 3.	1 case pts. champagne, (R. M. Smith)	40 00
	1 gallon brandy, " "	20 00
	Jug, " "	50
23.	1 case champagne	40 00
	3 gallons sherry, $10	30 00
	3 gallons whisky, $7	21 00
	2 boxes cigars, $20	40 00
	Jugs	1 50
		$303 50
	Cr. by settlement	303 50
Feb. 28.	1 case champagne, for Dr. Bosemon	$ 40 00
Mar. 20.	1 box cigars	25 00
	½ box H. C. cigars, for F. J. Moses	9 50
June 12.	1 box Pantillo cigars	20 00
	¼ box Ceresa cigars, $50	12 50
Dec. 24.	Amount to Colonel Kennedy	8 00
		$114 50
Feb. —.	By settlement	114 50

[*Account of Hardy Solomon.*]

1872.				
Feb. 29.	To check			$ 75 00
Mar. 1.	Order to W. B. Stanley			53 25
2.	Draft to W. D. Love & Co.			139 00
	Draft to Isaac Sulzbacher			200 00
	Check previous			100 00
5.	Order to A. O. Jones			278 85
15.	Draft order to self			294 80
26.	Draft to W. D. Love & Co			320 00
				$1,460 90
Feb. 29.	Cr. by discount	$660 00		
	Cr. by discount	186 10		
Mar. 15.	Cr. by discount	319 20		
	Cr. by discount	295 60		—$1,460 90
1874.				
Jan. 1.	To amount paid order			$ 25 00
2.	To goods to S. F. Duncan			100 00
23.	Order to J. Felder Myers			100 00
	1 case brandy			40 00
	1 case Madeira wine			30 00
24.	Goods to John Dicks			5 00
28.	1 bottle brandy			3 50
	1 box cigars			10 00
Feb. 4.	1 package government coffee, 51 pounds, 50c			25 50
	1 barrel gr. sugar, 219 pounds, 14c			30 66
	2 dozen olive oil, $9			18 00
	1 box Colgate soap, 80 pounds, 10c			8 00
	1 case Sea Foam, 2 dozen, $4.20			8 40
	1 gross matches			5 00
1874.				
Feb. 4.	6 P. A. hams, 70 pounds, 17c			$ 11 90
	48 cans milk, 35c			16 80
	8 dozen ale, $3			24 00
	36 pounds P. candles, 45c			16 20
6.	Paid freight on goods to Charleston			5 00
7.	1 case sherry wine			27 00
	1 case sparkling Catawba			25 00
9.	2 pounds pepper, 40c			80
	2 bars soap			20
	2 bottles S. D. bitters, $1.25			2 50

[*Account of Hardy Solomon.*]

Feb.	9.	1 box blacking	$	15
	11.	1 case claret		16 00
	17.	Paid drafts and memorandums to South Carolina Bank and Trust Company		653 67
				$1,208 28
	17.	Cr. by sundries		1,145 00
				$63 28
Feb.	4.	1 dozen assorted extracts		3 50
		1 dozen Worcestershire sauce		12 00
		2 bottles Queen olives		2 00
		1 box English crackers		3 00
		2 bottles brandy peaches, $1		2 00
		6 cans mushrooms, 60c		3 60
		2 pounds smoking tobacco, 75c		1 50
		6 bottles wine bitters, $1.50		9 00
		12 half boxes sardines, 45c		5 40
		1 dozen guava jelly		4 50
		1 dozen boxes lye		3 00
		1 P. A. cheese		4 11
		2 Edam cheese		2 00
		7 pounds smoked beef, 30c		2 10
		1 bottle M. wine to fill up case		2 30
				$123 29
		To amount from old L., 21		114 50
				$237 79
		Cr. by Duncan order	$ 25 00	
		Cr. by Duncan order	100 00	
		By balance settlement	112 79	— $237 79
1874.				
March	10.	3 box Russ bitters		3 75
		1 dozen matches		40
	11.	1 box C. cigars		17 00
		1 box F. cigars		17 00
		3 bottles Russ bitters		3 75
		2 bottles Boker's bitters		3 50
		1 box sarsaparilla		75

[*Account of Hardy Solomon.*]

June	20.	2 boxes cigars, $20	$ 40 00
Nov.	23.	1 box cigars	8 00
Dec.	12.	Order to Grant	10 00
	24.	Order to Robert Curin	5 00
			$109 15
March	11.	Cr. by credit on settlement	99 64
			$9 51
1875.			
Jan.	16.	Order to A. Watson	6 00
Feb.	25.	Order to A. Watson	4 00
March	20.	Order to bearer	5 00
			$24 51
Aug.	14.	By cash	24 51
Sept.	1.	½ box cigars	$ 7 50
Nov.	27.	Order to bearer	3 00
Dec.	4.	Order to bearer	3 00
	11.	Order to bearer	3 00
	18.	Order to bearer	3 00
	20.	2 pounds Java coffee	80
		1 can milk	30
1876.			
Jan.	26.	3 pounds Java coffee, 40c	1 20
	29.	Order to bearer	3 00
Feb.	1.	1 pound tea	1 50
		3 cans milk	1 00
			$27 30
	15.	Cr. by cash	27 30
	19.	Order to Humbert	$15 00
	26.	Order to Humbert	20 00
	29.	1 pound tea	1 50
			$36 50
Mar.	20.	¼ pound tea	40
		1 can milk	35
	22.	Order to Westberry	20 00
	25.	Order to Humbert	25 00

[*Account of Hardy Solomon.*]

Apr. 14.	Order to Bridges	$ 15 00
22.	615 pounds bacon, 14c., (Nelson Davies, Yorkville).	85 82
	100 pounds Rio coffee, (Nelson Davies, Yorkville)..	25 00
	2 bbls. brown sugar, 256 and 265 pounds each—521 pounds, 10c., (Nelson Davies, Yorkville).....	52 10
		$260 17
May 6.	Cr. by cash	260 17
May 9.	Order to Miller	$21 00
June 23.	Order to McLaughlan.....	40 00
		$61 00
Sept. 21.	By cash.....	61 00

[Copy.]

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
CITY OF COLUMBIA.

Personally appeared before me, R. A. Young, a Notary Public in and for State aforesaid, Mr. Hardy Solomon, who, being duly sworn, testifies that the above is a correct copy of the same account as shown by his books.

HARDY SOLOMON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of July, 1877.

[L. S.]

R. A. YOUNG,
Notary Public.

TESTIMONY OF LEWIS GRANT.

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 10, 1878.

Lewis Grant, being sworn, says:

That he resides in Charleston, S. C.; occupation, porter to the Clerk of the Senate. Occupied this position for the last six years. A part of my duty was to attend to the refreshment room adjoining the room occupied by the Clerk of the Senate. I generally opened the room at 8 o'clock in the morning and kept it open from 2 to 4 next morning. During that time some one was constantly in the room, eating, drinking or smoking. Senators, members of the House and State officers and Judges and editors of influential newspapers were constant visitors; not an hour in the day, and but few at night, but what some one of them were there drinking and smoking. Many of the Senators and members would come to the room before breakfast, hunting a drink or "eye-opener." I cannot estimate the amount drank on an average every day, but several gallons, with a considerable amount of wine, porter, ale, &c., included. We kept the best article all the time; the Senators and members would complain if any but the best of cigars and wines and liquors were furnished them. I remember many times to have had on hand what I considered very good cigars and liquors, but they would complain. I found it hard to keep a sufficient amount of cigars on hand to supply their demands, from the fact that the Senators and members on leaving would generally fill one or two of their pockets. I have seen men assembled in bar rooms drinking and carousing, but I never saw anything to equal the refreshment room of the Senate for drinking, smoking and talking. Sunday was no exception to the rule. Often, after they would drink heavy, many of them would lie down on the sofas and sleep until next morning. I remember often when the call of the Senate was made that the members would be in the refreshment room drinking. I thought it impossible for men to drink so much whisky and attend to any business. I remember that a large majority of the men who assembled at the room were Republicans, though some Democratic Senators and some few from the House were there. Senators Holcombe and Bieman and Representative Smith were on hand every day, and often two or three times; Senator Wilson also. They also brought their friends to drink with them. The Senate refreshment room was where the members met to talk over the various jobs that were under consideration and make arrangements as to how they would vote on them. When some of them would leave they would put a bottle of champagne in their pockets. The room was kept open and refreshments received from the time I was appointed porter. I occupy the same position now, but since Governor

Hampton took charge of the State House *no refreshments has been served; that business has been stopped!!*

LEWIS GRANT.

Attest:

L. T. LEVIN.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN WILLIAMS, (EX-SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.)

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, July 23, 1877.

John Williams, being duly sworn, deposes on oath as follows:

My name is John Williams; residence, Aiken County, at Hamburg; occupation, a farmer. I acted as Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives while F. J. Moses, Jr., and S. J. Lee, Esqs., were respectively Speakers of the House. It was a part of my duty, under a resolution of the House, to purchase supplies for the House of Representatives by order of the Speaker. I purchased supplies while F. J. Moses, Jr., was Speaker. I purchased in that way a lot of furniture from M. H. Berry, Committee room furniture, consisting of chairs, tables, washstands. While Moses was Speaker I purchased some bedroom sets and delivered them at the buildings of Mr. Greenfield, at the corner over Mr. Muller's store. I furnished eight rooms. Two of them were occupied by Gen. W. J. Whipper; two others by W. H. Jones, from Georgetown; two others by Benjamin Byas; two others by S. J. Lee. There were eight rooms or more; they had the whole building occupied. James A. Bowley had a room there. I delivered those bedroom sets to the parties named while Moses was Speaker, and furnished their rooms with carpets also and all conveniences generally. I do not know what became of the furniture; I did not remove any of it. After the session I endeavored, as Sergeant-at-Arms, to collect it up, and I had a great deal of difficulty about it. I was informed by Mr. J. B. Dennis, James A. Bowley, Benjamin Byas, Charles Minort, that I had nothing to do with it, also by Mr. F. J. Moses, Jr.; and consequently it was left in their hands; I had no more to do with it.

The Railroad Committee and Finance Committee occupied rooms over the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, and I furnished those rooms during the Speakership of Moses, when Joe Crews was Chairman of the Railroad Committee. I furnished those rooms with carpeting, bureaus, sideboards and everything that was necessary. Didn't put any bedsteads there. Mr. Owens and Tim Hurley were there and W. H. Gardner. They had rooms there. J. B. Dennis had rooms there. I was unable to get possession of it. J. B. Dennis told me I had no more to

do with it; also Charles Minort. Don't know what became of it. At the beginning of my term as Sergeant-at-Arms I fitted up two rooms for the Speaker at Mrs. Randall's; furnished them with stoves and furniture, carpets, &c. This all went with the balance. There was some furniture said to have been carried to Minort's and James Davis's, but I know nothing about it. This was during Moses's term as Speaker. During Moses's administration as Speaker, I purchased carpets, towels, soap and such articles from J. H. & M. L. Kinard's; got from Hardy Solomon's whisky, cigars, champagne and so on. As to Fagan & Bro., I had some broken furniture mended by them. I did not buy any furniture for any member of the General Assembly, nor ship any to any member. During Lee's administration I furnished two sets of bedroom furniture in Greenfield's wooden building for the Speaker by order of the House of Representatives. During Lee's administration I was ordered to furnish rooms over Fine's—four rooms; I didn't do it. The accounts were presented to the Committee on Contingent Accounts. I would not approve them as Sergeant-at-Arms and refused to sign my name to them. The rooms over the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company were in like manner refurnished, but I did not approve the accounts. The Committee on Contingent Accounts also furnished rooms at Charles S. Minort's and other places in like manner, and at Davis's. The furniture furnished at Speaker Lee's rooms was removed during my term as Sergeant-at-Arms, but I do not now know what became of it.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

July 23, 1877.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 24, 1877.

Continuation of the examination of John Williams, who, after being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I desire to correct my statement of yesterday that in fitting up the rooms over Greenfield's I placed bedsteads in them. I did put in the rooms all necessary articles except bedsteads. This was during Moses's term as Speaker. I bought nothing else from Hardy Solomon except wines, liquors and cigars. I traded also with Mr. T. J. Gibson during Lee's term, and bought wines, champagnes and cigars, sometimes crackers and cheese; also orders were given for the same purposes. Witness admits sending an order to T. J. Gibson for sugar, butter, raisins, currants, lemons, one ham, etc., on March 25, 1873. Don't remember for whom these orders were given. Never shipped any goods by express to any member, but I did sometimes give members orders for goods. I gave James A. Bowley, William Thomas, Tim Hurley, J. D. Boston and others orders for goods. I gave orders also to P. R. Rivers and Paris Simkins, and probably others. I suppose that all these goods

were paid for by the State, at least pay certificates were issued for them. I gave J. D. Boston an order for one box of champagne, but I did not put in the words "Ship to Newberry C. H." I recollect that J. A. Bowley got one box champagne, one box port wine, one box whisky, one box brandy, one box sherry wine and three boxes cigars. Goods were furnished in many instances to the houses where members boarded. Don't know anything of B. M. Patterson, and don't know that he ever furnished any supplies or rendered any service. I would have known it if he had furnished any supplies.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

ROOMS INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., January 4, 1878.

John Williams, being recalled, says:

That while he acted as Sergeant-at-Arms vouchers or accounts were made out in the name of fictitious persons for large amounts and passed upon by the Committee on Contingent Accounts, and certificates drawn for them and delivered to different members of the House. I recognize paper No. 1, referred to in Mr. A. O. Jones's evidence, as one of that class This was given, I think, to W. H. Jones, member from Georgetown County; there was no consideration for it; amount, $1,125. I have examined paper No. 9 in Mr. Jones's evidence. I recognize it as one of the fraudulent amounts. I know of no such man as A. Washburn,—he never did any work for the House. I am certain this was one of the made-up accounts. I don't know anything of the amount of No. 16 from evidence of A. O. Jones. Mr. Epstin kept a clothing store and must have furnished some of the members and received a certificate for it. Amounts No. 17 and 17½, presented by Mr. Asher Palmer, was, I suppose, for stoves; I know that he furnished a great many stoves to the Committee rooms and to individual members, who claimed that they used their rooms for Committee purposes. I don't know what became of the stoves; when I would call on the members for them they would tell me it was none of my business, and when we would meet again the same rooms would be refurnished with stoves, carpets and furniture. I cannot undertake to explain the accounts of Mr. M. H. Berry, a dealer in furniture. I know that large quantities of furniture were furnished by Mr. Berry each session; that as soon as the General Assembly adjourned the furniture disappeared, and that I was compelled, under the order of the Speaker or some Committee Chairman, to refurnish all the rooms as soon as the Legislature met. These rooms were outside of the Capitol building. I know that Sperry, a member from Georgetown County, obtained an order for furniture. I was told that it was my business to furnish the rooms; that after that I had nothing more to do with them

or the furniture in them; consequently it was, in my opinion, stolen by parties who had charge of it. I don't know anything of No. 21 referred to in Mr. Jones's evidence. Mr. Taylor kept a grocery store, and I suppose furnished some of the members.

I don't know anything of No. 21½ in evidence of A. O. Jones. William Gurney resided in Charleston and was County Treasurer. If he ever furnished any supplies to the House it was without my knowledge. I can't explain Mr. Stanley's accounts. I purchased some bowls and pitchers, brooms and dusters for the use of the Committee rooms. Don't know who received the other articles referred to in his accounts; some member of the House, as no other person could have obtained them. I can only explain No. 24, referred to in evidence of A. O. Jones, in a general way. Mr. Kinard kept a dry goods store here, and furnished carpets and other goods to the members of the House on the order of the Speaker or Chairman of a Committee. I know that very little of the supplies came to the State House. I never could ascertain what became of them; supposed and believed the members carried them home when the House adjourned. This account is made out for $5,127.28, but don't give any items. I think it was a rule for the merchant to furnish the member an itemized account, and to make his account out in full against the State. I know that many members had their private rooms carpeted and furnished in this way. I don't know who received the goods from Mr. Kinard charged up in account No. 24½, referred to in evidence of A. O. Jones. I know it must have been for some member of the House, from the fact of its having soap, hair brushes and towels in the account. Large quantities of such articles were furnished to the members. I could not imagine how they managed to use so much soap, so many towels, hair brushes and combs. On examination of Nos. 25, 25½, 26, 26¼, 26½, 26¾, 27¼, 27½, 27¾, accounts of I. Sulzbacher, referred to in evidence of A. O. Jones, I find that I am unable to explain them. Mr. Sulzbacher furnished eight clocks at one time—four went to the State House; the other four I never received. I am not certain that he furnished them; he put them up and seemed to have charge of them. Mr. Sulzbacher kept a jewelry store, and no doubt furnished some members of the House with such articles as he kept and was worn by our leading members.

I don't know anything of Nos. 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, made out in favor of Hardy Solomon, and referred to in evidence given by A. O. Jones, except that I was ordered to buy some wine, &c., there for the members. I remember seeing the members in Mr. Solomon's grocery store buying goods, and have no doubt they were paid for in certificates. The House did not keep an open room where they could meet and eat and drink. The Clerk of the Senate kept such a room for the Senators. I have

examined the different accounts for coal and wood; not one-third or one-fourth of the amount purchased was used in the State House. Mr. Crews used to furnish it to any member who asked for it and send it anywhere in the city. I have examined accounts Nos. 43 and 44. I don't know Wilson Foote nor T. Harlingford. They are "myths" and the amount a fraud upon the State. Account of J. F. Norton, No. 45, for $1,225.27, account No. 47, payable to A. Brian, $600, and No. 48, to James Stebbins, $895.55, are all frauds. The State never received any consideration for the certificates issued to pay them. Account No. 53, for $1,980.50, made out in my name, is a fraudulent one. I never purchased any such amount of supplies. I was compelled to allow my name to be used by the leading members, in order that they might make money and that I might thereby hold my position. I don't know anything of accounts Nos. 54 and 55, payable to William Kennedy. He kept a bar room and restaurant, and some members boarded with him. I suppose it was for board or liquors. All the above accounts referred to in evidence of A. O. Jones.

I have examined No. 56. I don't know anything of them. Mr. Brookbanks kept a fruit store here, and no doubt supplied certain leading members of the House with whatever fruit they needed at the State's expense.

I have carefully examined the account of A. L. Stingner, designated as No. 58 in the evidence of A. O. Jones. I pronounce it a bald steal; never heard of Mr. Stingner before; no such man ever existed, in my opinion. His representative or agent had an eye to proper names, as he was certainly stinging the State.

I know nothing of Nos. 59 or 64, payable to W. D. Love & Co. Suppose they furnished dry goods or carpeting to the members; remember they carpeted several rooms outside of the State House claimed to have been Committee rooms.

I have examined Nos. 66 and 67 and 68, payable to Messrs. Strauss & Bro. They kept a large clothing store here, and no doubt furnished members of the House with it. I don't know William Hall, referred to in account No. 81 for one thousand dollars. I know nothing of accounts No. 84, payable to Robert Johnson, $475.80; No. 85, payable to P. J. Simmons, $200; No. 87, payable to Simeon P. Simples, $500; No. 88, payable to M. S. Jinkins, $654. No such persons ever furnished any supplies or rendered any service for the House of Representatives. No. 89, payable to J. S. G. Gillman, for $4,165.87, and referred to in evidence of A. O. Jones, is, like the above, fraudulent, and a clean, clear steal. I have examined accounts Nos. 92, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110 and 111, referred to in evidence of A. O. Jones, amounting to $589.25, $335, $234.50, $495.70, $1,296.80,

$950, $646.73, $935.50, $521.80, $3,000, $1,325.80, $516.18, $3,500, $210.50, $453.27, $205, $414, aggregating $15,630.08. I know nothing of them, except that I allowed my name to be used to assist the members from time to time. Think Bowley, Thomas and Dennis were benefitted very often by the use of my name. The State never received any consideration for the certificates issued in payment of these accounts. I did not know my name had been used so often, nor for such large amounts, until now. I am certain it was managed by introducing a legitimate claim in my name and adding the words "and others" to it, thereby getting it passed without creating any suspicion that it was a fraud. I remember the $3,500 account,—that was for the Committee on Contingent Accounts; I think they took five hundred dollars each out of it. I know this from the fact that they promised me five hundred dollars out of it and they never gave it to me. The accounts Nos. 117 and 118, payable to Louis P. Baxter, for $784.90, and S. Goodman, $1,978.40, are both fraudulent; no such persons ever rendered any service or furnished any supplies.

No. 121, account of S. J. Brown for contingent supplies, amounting to $3,752.25, is a fraudulent one. I have examined accounts of George Symmers. I don't know of his sending any supplies to the State House. He kept a grocery store here, and I suppose furnished the members with any articles they wanted. I know nothing of account of William Fine for supplies. He kept a bar room and restaurant, and some of the members boarded with him; he may have furnished them with board and liquors. I rented some rooms from him, supposed to be used for Committee rooms, but used by the members for sleeping apartments. I often remonstrated with the members, but to no avail.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

TESTIMONY OF THOMAS J. GIBSON.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 18, 1877.

Thomas J. Gibson, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

I reside in the city of Columbia, S. C. Was a merchant in 1873 and until October or November, 1874, in the grocery business. At one time during 1873 and 1874, I furnished some supplies to John Williams, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives. The supplies consisted of a little of everything in the grocery business, such as liquor, wine, cigars, champagne, soaps, hams, strips, tongues and such other things, all being the best class of groceries. I furnished the articles under the orders of the said John Williams. A part of the goods was shipped, but I do not recall whether by myself or Williams. Cannot now remember to who all

the good were shipped. All nice things—the best I had. As well as I remember the other goods were shipped by Williams himself, and I do not know to whom they were shipped. I suppose that Lee got about $150 or $200 worth of goods, but cannot now be certain about that. I received certificates (four in number) amounting to about $5,849.90.

THOMAS J. GIBSON.

July 24th, 1877.

Continuation of the examination of Mr. T. J. Gibson:

I have brought down the orders which I was requested by the Committee to bring. After going over the papers looking for what I could find, there was a little book in which I had everything entered that I could not find, but may yet be able to find it. An order by John Williams, Sergeant-at-Arms House Representatives, March 25, 1873, for sundries, such as butter, sugar, raisins, currants, citron, almonds, lemons, ham, *et. al.*, was delivered for Tim Hurley. That account was included in an amount for which I received a certificate. An account as follows was presented and filled to the best of witness's recollection for P. Simkins, a member from Edgefield, viz.: 2 gallons fine brandy, 1 dozen cans salmon, ½ dozen cans mustard, 1 good corkscrew, ½ dozen bottles bitters, 50 pounds good ham, 10 pounds soda crackers, 4 boxes tea biscuits, 2 gallons fine vinegar, 5 gallons good molasses, 1 dozen bottles champagne, 1 pound ginger, 2 pounds black pepper, 2 gallons kerosene. And the following: "Mr. Gibson, please let my friend, Mr. J. D. Boston, have one bottle of your good bitters.

"January 24, 1873. P. SIMKINS."

To the best of witness's recollection, the memoranda, as well as the order, is in the handwriting of Paris Simkins, of Edgefield. The memoranda, my impression is, was left there to be filled for Simkins. The account and the order were included in a certificate received by me. I remember that there was to be shipped one box champagne to Newberry Court House to J. D. Boston.

"Mr. Gibson, please deliver to bearer one box champagne and charge the same to my account.

"JOHN WILLIAMS,
"Sergeant-at-Arms House Representatives."

The above was delivered for T. Hurley. Boston received more than one box. The following were delivered for J. A. Bowley, viz.: "1 box champagne, 1 box port wine, 1 box whisky, 1 box brandy, 1 box sherry wine, 3 boxes cigars." The following were delivered for J. D. Boston on his own order as Chairman of Committee on Incorporations, viz.: 7 bottles champagne, 1 bottle ale, 1 box cigars, 10 bottles porter. Endorsed "John Williams, Sergeant-at-Arms House Representatives." On the

back of the order is the following endorsement: "Deliver to Mrs. Pauline Pickens, J. D. B."

"Mr. Gibson, please send by bearer 4 bottles whisky, 1 box cigars.

"WM. THOMAS,

"Chairman of Committee on Claims."

"JOHN WILLIAMS."

"Mr. Gibson, there is a mistake; John Williams calls for two boxes wine; please send the other.

"W. M. THOMAS."

All the above articles were paid for by pay certificates in the following way: I was to be paid in money, but was unable to obtain payment, and was constrained to receive pay certificates in payment, and then could not obtain payment of the certificates, and was forced to sell them at a heavy discount.

"THOMAS J. GIBSON.

July 25, 1877.

The following are a few of the orders referred to by Mr. Gibson:

1 gallon K oil.
¼ barrel flour.
1 bushel corn meal.
10 pounds lard.
5 pounds butter.
25 pounds sugar.
5 pounds coffee.
1 pound mixed tea.
½ bushel hominy.
10 pounds rice.
2 pounds hams.
10 pounds breakfast bacon.
1 coffee mill.

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 10, 1873.

MR. GIBSON—Please fill the above order and charge to

JOHN WILLIAMS,

Sergeant-at-Arms House of Representatives.

—

MR. GIBSON—Please let my friend, Mr. J. D. Boston, have a bottle of your good bitters.

P. SIMPKINS.

January 24, 1873.

—

2 boxes cigars, (good.)
1 box wine.
½ dozen dried tongues.
3 hams.
$2 worth of oranges.
Send to S. J. Lee, at Aiken, by Express.

Mr. T. J. GIBSON:

Sir—Please let the bearer have one-half bushel of grits and ten pounds of rice for my own use and charge the same to my account, Sergeant-at-Arms.

There is one jug of syrup you did not send me before.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 20, 1873.

—

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 18, 1873.

Mr. T. J. GIBSON—You will please let bearer have two boxes of pint bottles champagne, 2 boxes cigars, 4 dozen ale, and charge to me; include 6 pounds crackers and 5 pounds cheese.

JOHN WILLIAMS,
Sergeant-at-Arms House of Representatives.

—

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 20, 1873.

MR. GIBSON—Please send by bearer 4 bottles of whisky, 1 box of cigars.

W. M. THOMAS,
Chairman of Committee on Claims.
JOHN WILLIAMS.

—

COLUMBIA, S. C., November 25, 1873.

3 pounds butter.
5 pounds refined sugar.
4 pounds raisins.
2 pounds currants.
2 pounds citron.
2 pounds almonds.
1 small box cinnamon.
½ dozen lemons.
1 ham.
1 bottle Maderia wine.

MR. GIBSON—Please furnish the above and charge to my account.

JOHN WILLIAMS,
Sergeant-at-Arms House of Representatives.

—

2 gallons fine brandy.
1 dozen cans salmon.
½ dozen cans mustard.
1 good corkscrew.
½ dozen bottles bitters.
50 pounds good hams.
10 pounds soda crackers.
4 boxes tea biscuits.

2 gallons fine vinegar.
5 gallons good molasses.
1 dozen bottles champagne.
1 pound ginger.
2 pounds black pepper.
2 gallons kerosene.

TESTIMONY OF C. BROOKBANKS.

ROOMS INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., January 18, 1878.

C. Brookbanks, being called and sworn, says that he resides in Columbia; by occupation, trader; that he at one time was a partner in a confectionery and fruit store; that he furnished such supplies as are usually kept in such establishments, particularly cigars, to Mr. Josephus Woodruff, Clerk of the Senate, and he thinks he furnished some supplies to the House of Representatives; that he rendered bills for the same, made out under the head of "sundries," and received in payment legislative pay certificates.

C. BROOKBANKS.

TESTIMONY OF M. H. BERRY AND JEROME FAGAN.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., January 9, 1878.

M. H. Berry and Jerome Fagan, being duly sworn, say:

That they are furniture dealers and manufacturers in the city of Columbia; that for several years past they have furnished the General Assembly with furniture; that they have examined the furniture in the State House, of which the following is a correct statement of the value of the same at or about the time it was sold to the State.

In the President of the Senate's room we find:

1 President's desk	$	75 00
½ of sideboard		30 00
1 washstand		20 00
1 rep lounge		30 00
1 hat-rack		20 00
7 walnut chairs, $8		56 00
1 swivel chair		15 00
1 Gothic chair		60 00
1 library table		60 00

In the Speaker's room the following:

1 washstand	$ 35 00
1 souvenir	20 00
1 desk	40 00
1 hat rack	25 00
1 lounge	75 00
5 library chairs	250 00
1 book case	65 00
1 table	60 00
2 cane seat chairs	6 00

In Railroad Committee room of the Senate:

1 washstand	$ 50 00
1 sideboard (said to belong to Swails)	50 00
1 library table	35 00
1 hat rack	30 00
6 walnut arm chairs	48 00
4 arm chairs, $3	12 00
1 rep lounge	25 00
1 towel rack	2 00

In Judiciary Committee room of the Senate:

1 library table	$ 35 00
1 library table	35 00
1 washstand	50 00
1 rep lounge	40 00
1 hat rack	30 00
8 chairs, $3	24 00
1 wardrobe	50 00

In cloak room of Senate:

1 library table	$ 50 00
5 chairs, $8	40 00
3 chairs, $3	9 00
1 washstand	20 00

In the general Committee room:

1 library table	$ 35 00
1 hat rack	30 00
1 washstand	25 00
2 chairs	16 00
6 chairs, $3	18 00

In the room of Clerk of Senate:

1 library desk	$ 60 00
1 library table	35 00
1 lounge	45 00
1 hat rack	30 00
1 washstand	10 00
3 chairs	9 00
1 library table	35 00
1 washstand	50 00
1 hat rack	30 00
1 book case	65 00
1 book case	135 00
1 book case	100 00
1 book case	100 00
3 chairs, $8	24 00
3 chairs, $3	9 00

In the Senate Chamber:

5 plush sofas	$500 00
33 desks	990 00
34 chairs	340 00
1 library table	35 00
31 chairs, $3	93 00
2 swivel chairs	30 00
1 book case	65 00
1 President's desk	75 00
1 hat rack	20 00
1 souvenir	25 00
1 book case	40 00
1 extension table	25 00
20 benches	200 00
1 step ladder	8 00
2 screens	22 00

In room of Finance Committee:

1 library table	$ 65 00
1 lounge	45 00
1 book case	60 00
8 chairs	64 00
1 hat rack	30 00
1 hat rack	25 00
1 sideboard	75 00
1 souvenir	20 00
1 wardrobe	30 00

In room Clerk of House:

1 library table	$ 35 00
1 book case	60 00
1 lounge	60 00
3 chairs	24 00
2 chairs	6 00
1 library desk	65 00
1 wardrobe	30 00
1 washstand	30 00
3 book cases	180 00
1 book case	60 00

In the Library:

1 looking glass	$500 00
2 book cases	75 00
2 desks	20 00
4 tables	30 00
10 chairs	30 00
3 step ladders	11 00

In Lobby:

2 tables and water coolers	$ 20 00

In the House of Representatives:

64 desks	$2,560 00
124 chairs, $12.50	1,550 00
3 Gothic chairs	140 00
7 plush sofas	850 00
2 book cases	130 00
1 desk	20 00
1 hat rack	20 00
17 chairs, $3	51 00
74 spittoons, $5	370 00

In the Judiciary Committee room:

12 chairs	$ 36 00
1 library table	45 00
1 desk	20 00
1 book case	65 00

In the room of the Committee on Privileges and Elections:

1 table	$ 45 00
12 chairs	36 00
1 desk	20 00
1 book case	25 00

In office of Adjutant and Inspector General:

1 library desk	$ 60 00
2 President's desks	110 00
1 library desk	60 00
4 desks	150 00
3 chairs	30 00
1 book case	35 00
1 hat rack	35 00
1 President's desk	75 00
1 library table	50 00
1 washstand	25 00
3 chairs	9 00
1 lounge	60 00

In office of Superintendent of Education:

3 book cases	$150 00
1 President's desk	60 00
1 lounge	35 00
8 chairs	24 00
1 library table	40 00
1 washstand	25 00

In the Supreme Court Library:

2 tables	$ 70 00
2 book cases	125 00
7 chairs	21 00
3 tables	90 00
6 chairs	18 00
1 step ladder	5 00

In the Supreme Court room:

2 lounges	$100 00
18 chairs	144 00
6 chairs	18 00
1 table	50 00
5 chairs	40 00
2 tables	10 00

In the Treasurer's office:

1 desk	$ 60 00
3 desks	75 00
4 desks	32 00
1 library desk	60 00
1 table	70 00
1 desk	75 00
1 lounge	80 00
7 chairs	56 00
1 wardrobe	25 00
1 washstand	25 00

In office of Comptroller General:

1 desk	$ 60 00
1 library desk	65 00
1 lounge	40 00
6 chairs	36 00
1 desk	25 00
1 washstand	30 00
1 desk	60 00
1 table	45 00
2 chairs	12 00
2 chairs	6 00
1 book case	50 00
1 table	65 00
1 President's desk	75 00
2 lounges	90 00
1 washstand	25 00
1 hat rack	15 00
3 chairs	18 00

In Attorney General's office:

1 President's desk	$ 60 00
4 tables	60 00
6 chairs	48 00
1 desk	30 00
3 book cases	240 00
1 washstand	35 00
1 lamp	40 00
1 library desk	60 00
1 library table	30 00
1 desk	250 00

In the Governor's office:

1 President desk	$ 75 00
6 chairs	48 00
1 somno	20 00
1 washstand	35 00
1 lounge	30 00
1 hat rack	25 00
1 table	5 00
1 book case	80 00
1 hat rack	25 00
1 library table	70 00
1 lounge	75 00
11 chairs	88 00
1 washstand	30 00
1 towel rack	2 00

In office of Secretary of State:

2 tables	$120 00
1 desk	60 00
1 desk	65 00
1 washstand	30 00
9 chairs	27 00
2 tables	120 00
1 President's desk	65 00
1 President's desk	75 00
1 lounge	45 00
1 hat rack	30 00
1 washstand	30 00
8 chairs	48 00
1 hat rack	25 00

The furniture we have examined we could at present, in a majority of instances, furnish at one-half the prices above stated. We think it safe to state that not one-half the furniture furnished the State House proper is here, and none of the furniture at all which was furnished the Committee rooms outside of the State House,—and there was a larger number of Committee rooms furnished outside of the State House than there was in the State House.

M. H. BERRY,
JEROME FAGAN.

TESTIMONY OF M. H. BERRY.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 25, 1877.

M. H. Berry, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

Am a resident of the city of Columbia, in this State, and am a merchant engaged in the furniture business. I furnished bed room set for the rooms over the Greenfield building, and to the best of my recollection furnished them three times. I have no knowledge what became of the furniture. Do not remember who occupied the rooms at the time. This furniture was furnished under the jurisdiction of Lee and Moses. Received pay certificates for the amount of the bills. I also furnished over the Bank and Trust Company some two or three times. Furnished the rooms of T. Hurley, T. B. Johnston, J. E. Green and others. It is impossible for me to remember what I furnished. Don't know what went with the furniture. Furnished also rooms over Fine's; put bed room sets there; furnished some two or three times; a part was in 1872–3. I think I furnished rooms over Stork's once. I also delivered to John Williams, the Sergeant-at-Arms, furniture at different times, and don't know where it went or what he did with it. Furnished furniture at Mrs. Randall's, Speaker Moses, I think; Williams bought it. I furnished also Greenfield's wooden building. There may be other places, but I can't now tell. I have traded furniture to individual members for pay certificates. I furnished all the rooms in the State House—offices and all, every one of them; furnished for every session. Cannot give an idea of the number of bed rooms that I have furnished; at least forty rooms; furnished at least twenty rooms with beds. I am certain that certificates were issued by Lee and Moses, Speakers, for the furniture furnished the rooms at Mrs. Randall's and to Greenfield's wooden building.

M. H. BERRY.

July 25, 1877.

TESTIMONY OF W. K. GREENFIELD.

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 17, 1877.

W. K. Greenfield, being duly sworn, says:

That he resides in Columbia. He owns a large building on the corner of Lady and Richardson streets. Rented several of the rooms in the upper story to parties connected with the State government; know they were used as Committee rooms by members of the House of Representatives. The usual price paid me for the use of the rooms was one dollar per day for each room. I remember that they were kept for very

near a year at one time. When I rented the rooms I had an understanding that they were to be used for only public business. They may have been used otherwise for a short time. I remember on several occasions that I forbid bedding being delivered to persons who had the rooms rented. I was generally paid for them in legislative pay certificates. I believe that the rooms were newly and thoroughly, and, in some instances, extravagantly furnished every Fall, about the time the General Assembly met. I remember that the furniture was removed by different persons and not by regular dealers always. It looked to me as if it was being divided up among them. I kept a carriage repository here, and often traded carriages and buggies for legislative pay certificates to the holders of such certificates; they were generally members of the House and Senate. I had no means of knowing whether the certificates were genuine or not, but supposed they were, or I would not have given any property for them. I remember of receiving one from General John B. Dennis for a carriage for about nine hundred dollars, which I have some reason to doubt being a genuine certificate, having, after due diligence and search, failed to find any one who knew the name or person *named* in the body of the certificate. The State has not paid any part of this certificate. I never sold a carriage or buggy to the State direct, though the proposition was made to me to buy out a large portion of my stock of carriages and buggies and pay the same in legislative pay certificates. The proposition was made by General John B. Dennis; he wanted me to make out the bills against the State of South Carolina and said he would see that I received the pay certificates. I declined to make the arrangement.

W. K. GREENFIELD.

W. K. Greenfield, being recalled, says:

That he rented the cottage house in rear of the brick building referred to above to ex-Governor R. K. Scott, to be used by him as a resort or caucus rooms for his friends during his candidacy for the United States Senate. If pay certificates were issued in payment of the same, I have no knowledge of it. I was paid for it by Governor Scott.

W. K. GREENFIELD.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN B. DENNIS.

Examination of General John B. Dennis continued:

Regarding the contract for furnishing the State House, he says that he never had any contract at all to do the furnishing. Says that in the Summer of 1870, when General Moses was Speaker of the House, Moses

asked him if he would like to make the purchase of the furniture for the hall of Representatives and the Committee rooms in the new State House, which was fast being completed; he replied that he would like to do so. Speaker Moses gave him an order, of which the following is a copy, to furnish the necessary articles for fitting up Representative hall and Committee rooms.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 7th, 1870.

General JOHN B. DENNIS, *Superintendent State House Repairs:*

GENERAL—You are hereby authorized and instructed to purchase the necessary furniture for furnishing the new Representative hall and the various Committee rooms connected therewith, consisting of desks, chairs, tables, carpets, curtains, lambrequins, gas fixtures, &c., the same to be in their respective places and ready for use by the first day of November, 1870. Of course, under the circumstances, the choice of style, quality, &c., of the furniture, must be left to your own judgment, discretion and taste, but you will please not forget to take into consideration the duty incumbent upon you to make the purchases at as low a rate as possible for the interest of the State.

(Signed) F. J. MOSES, JR.
Speaker House of Representatives, S. C.

On the strength of this order witness contracted with Mr. M. H. Berry, of this city, to furnish the desks, chairs and everything that came in his line. Mr. Berry then proceeded to New York with him and took him to the manufacturers, where the selections were made. Mr. Berry's bill amounted to, as near as he can remember, about twelve thousand dollars. He purchased of Messrs. Stewart, Sutphen & Co., of Brooklyn, New York, the carpets, lambrequins, cornices, &c., that came within their line, and of Messrs. Nicol, Davidson & Co., chandeliers, cuspadores, &c., that came within their line. Does not now remember the exact amount of their bills, but thinks the three accounts of Berry, Nicol & Davidson and Stewart, Sutphen & Co. aggregated about forty thousand dollars. When the Legislature met the following November he had been re-elected a member of the House from Charleston County, and was made by the Speaker Chairman of the Committee on Contingent Accounts, the Committee to whom the bills of these parties who had furnished the goods for the State House would be referred.

In addition to the furniture purchased for the State House, which consisted of all the furniture necessary for the hall of Representatives, the eight large rooms in the lower part of the West wing of the building, occupied by the Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Comptroller and Auditor, and nine large rooms in upper part of building

used as Committee rooms were also furnished. The House ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to furnish thirteen rooms outside the State House for Committee rooms. These rooms were in the Greenfield building, the Calnan building and the Hardy Solomon bank building, making thirty rooms besides the hall of Representatives furnished. All of these bills of the New York parties, as well as of those of the merchants here who had furnished goods, would properly come before the Committee of which he was Chairman. As he had been the party to negotiate for the furniture, he thought he ought not, in justice to himself even, be one of the parties to sit in judgment upon the bills. He therefore asked the Speaker to appoint another Committee to investigate these accounts or to relieve him from serving on the Committee on Contingent Accounts. On this proposition a motion was made to appoint a Committee of five, which Committee should make a thorough investigation of all the accounts, and a Committee was appointed, with W. J. Whipper, from Beaufort, as Chairman. Some days after this Orlando Levy, a member from Charleston, came to him and said that he had been a member of the Legislature some time (a month, perhaps,) and had a large family, and had made no money, and he now wanted to make something out of this furniture transaction. Witness replied that he did not see how he could make any money out of it—the bills were already much larger than was anticipated when the goods were bought. Levy replied if he could not make something he would know why.

Soon after a resolution was introduced by Levy, with a long preamble, asking that a Committee of thirty-one be appointed, taking one member from each County, to investigate the purchase of furniture for hall, &c. This met with considerable opposition from himself and his friends in the House, although he had no bills himself before the House for furnishing and no interest whatever in the bills that were before the House; he knew this meant a strike on the parties who had bills and he determined to fight such a resolution. It was too much for Mr. Levy to handle, and he stepped aside, and Mr. W. R. Jervey, another Charleston member, came to his rescue and adopted the resolution of Levy as his own, and on this resolution the House was engaged about a week, during which time the Committee appointed for the same purpose, and of which Whipper was Chairman, was discharged. The Levy-Jervey resolution was disposed of and a member named Byas, from Orangeburg, moved for a Committee of nine to be appointed for the purpose of investigating the furniture accounts, which motion was carried, and he (Byas) became Chairman of it. No report of this Committee was made for a long time, and, feeling anxious for the merchants, who wanted their money, witness ventured to speak to one of the Committee and ask the cause of the delay. In response to this he received the next morning, it being Sunday, a call at

his house from Mr. Byas, who stated that he had called upon business and said that he wanted ten thousand dollars to make a report from his Committee. He told him he thought from parties interested he might get something, but could get no such amount as that. Byas replied: "Well, we will make no report at all, or we will report unfavorably upon it." Witness replied: "Very well; if you can't report without taking twenty-five per cent. of the bill, don't report it at all." Witness says he did not then see how any one could get any money out of it except by taking it right out of the parties who had furnished the goods, and he did not see how they could stand it. Says he had not at that time learned thoroughly the rule of addition, whereby honest men could get such large dividends and remain silent. A few days after this Byas came to him one morning and said: "I am going to report those bills this morning." Witness thanked him and was about leaving, when Byas said: "You had better not be in the House when the report is made."

Witness says he could see no reason why he should not be there, so went in and took his seat. When the call for reports from special Committees was made, Byas rose and reported that the Committee had carefully considered the accounts for furnishing the House of Representatives and Committee rooms, and recommended that they be paid ninety-two thousand some hundred of dollars, (does not recollect the exact amount,) and that the account of W. E. Rose for $190 for board of some of the workmen engaged in putting down carpets and putting up chandeliers, &c., be not paid. A motion was made by some one to lay the report of the Committee on the table until the bills could be itemized, printed and laid on the desks of the members. Upon this, Jervey, the step-father of the Levy-Jervey resolution, jumped up and moved to lay on the table the motion to print the bills and lay on the desks of the members, which was carried. Jervey then moved that the recommendation contained in the report of the Committee be adopted, which motion was carried. After this came a question as to how these certificates for payment of the ninety-two thousand dollars should be drawn, Byas being afraid if they were drawn to the merchants who furnished the goods that they would not endorse and hand over the certificates in excess of the amount due them. It was finally decided to draw them all in favor of witness and let him take the amounts and hand over to the parties who furnished the goods and endorse all of the others, and they could be distributed among the friends of the ninety-two thousand dollar report. To this witness consented, thinking in that way he could prevent the payment of all the certificates except those justly due to parties who had in good faith furnished goods. This was done, and witness went to Governor Scott and told him what he had done, and if he (the Governor) would now assist in having paid the amount actually

and honestly due to the parties who furnished the goods, the amount being only about forty thousand dollars, that he (witness) would then go before any Court and swear that the excess in the hands of the members of the Legislature was a fraud and ought not to be paid. Governor Scott said he could do nothing about it.

Witness says he does not remember exactly how the certificates were divided out, but remembers that Jervey, the step-father of the Levy-Jervey resolution, had twenty-one hundred dollars, representing that he was to divide it between himself, T. A. Davis, W. C. Glover, J. J. Hardy, P. P. Hedges, Abram Smith, J. W. Lloyd, J. A. Bowley and Orlando Levy, all members from Charleston County, except Bowley.

Humbert, of Darlington, received a certificate of, he thinks, an even thousand dollars, which he represented that he was to divide with himself, Alfred Hart, S. J. Keith, S. Sanders, J. Long, Frank Adamson, John F. Herndon, Hastings Gantt, R. Tarleton and Fortune Giles.

Asbury L. Singleton, of Sumter, received a certificate for eleven hundred and fifty dollars, representing that it was to be divided between himself, E. Cain, H. C. Corwin, E. Ferguson, R. Gaither, S. Garey, A. S. Holmes, Barney Humphries, S. Milton, William Littlefield, J. P. Singleton, Alfred Moore, E. M. Sumter and Jared Warley.

H. Hunter, of Charleston, demanded and received for himself a certificate for seven hundred and fifty dollars.

B. Byas received for himself, as Chairman of the Committee, a certificate or certificates amounting to the sum of twelve thousand three hundred and nineteen dollars and fifty cents.

J. H. White received a certificate for two hundred and fifty dollars for himself.

W. H. Gardiner received a certificate for fifteen hundred dollars for himself.

B. G. Yocum received a certificate for himself for one thousand five hundred dollars.

W. J. Whipper received a certificate for himself for three thousand dollars.

A. O. Jones received a certificate for himself for one thousand dollars.

W. H. Jones received a certificate for himself for sixteen hundred dollars.

Joe Crews received a certificate for himself for three thousand dollars.

Lawrence Cain received a certificate for five hundred dollars, which witness says "he bought of Cain afterwards."

P. J. O'Connell received a certificate for one thousand dollars. He (O'Connell) was known at that time as the Captain of a band of legislators calling themselves the forty thieves.

B. A. Nerland received a certificate for one hundred dollars.

C. J. Andell received a certificate for five hundred dollars.
B. F. Berry received a certificate for one hundred dollars.
J. D. Boston received a certificate for two hundred and fifty dollars.
William Dannerly received a certificate for fifty dollars.
Mitchell Goggins received a certificate for one hundred dollars.
S. J. Keith received a certificate for one hundred dollars.
William Kennedy received a certificate for one hundred dollars.

He has forgotten how much Tim Hurley and F. J. Moses made out of it, but remembers one certificate for five thousand dollars that Moses had; knows he had more, but cannot remember exactly the amounts.

Governor Scott vetoed the bill for legislative expenses, and, consequently, the certificates heretofore mentioned could not be regularly paid from the Treasury. Some of them were paid through Kimpton or Solomon's Bank, and through some of the County Treasurers. The certificates that he endorsed for Nicol, Davidson & Co., and for Stewart, Sutphen & Co., were deposited with Henry Clews & Co., bankers in New York, for collection. They were sent to Solomon's Bank in this city for presentation to Treasurer for collection, and payment was refused and the orders or certificates were protested [Protest was here exhibited.] As these certificates were not paid out of appropriation for 1870 and 1871, at the session of 1871–72 an attempt was made, which he believes was successful, to retire the old claim or former certificates and issue new ones for the then fiscal year, so that they could be paid out of legislative appropriation for that year. Certificates were issued for the amount of the old ones held by the two New York firms and the old ones destroyed. An account was made up to cover the expenses of protest, interest and damages to party owning the protested papers. This account was made up in accordance with law by Major W. B. Gulick, Cashier of the Carolina National Bank of this city. It amounted to something over twelve thousand dollars, and was passed by the House, and was divided into five certificates of twenty-five hundred dollars and a trifle over, of which Speaker Moses had one, Clerk A. O. Jones had one, Niles G. Parker had one, Tim Hurley had one and witness had one. Says he thinks all of those certificates were paid except the one he had, and that he put before the Big Bonanza Commission. They reduced it to five per cent. on the dollar and gave certificate so that he received warrants from Comptroller General for one-half of that, payable in four annual installments, and says if it is not further cut down or out by the new Bonanza Commission he will realize two and one-half per cent. on the original investment. When Governor Scott vetoed the legislative appropriation out of which it was expected that the furniture for State House would be paid from, he gave as his reason for so doing that it was too large, viz., $265,000. At this time, and in anticipation of any appro-

priation, the sum of one hundred and forty-six thousand and some hundreds of dollars had already been drawn and charged up to legislative expenses. It was an unexpected thing for Governor Scott that he was taken at his word and the veto sustained. Soon after this he was in the office of the Treasurer and saw them changing the amount of this over draft, or draft against a mythical appropriation, over to the accounts for armed force and enrollment and organization of the militia. This was in March or April; does not remember which.

After Governor Moses's election, and about the time the Legislature convened, Mr. Davidson, of the firm of Nicol, Davidson & Co., of New York, came down here and was very anxious to have their accounts against the State paid. He went with Davidson and saw quite a number of the influential members of the Legislature and consulted with them as to the best method to pursue in order to have the whole matter settled up. It was decided that the best thing to do would be to have a Joint Resolution passed ordering the Treasurer to pay the accounts, and at same time making an appropriation to do so. Accordingly a resolution to that effect was offered, and the amounts to be paid Nicol, Davidson & Co., Stewart, Sutphen & Co. and M. H. Berry of this city. The itemized account of each was printed and placed on the desks of the members of both houses. The resolution was passed, signed by the Governor and the Treasurer paid the accounts. This was at the session of 1872–73. Witness says he was not a member of the Legislature at the time. During the time that the resolution referred to was before the Legislature, T. J. Mackey, then a Judge of the Sixth Judicial Circuit, came to him and said: "I know you are interested in the passage of this resolution, and I am willing to help you if you will do what is right by me." Witness replied that he did feel an interest in it, as he felt in a great measure responsible for having got these New York people into trouble and would like to help them out. To which Judge Mackey said: "Well, all the members from my Circuit will vote as I wish them to, and if you will buy me a carpet I will have them all vote for the resolution; and if you will not do that I will have them vote against it." Judge Mackey said he did not want an expensive carpet; thought about sixty dollars would get one good enough for him. Witness says he did not have much confidence in the Judge's help to pass the resolution, but knew if he could not help the passage of it he could, if he felt disposed, stop it from passing. He says he went with Judge Mackey to the store of W. D. Love & Co. and Mackey selected a carpet, and witness told Mr. Love to charge the carpet to himself and left the store, and supposed the carpet was charged to his account.

Some time after this, and after the Joint Resolution had passed and the parties had been paid for their goods in full, with interest he received from Judge Mackey a telegram, of which the following is a copy:

APRIL 17th, 1873.

Love sends me bill for Brussels carpet obtained under our arrangement. Please explain.

T. J. MACKEY.

Answer.

(Telegram in hands of the Committee.)

To this telegram witness replied, "Will make it all right," or something to that effect. He says he went immediately to Mr. Love's store upon receipt of the telegram and had Mackey's account credited with the carpet, and had the amount for same, one hundred and twenty-four dollars and one cent, ($124.01,) charged to his own account, and subsequently paid it. [Love's bill in possession of witness shows that the carpet for Judge T. J. Mackey was charged to him on his private account.]

Witness was here shown two certificates, which Treasurer's receipt shows (No. 1592½) were paid to William B. Gulick. Certificate No. 91 A, House order, drawn in favor of John B. Dennis, for one thousand dollars, ($1,000,) for fitting up hall of Representatives and Committee rooms, and endorsed "John B. Dennis, by William B. Gulick, attorney," certificate dated 22d February, 1871. Certificate No. 95 A, same amount and for same purpose, and same date, and endorsed same as above. He says he never saw them before, knows nothing of them, and that Mr. Gulick never had any authority, as attorney or otherwise, to sign or endorse his name. [It will be seen that these certificates were drawn a full year after the accounts for fitting up State House were passed and the certificates for same issued.]

Witness says, in reply to the question as to whether he had ever bought a carriage or carriages from any one and paid for in certificates, that some time in the Spring of 1872 there was a host of pages, messengers and attachees of all kinds at the State House after the Legislature had adjourned, and all were clamorous for their pay. Parker, the Treasurer, had no money to pay their certificates, and asked him if he had any money to spare to buy up some of their certificates and get them off home, out of the way. On Parker's promise to pay them in a few days he bought up quite a number of certificates, ranging in price from 55c. to 80c. on the dollar.

About this time a gentleman from New Haven, Connecticut, named Wooster, came to the city. He was engaged in the manufacture of carriages and tried to sell some to Mr. Greenfield; don't know if he succeeded, but Mr. Greenfield brought the gentleman to see him, and through Mr. Greenfield sold him (witness) a carriage and took his pay for it in certificates purchased as above, and took them without recourse. Says he does not know whether or not the certificates were ever paid

him. The carriage came to Mr. Greenfield and witness took it from his place and gave the certificates to Mr. Greenfield for it. Does not remember whether or not he himself handed the certificates to Mr. Greenfield, but thinks that he did. Says he afterwards sold the carriage to Dr. Neagle, taking part pay for same in legislative pay certificates.

In reply to question as to whether he sold a horse, buggy and harness to Judge Wright for pay certificates, says he did sell Judge Wright a horse, buggy and harness and took in cash ($80) eighty dollars, and the balance in, he thinks, three certificates or Treasury notes; does not remember which, but feels quite sure that one of them, a small one for $12, was a certificate, for soon after Mr. Cardozo paid it in full; the others, he says, he put before the Big Bonanza Commission.

In reply to the question as to whether he knew of any furniture being bought for the State and being taken away by private individuals, says he knows the Committee rooms over Hardy Solomon's bank were furnished by the State every year, and in the Spring of the year the furniture and carpeting was removed and carried off. In the Winter of 1870-71 there were four rooms in that building furnished by the State—one for Railroad Committee, one for Committee on Mines and Manufactures or Mines and Mining and one for Committee on Contingent Accounts. Timothy Hurley occupied in same building and on same floor two rooms. These rooms were furnished, and Hurley said he paid for the furniture and carpets himself and that a great portion of it he bought of Mr. J. C. Roath. [Witness knows of the sale being made to Hurley by Mr. Roath.] Says the next Spring he bought from Hurley the furniture in his (Hurley's) rooms, together with the pictures, for ($600) six hundred dollars.

Witness remembers at one time (cannot say whether it was the Winter of 1870–71 or 1871–72) that some of the carpets from those rooms were rolled up and sent to Massachusetts by Hurley; saw them himself rolled and marked. The next session the rooms were all furnished again by the State. Does not know what became of the furniture, except remembers that Green, a member from Charleston, took the furniture in his room and carried it to Charleston and sold it at auction, and that Hurley shipped his somewhere. Remembers one day Sergeant-at-Arms Williams came down to take up some of the carpets there and one of the members of one of the Committees persuaded him not to trouble it, and at that time Williams left it. Witness says he was not a member of the Legislature at this time, but happened simply to be present. Does not now remember the member that was present, and does not know whether or not subsequently Mr. Williams took charge of the furniture. Says he remembers being present one time at Love's store when goods were put up and marked for Bascom, a member of the

Legislature from Beaufort, and has no doubt they were paid for by legislative pay certificates, as Mr. Morrison, the head clerk, asked him if it was safe to risk getting the certificates paid, and witness said: "You must be the judge of that yourself; you know the trouble there has been heretofore about it." Remembers that C. P. Leslie, the Land Commissioner, purchased a lot of furniture at Berry's in the Spring or Summer of 1869 ostensibly for his office, but really for his house, and carried it away with him. Was in Governor Scott's office one day and he was finding fault with Leslie for having sent the bills to him for payment, and swore he would not pay them and made considerable fuss about it, but afterwards paid the bill from some fund or other.

Witness says that some time during the session of the Legislature of 1871–72 he had had some conversation with Hurley and with Mr. Jasper C. Roath, then the Cashier of Solomon's Bank, about payment of account due J. H. & M. L. Kinard by the State for $4,300, and soon after he received a note in pencil, without any date or signature, but in the handwriting of Jasper C. Roath, of which the following is a copy:

"GEN.—Get Frank's signature; can pay you $1,000 cash to-day on account; let me hear from you."

The object of this note was to get him to procure the signature of the Speaker, F. J. Moses, Jr., to a paper of some kind, whether a pay certificate or not, cannot state, but thinks it must have been to a pay certificate in connection with the claim of Kinard before mentioned. Says he went to the bank and saw Roath, and he (Roath) said: "If you will get the signature I will give you $2,300,—$1,300 for Frank Moses and $1,000 for yourself." Says he went back, got the signature and gave it to Mr. Roath, and took from him $2,300, and gave the Speaker $1,300 and kept $1,000 himself. That afterwards he learned that Parker got $1,000 out of it and Roath the other $1,000.

The paper was here shown to witness. The following is a copy and with Committee:

Pay certificate K, February 24th, 1872, drawn to the order of J. H. & M. L. Kinard or bearer, for $4,300, legislative expenses, House order, and signed by F. J. Moses, Jr., Speaker, and A. O. Jones, Clerk, (not endorsed.) Witness says he is now sure that is the one bearing the signature referred to in the note. Says that some time after this paper was signed, J. H. Kinard spoke to him one day in regard to his account against the State, and he asked him if Roath was a friend of his. Kinard replied yes. Witness then said: "Go to him and tell him that you know he has received the money for your bill." Heard no more from Kinard about it for some time and supposed it was all fixed between him

and Roath for some time. Says that he feels sure that neither of the Mr. Kinards ever saw the above paper or heard of it at all, and that he believes the State still owes them this account.

JOHN B. DENNIS.

ROOMS JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
January 26, 1878.

John B. Dennis, recalled:

Says he has been in the hall of Representatives and Committee rooms of the General Assembly at the State House and made a careful examination of the furniture now in said hall and Committee rooms, and he feels satisfied that there is not more than one-half of the furniture there that he placed or caused to be placed there in October, 1871, and very few of the clocks, which were of the finest quality, costing from $150 to $600 each, and that out of several mirrors, which cost $600 each, only one remains.

JOHN B. DENNIS.

TESTIMONY OF LAWRENCE CAIN.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
OCTOBER 25, 1877.

Hon. Lawrence Cain, being further examined, deposeth on oath as follows:

When the ninety thousand dollar furniture claim of J. B. Dennis was before the House of Representatives he took me into the Speaker's room one day and told me there was a little margin in it, and if I would support it and use my influence for it he would give me one hundred and fifty dollars. It went on until the next session and Dennis had given me nothing, and one day I met him near the State House and reminded him that he had not done as he promised me, and said: "Look here, I am hard up, and if you will give me fifty dollars will call it square." I got into his buggy with him, and we rode up to the Carolina National Bank and he got the fifty dollars and gave it to me.

LAWRENCE CAIN.

TESTIMONY OF LAWRENCE CAIN.

COLUMBIA, S. C., October 25, 1877.

Lawrence Cain, being sworn, says:

That he resides at Edgefield Court House and is a farmer. Was elected to the Legislature in 1868, and served in the House and Senate

together until 1876, inclusive. I was a member of the Senate Committee on Contingent Accounts. Just before the close of the session at which ten thousand dollars was appropriated as the contingent for the Senate, Committee met, and among the accounts that were presented was one for Hardy Solomon for wines, liquors, cigars, etc., and one by B. F. Whittemore for one thousand dollars for the rent of Patterson's house, where he had boarded that Winter, and also one by B. F. Whittemore for an account at Hardy Solomon's against him for $500 or $600 for wood and set of harness, etc. These accounts were, after a great deal of difficulty and quarreling, approved by the Committee and ordered paid. The approval and ordering paid was after the adjournment of the Senate, in Spring of 1875, either the day of adjournment or within a day or two. After all the contingent accounts were settled, there remained of the appropriation of $1,000 a balance of enough to give each member of the Committee who were present (seven in number) something over two hundred dollars apiece. The certificate was made out in Woodruff's name. The seven Senators were W. B. Nash, of Richland, W. R. Jervey and S. E. Gaillard, of Charleston, J. M. Smith, of Barnwell, Dublin I. Walker, of Chester, J. H. White, of York, and myself.

LAWRENCE CAIN.

TESTIMONY OF W. M. FINE.

ROOMS JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, December 18, 1877.

Wm. M. Fine, being sworn, says:

That he resides in Columbia, and has since the year 1870; that he is by occupation keeper of a restaurant. Rented rooms to officers connected with the State government. The rooms were used for Committee rooms and other purposes; some occupied as bed rooms. They were also used for caucus purposes. I was paid for them in legislative pay certificates.

Question: Did you not receive a pay certificate in payment of a supper given by W. J. Whipper and his friends during the canvass for the election of Judges?

Answer: I did not. The supper was not given in the interest of General Whipper alone, but in the interest of Whipper, Judge Mackey, F. J. Moses, Jr., P. L. Wiggin and Judges Cooke and Northrop. The State did not pay for the entertainment directly or indirectly; each man named was to pay his portion of the expense.

W. M. FINE.

Wm. Fine, being recalled, says:

That all the certificates received by him were not for room rent; that he furnished supplies, consisting of eatables, wines, liquors and cigars, to different legislative Committees, for which he received legislative pay certificates. I think the largest certificate issued to me for eatables, cigars, wines, &c., was for one thousand eight hundred dollars.

W. M. FINE.

TESTIMONY OF F. W. WING.

F. W. Wing, sworn, says:

I am a resident of the city of Columbia and a mechanic by trade. Have examined the partition in the cloak room in the State House and the partition in the President of the Senate's room. The former would be worth now about $25. It is twenty-three feet long, eight feet high. Seven or eight years ago it would have been worth about one-third more, as labor and material was higher. That in the President's room is eighteen feet long, eight feet high,—is worth now $25. It is a little more neat than the one in the cloak room. Seven or eight years ago it would have been worth one-third more for the reasons as stated above.

F. W. WING.

August 2, 1877.

COLUMBIA, January 3, 1872.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, (Senate,)

To JAMES M. ALLEN, *Dr.*

1871.			
Sept.	20.	Book case	$260 00
	20.	Fitting closets	340 00
Nov.	21.	Putting up door frames	100 00
Dec.	8.	Partition in cloak room	650 00
	8.	Partition in Committee room	650 00
			$2,000 00

TESTIMONY OF S. C. PEIXOTTO AND L. T. LEVIN.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA S. C., January 10, 1878.

S. C. Peixotto and L. T. Levin, being duly sworn, depose and say:

We have carefully examined an account of James M. Allen, of 1871, against the State of South Carolina for $2,000 for work done in State House, and that the said account bears unmistakable evidence of alteration.

In the item of "fitting closets," the figure 3 is inserted, making $340 instead of $40 as originally.

In the two items of "partition in cloak room," the figure 6 is inserted, making $650 instead of $50 as originally. The latter in two distinct places, making an over charge or raising of original bill of $1,500.

S. C. PEIXOTTO.
L. T. LEVIN.

TESTIMONY OF C. H. PETTINGILL.

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 17, 1877.

C. H. Pettingill, being sworn, says:

That he resides in Columbia; by occupation, dealer in horses and mules; has been in the business for several years. Remembers of trading horses to different members of the General Assembly for legislative pay certificates. I remember well of receiving some from Speaker S. J. Lee and from W. H. Jones, Jr., known as Red Hot Jones, a member from Georgetown County. I also received legislative pay certificates in payment of carriage, horse and buggy hire and horse feed; the same was furnished to different members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

C. H. PETTINGILL.

TESTIMONY OF S. RANDALL.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 30, 1877.

S. Randall, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

Am a resident of the town of Aiken, in the County of Aiken, in this State, and am an attorney at law. Was Committee Clerk in the House of Representatives of this State during the time of Lee's administration as Speaker. I know in 1872 or 1873 the House passed a resolution instructing John Williams, Sergeant-at-Arms, to rent some Committee rooms outside of the State House. He did so, and, among others, Taylor's building—two rooms up stairs, one room and a closet down stairs. These rooms were all fitted up with handsome furniture, the floors carpeted, &c. This was fitted up by Speaker Lee. Lee brought his wife to this house and she remained there a while; they lived in this house. The up stairs was fitted up for family use with as fine furniture as could be purchased at Berry's. Lee, after staying at Taylor's place some time, left there and went and occupied two rooms in Fine's building. These rooms were also furnished in elegant style—

marble-top table, settees, cushioned chairs, sideboards, &c. The furniture in these last described rooms was carried by Samuel J. Lee to his house in Aiken, and he used it as his parlor furniture up to the last campaign, when I saw it in his house, and I have no doubt it is there now. Lee told me that this was the furniture he had used in said rooms in Columbia. Prince Rivers had some furniture also furnished him by John Williams, Sergeant-at-Arms. Gloster Holland told me that John Williams's house at Hamburg was furnished in fine style. Richmond, a Trial Justice in Columbia, had two rooms furnished, and a house of ill fame kept by a colored woman named Anna Wells was also furnished. All this done by John Williams at the expense of the State. In addition to the above, Williams had a room furnished in Columbia and he also furnished one there for Prince Rivers. S. J. Lee has a fine iron safe, marble top, worth some six or seven hundred dollars. I heard Lee, while Speaker, order this safe from an agent who was in Columbia. Gloster Holland knows that this safe was paid for by the State as stationery. Holland told me so. S. J. Lee purchased a cluster diamond pin from D. Epstin. I think Holland knows that this pin was paid for by the State. This pin was purchased by Lee in the session of 1872–73; worth about $700. Lee purchased a phaeton in Columbia. Holland says that this was paid for as sundries.

SALLIS RANDALL, JR.

July 31, 1877.

TESTIMONY OF THOMAS P. PURSE.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 25, 1877.

Thomas P. Purse, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

Am a resident of the city of Columbia, in this State, and am now engaged in house furnishing, etc., and was engaged in the same business in the years 1871–2, and ever since that time. For several years was engaged in putting down carpets in Committee rooms. Twice I furnished rooms with carpets and shades over the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company. The first time I furnished carpets and shades for three rooms, and the following session of the Legislature furnished the same rooms with the same articles, together with two additional rooms. Also, I furnished rooms with carpets twice over Greenfield's. About November 27, 1870, I furnished two rooms in the Greenfield building occupied by W. J. Whipper, bought from J. H. & M. L. Kinard. The rooms over the Bank and Trust Company were furnished by the order of J. B. Dennis; two of the rooms were occupied by a Mr. Johnson. These goods were bought from W. D. Love & Co. I rendered an account of the amount

of goods taken off from J. H. & M. L. Kinard, as also from W. D. Love & Co., and as I would call off the items, item by item, the book-keepers of the two houses respectively would make entries thereof in a book kept for that purpose. In some instances, at W. D. Love & Co.'s, I might have given memoranda in lead pencil of the amount of the goods furnished. The three rooms furnished over the Bank and Trust Company were furnished with goods from J. H. & M. L. Kinard; also, two rooms for Whipper over Greenfield's building; also, the Supreme Court room, in this building, one time only; also, I think, the Executive apartments; also, the room of the State Library; also, the Comptroller General's office, two rooms. These carpets sold for different prices, ranging from $1.75 to $2.62 per yard; a large majority of the carpets sold for the smaller sum. I furnished five rooms over the Bank and Trust Company with carpets and eleven shades from goods bought of W. D. Love & Co. The carpet in one room was common and cost only about 65 cents a yard; the balance cost $1.75. After that I measured three rooms at the Greenfield building, but don't remember whether I furnished them or not; if I did, the carpets cost $1.75 a yard. Also the Governor's apartment; the carpets cost $2.25 a yard, I think. Also, the office of the State Treasurer; the front room with cocoa matting, and, I think, the back room with Brussels carpet.

T. P. PURSE.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, August 1, 1877.

Thomas P. Purse, being further examined, deposes and says on oath:

I have within the last few days measured the rooms in Greenfield's corner building, occupied once by a Committee of the House; I think the Ways and Means, Whipper, Chairman. The two rooms took about seventy-nine yards carpeting, costing not over two dollars per yard, from J. H. & M. L. Kinard's. Two rooms over the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company would take eighty-three yards by similar measurement, cost not over two dollars per yard; one room besides, about thirty-five yards at not over one dollar and twenty-five cents per yard, from J. H. & M. L. Kinard's. The Governor's office takes seventy-two yards, cost not exceeding three dollars per yard, from same parties. The State Treasurer's office sixty-six yards, cost not over three dollars per yard, from Kinard's. The Comptroller General's office about fifty yards, cost not exceeding three dollars per yard, from Kinard's. State Library room (formerly occupied for House of Representatives) about three hundred and twenty-five yards, not exceeding two dollars per yard, from Kinard's. Supreme Court room taking about one hundred and fifty yards, cost not exceeding two dollars per yard at Kinard's. The Secre-

tary of State's office I can't be positive about. It takes about ninety yards, and, if furnished by Kinard, cost not over three dollars per yard. Front office of State Treasurer ninety yards of cocoa matting, cost not exceeding one dollar and twenty-five cents per yard, from Kinard's. All the above about and since 1870.

The following were furnished by W. D. Love & Co.: In the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company building, four rooms, about one hundred and fifty-seven yards, at not over two dollars per yard; one room, about thirty-five yards printed hemp, cost not over one dollar per yard; the Governor's room, about seventy-two yards, cost not exceeding two dollars and fifty cents per yard. This second carpet in the Governor's room replaced the first, which was worn out. Chamberlain said he paid this out of his contingent fund. I put some carpets down in Greenfield's wooden building, but don't remember for whom. The cost would not exceed two hundred dollars. I was employed by J. H. & M. L. Kinard and by W. D. Love & Co. to put down carpets in the cases specified above. I am positive that these matters were entered on the books of the said firms. I have seen them make the entries. The above I believe to have been all charged to the State.

T. P. PURSE.

TESTIMONY OF R. J. SCRIVEN.

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 19th, 1878.

R. J. Scriven, being duly sworn, says:

That he resides in Columbia, S. C., and that he has been in the capacity of porter for the various Committees within the new State House during the entire sessions of the Legislature from 1871 up to the present time, and including the entire Summer months during the whole period, and around about the State House at all times, and no work whatever has been performed upon the Committee rooms during the said period of time.

R. J. SCRIVEN.

TESTIMONY OF PARIS SIMKINS.

ROOMS OF JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., October , 1877.

Paris Simkins, sworn, says:

That he was a member of the House of Representatives for two terms commencing in November, 1872. While I was in the Legislature, I

wanted some articles at Mr. Glaze's jewelry store and did not have the money. I inquired of Mr. Glaze if I could get them on the endorsement of Samuel J. Lee as Speaker of the House. He replied that I could. I took a note from Lee to Glaze to let me have the goods, and I purchased something over two hundred dollars' worth. They were charged to me. Lee had an account, also, at Glaze's, and he settled both his account and mine by giving to Glaze a legislative pay certificate, which he accepted as payment in full of the amount due. Afterwards, Lee was sued, and so was I. Whether Lee ever paid or not I cannot say, but I do know that I paid for all I purchased (something over two hundred dollars) to Messrs. Arthur & Arthur, the attorneys for Glaze, and have their receipt for the amount, and Glaze still holds this certificate against the State.

P. SIMKINS.

I have no claims of any kind, character or description whatsoever against the State.

P. SIMKINS.

October 18, 1877.

TESTIMONY OF A. PALMER.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., February 7th, 1878.

A. Palmer, being duly sworn, deposes on oath as follows:

I am a dealer in stoves, &c., in the city of Columbia. I furnished to the State House and Committee rooms a large number of stoves, and upon an examination I do not now find there one-eighth of the stoves that I so furnished; and the total valuation of what now remains within the State House and Committee rooms amounts to about fifteen hundred dollars.

A. PALMER.

EVIDENCE OF JOHN WILLIAMS ON STATIONERY.

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 5th, 1878.

John Williams, being duly sworn, deposes on oath as follows:

As Sergeant at-Arms of the House of Representatives, I was often requested, and did deliver to individual members packages of stationery furnished me by A. O. Jones, Clerk of the House. Such packages were about one foot square and contained about from $10 to $20 worth of stationery. These were usually delivered to whom were known as com-

mon men, and not recognized as leaders in the House, and I have no doubt but that the leading men received a great deal more—such men as J. A Bowley, John B. Dennis, W. J. Whipper, Red Hot Jones and C. S. Minort.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

TESTIMONY OF PRINCE R. RIVERS.

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 4, 1878.

Prince R. Rivers, being duly sworn, deposes on oath as follows:

That he was a member of the Legislature from 1868 to 1874,—six years,—and that at no period during said time did I receive more than ten dollars worth of stationery at any one session. I was very intimate with forty or fifty other members attending on same sessions, and am confident that no one of them received more than that amount, or fifteen dollars worth at the outside, and our intimacy was of such a nature that I am positive of the above statement concerning the other members.

P. R. RIVERS.

TESTIMONY OF T. A. M'CREERY.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 28th, 1877.

T. A. McCreery, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

Am a resident of the city of Columbia, in this State, and am engaged in the mercantile business. My impression is that I became connected with the firm of W. D. Love & Co. some time during the year 1872; previously to that time I was not a partner, but I lent the firm money and they paid me interest and gave me a small part of the profits. Don't know of my own knowledge that the firm of W. D. Love & Co. ever furnished the State any supplies of any kind. I have not been able to find any books that show a record of any such transactions. All the books, papers and records, as far as I know, were turned over to me at the time of the dissolution of the firm. Have no knowledge of the class of supplies, if any, that were furnished. When I came down in 1874, I found in a pocketbook some pay certificates, which, I was informed, was given for supplies sold the State. Have not collected the certificates but one, which was not collected in full, nor was it collected from the State. The balance were filed with the Bonanza Commission. We submitted a claim in the big bonanza of $1,979.52, and they allowed us on account of the claim four warrants, each for the sum of $225.

T. A. McCREERY.

July 28, 1877.

TESTIMONY OF B. B. M'CREERY.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 26, 1877.

B. B. McCreery, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

Am a resident of the city of Columbia, in this State, and am engaged in the mercantile business. Was a member of the firm of W. D. Love & Co. from the time of the commencement of their business here until the firm name was changed in 1874 to McCreery, Love & Co. No supplies were furnished the State, nor any of its officers as such, after the change was made in the style of the firm. Was not here when the supplies were furnished, and know nothing about them. Have no books that contain any records of the supplies that were furnished the State.

B. B. McCREERY.

July 26, 1877.

TESTIMONY OF J. H. KINARD.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., March 30, 1878.

J. H. Kinard, being duly sworn, deposes on oath as follows:

I reside in the city of Columbia, and for some years prior to this time I was engaged in merchandising as the firm of J. H. & M. L. Kinard, and as J. H. Kinard individually. During the said time, as a firm and individually, I sold, on various occasions, carpets, dry goods, furnishing goods, &c., to James M. Allen, John B. Dennis, John Williams, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, Benjamin Byas and Josephus Woodruff, Clerk of Senate. From James M. Allen I received cash in payment of his accounts, but from the rest of the parties above named, according to the best of my recollection, I received legislative pay certificates for their accounts. Bills were rendered for these goods and duplicate bills retained on file until the accounts were settled, and no book accounts were kept of the same.

I have examined account designated as No. 24 in the evidence of A. O. Jones. The heading of the account is that of the firm of J. H. & M. L. Kinard, and the handwriting on said heading is that of our then bookkeeper, Mr. J. G. Guion. The said heading is made out against "John Williams, Sergeant at-Arms," and was originally attached to an account for a small amount, but the same was cut off at the division line of the heading and body of the original account and another piece of paper substituted and pasted skillfully on with an entire different handwriting, bearing an account as follows:

COLUMBIA, S. C., February 13th, 1872.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, (House of Representatives.)

To account rendered..... $5,127 28

This amount was never received by myself or the said firm, and is, without question, a robbery from the Treasury of the State. Such an account was never rendered, and I should have known it if it was rendered.

J. H. KINARD.

TESTIMONY OF M. L. KINARD.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., March 30, 1878.

M. L. Kinard, being duly sworn, deposes, on oath, as follows:

I reside in the city of Columbia, in this State, and am by occupation a merchant. I was for some years a member of the firm of J. H. & M. L. Kinard, and conducted the dry goods and house-furnishing business in said city. In the Spring of 1871 I withdrew from said copartnership. During my connection with said firm we sold carpets, mattings, &c., to various parties connected with the State government. We sold to Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, Williams, Josephus Woodruff, Clerk of the Senate, and others. We kept a regular set of books and accounts according to my recollection, but as for this class of accounts I cannot say how they were arranged.

I have examined account designated as No. 24 in the evidence of A. O. Jones. The heading of the account is that of the firm of J. H. & M. L. Kinard, and the handwriting on said heading is that of Mr. J. G. Guion, then our book-keeper. The said heading, made out against John Williams, Sergeant-at-Arms, was originally attached to an account for a small amount, but the same was cut off at the division line of the heading and body of the original account and another piece of paper substituted and pasted very carefully on, with a different handwriting, bearing the following wording:

"COLUMBIA, S. C., February 13th, 1872.

"STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, (House of Representatives,)

"To account rendered..... ....$5,127 28"

I unhesitatingly pronounce the above account a fraud and a direct steal from the State Treasury. Although my name appears on the pasted heading to the above account bearing the firm's name, I withdrew from the said firm fully one year prior to the date of the same, and the firm of J. H. & M. L. Kinard were not in existence.

M. L. KINARD.

REPORT

OF THE

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE

ON

PUBLIC FRAUDS

AND

ELECTION OF HON. J. J. PATTERSON TO THE UNITED STATES SENATE,

MADE TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

AT THE REGULAR SESSION 1877-78.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

COLUMBIA, S. C.
CALVO & PATTON, STATE PRINTERS.
1878.

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LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
U. S. A.
CITY OF WASHINGTON

COLUMBIA, S. C.
CALVO & PATTON, STATE PRINTERS.
1878.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

ERRATA.

HON. ROBERT SMALLS.

In referring to Senators who were paid for their support of an appropriation of $250,000, the name of Robert Smalls was inadvertently omitted. (See page 57, Woodruff's evidence, for the receipt of $5,000 by Smalls.) As to the check payable to cash or bearer having been paid to Robert Smalls, see testimony of L. N. Zealy, Cashier S. C. Bank and Trust Company, pages 152, 153, 154.

On page 125, Exhibit P, for eighteen hundred dollars paid as per order to Thomas Hamilton, read eight hundred ($800) dollars.

REPORT.

After having reported on other matters referred to them, your Committee have now to consider the matter of public printing. Before entering into the details of the system of fraud by which, under this guise, the State Treasury was depleted more effectually than by any other scheme, (unless it be through the issuing of legislative pay certificates,) the Committee desire to engage in advance the public indulgence. Whilst fraud, bribery and corruption were rife in every department of the State government, nothing has equaled the magnitude and infamy attending the management of public printing. So much of comment is necessary, even though each statement we shall make is verified by reliable testimony.

The corruption was everywhere prevalent, and the division of the spoils extended from the highest officials to the humblest members of the General Assembly. Indeed, it embraced a majority of the State officials and two-thirds of the members of the General Assembly. In addition to the amounts expended for the benefit of those persons, the fund obtained was devoted to the establishment and support of various Republican journals, daily and weekly, but principally to aid the Charleston Daily Republican, the Columbia Daily Union and the Columbia Union-Herald. A large amount of money was expended annually for the support of these and kindred papers without any legal authority; and bills purporting to be presented under or by virtue of law, illegally and fraudulently increased in amount to many thousands of dollars, were paid year after year from the State Treasury. At first, as will appear from the testimony, under Mr. Denny's contract the division of the spoils was confined to a few of the leading members of the General Assembly, but a majority did not like Denny's close manner of conducting business. Hence the Carolina Printing Company was formed, composed of certain State officials and the editors of the Columbia Union and Charleston Republican. After this, the system of issuing pay certificates for public printing for division became almost universal, resulting in many thousands of dollars worth of printing pay certificates being issued annually without any consideration, to be paid out of any money not otherwise appropriated, unless the taking of it by the officials and members can be construed as an appropriation, which it literally was. Not content with this, claims when paid by the Treasurer for permanent and current printing were in several instances

raised to three times the original amounts, and thus paid and divided. These payments thus raised were added to the printing accounts in order that this ring should not lose thereby. The checks and evidence show that Woodruff, the Clerk of the Senate, was to take care of the "circle of friends" in the Senate, and Clerk Jones of "the friends" in the House, and they were jointly to take care of State officials.

Your Committee experienced great difficulty in arriving at the amounts actually paid for public printing, as the sum was largely in excess of that charged on the books of the State Treasurer. We ascertained that large payments had been made ostensibly for printing which were charged to other convenient accounts, and hence we were obliged to examine and go through all the vouchers from 1868 to 1876, at the expense of much time and labor. The amount appropriated and paid during this time, including the publication of the general laws and claims for printing, was $1,326,589, a sum largely in excess of the cost of public printing from the establishment of the State government up to 1868, including all payments made during the war in Confederate currency. In this connection we respectfully invite attention to paper annexed to the evidence with this report marked "Exhibit E, F, G," in further illustration of the extravagant and enormous cost of public printing during these flush times of the so-called Printing Ring; also, to the appropriations made at the sessions of 1872–73, when appropriations for public printing and amounts paid newspapers for printing Acts reached $450,000, or $171,759 more than the printing cost the State for twenty-five years, commencing at 1840–41 and ending 1865–66, including $42,141.63 paid during the war in 1864 in Confederate currency for one year's printing. This statement includes payments made throughout the war when the true value of labor and materials ascended in ratio with the depreciation of Confederate currency, and included also the amounts paid for printing at the session of 1865–6, when, owing to the destruction of our railroads, the freights upon printing material alone cost more than the material and freights combined in 1872–3. The public printing in this State cost $450,000 in one year, exceeding the cost of like work in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland and New York by $122,932.13, embracing as they do five of the largest and most populous of the Northern, Eastern, Western and Southern States. A comparison between the cost of printing during the same year in Ohio and South Carolina, with regard to population and wealth, will prove how enormous were the inroads made on the Treasury by the Printing Ring of this State:

Wealth of Ohio.....	$1,167,731,697 00
Wealth of South Carolina under extravagant assessment.....	183,913,337 00

Population of Ohio	2,695,260
Population of South Carolina	705,606
Amount appropriated for printing in Ohio	$ 63,000 00
Amount appropriated for printing in South Carolina.	450,000 00
Cost of printing in Ohio *per capita*, about	2⅓ mills
Cost of printing in South Carolina *per capita*, nearly..	43¼ mills

Ohio, with nearly four times the population of South Carolina, and over nine times the capacity to pay, obtained her printing for $63,000, whilst it cost in South Carolina $450,000. In addition to this, on comparison of the class of printing paid for in Ohio, we find that $27,000 of the expense charged was for a kind of printing not required in this State. For a further comparison we refer to paper in the evidence marked "Exhibit A, H, D," in which it is shown that there was appropriated during the sessions of 1872–73, by this State, $128,094—more than the cost of printing in all the thirteen Southern States for the last fiscal year. It will also be seen that there was appropriated $385,000 at the session of 1873–74 for printing in South Carolina, making a total of $835,000 within two years, or an average of $145,594 per annum over and above the cost of printing in all the Southern States for the past fiscal year. We derive grim satisfaction from the appalling figures presented from Louisiana, marked "Exhibit L," rivaling her sister in calamity, and putting to the deepest blush even the shame of Radicalism in South Carolina.

Your Committee herewith submit a portion of Mr. Woodruff's testimony bearing upon this subject, so that some idea may be had of the system and results of this stupendous plundering of the Treasury of the State. Mr. Woodruff swears that he was elected Clerk of the Senate in 1868. J. W. Denny was then State Printer. "Senators composing the circle of friends" became dissatisfied with Mr. Denny's close manner of conducting business and his failure to meet their expectations in the division of the profits arising from the public printing. In the Fall or Winter of 1870 the Carolina Printing Company was organized by Messrs. J. W. Denny, R. K. Scott, N. G. Parker, D. H. Chamberlain, J. W. Morris and L. Cass Carpenter. This company owned the Daily Union of Columbia and the Charleston Republican. Senator Leslie told Woodruff that "the friends" in the Senate thought that as this was a matter of Senate patronage they should have a percentage of the profits from the printing. In order to carry out the wishes of "the friends," Mr. Leslie proposed that pay certificates for various amounts, ranging from three to five thousand dollars, for current printing be drawn, and one-third or one-fourth of the amount realized be given to the Chair-

man of the Committee on Printing for division among "the friends," including some fifteen or sixteen Senators. This system was carried out as long as moneys could be paid out of any sums in the Treasury *not otherwise appropriated*, and was only checked and stopped when the law for specific appropriations and payments was enacted. Besides this, Woodruff testifies that a vast deal of unofficial and dead-head work was done by the company for State officials, friends and members of the General Assembly; that the certificates were usually discounted at the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of which bank Governor R. K. Scott, Treasurer Niles G. Parker and Attorney General Chamberlain were stockholders. The checks in the hands of the Committee are but a portion of the amounts paid during the time of the above arrangements. The money was deposited to the credit of the Printing Company, and sometimes, according to the witness, division or gratification checks were drawn against deposits in the Carolina National Bank and Central National Bank, which checks he supposes are still held by these banks. The testimony of Woodruff, corroborated by the checks in the hands of your Committee, show that the following named persons received the amounts severally annexed to their names under said arrangements:

Senator Y. J. P. Owens, 5 checks, $1,000 each	$5,000 00
Senator Y. J. P. Owens, 1 check	2,000 00
Senator James M. Allen, 2 checks, $500 each	1,000 00
Senator James M. Allen, 1 check	200 00
Senator L. Wimbush, 1 check	300 00
Senator L. Wimbush, 1 check	200 00
Senator L. Wimbush, 1 check	250 00
Representative B. A. Bosemon, 1 check	250 00
Representative B. A. Bosemon, 1 check	100 00
Senator E. E. Dickson, 2 checks, $300 each	600 00
Senator B. F. Whittemore, 5 checks amounting to	1,510 00
Representative James N. Hayne, 4 checks amounting to	700 00
Senator J. Hollingshead, 1 check amounting to	80 00
Senator W. B. Nash, 2 checks amounting to	750 00
Senator H. W. Duncan, 3 checks amounting to	150 00
Senator R. Smalls, 2 checks amounting to	250 00
Senator J. L. Jamison, 4 checks amounting to	375 00
Senator John Wilson, 1 check amounting to	74 00
Lieutenant Governor A. J. Ransier, 1 check amounting to	227 90
Representative J. B. Dennis, 3 checks amounting to	350 00
Representative W. H. Jones, 2 checks amounting to	350 00
Representative T. A. Davis, 1 check amounting to	50 00

Senator J. A. Green, 1 check amounting to	$100 00
Senator S. A. Swails, 3 checks amounting to	200 00
Representative A. L. Singleton, 1 check amounting to	50 00
Representative W. J. Whipper, 1 check amounting to	200 00
Senator C. P. Leslie, 1 check amounting to	200 00
Senator J. F. Beckman, 1 check amounting to	250 00

Thus before the organization of the Republican Printing Company fifteen Senators and seven Representatives received the above sums under this "division and silence" printing arrangement.

Your Committee also call your attention to the evidence of Woodruff, wherein he reveals the combination of Governor Scott, Treasurer N. G. Parker and Comptroller Neagle, whereby $45,000 printing accounts were sold to Neagle, afterwards raised and receipted for on Treasurer's books at $90,000, thus defrauding the State out of $45,000 at one stroke.

The accounts, when exhibited, contained charges for discount on former bills, as if a State should pay a discount on raised and fraudulent bills. Woodruff is corroborated by Clerk Jones, who swears that the company did not receive any of this money except the $20,000 paid by Neagle. But Woodruff says it is fair to suppose that Parker and Scott knew who received the money, as, by law, the Treasurer's check required the counter signature of the Governor before payment. An examination of the Treasurer's stub check book shows that checks were drawn to pay the raised $45,000 claim in three equal amounts, confirming Woodruff's inference as to the division of the spoils between Scott, Parker and Neagle. Woodruff also swears that "he was not only compelled to satisfy Senators, but had to buy off the opposition of members of the House of Representatives who were dissatisfied with the payments made by Clerk Jones;" that "State officials, judges, lawyers, editors, reporters, lobbyists—male and female—white and black—all, from the highest to the lowest, manifested deep interest in the passage of the Republican Company's bills, and were paid according to the supposed value of their services and influence."

In reference to the appropriation of $250,000, approved December 21st, 1872, Woodruff says that he can enumerate but a portion of the amounts paid, which were as follows:

Governor F. J. Moses	$20,000 00
F. L. Cardozo, Treasurer	12,500 00
Senator B. F. Whittemore	5,000 00
Senator Y. J. P. Owens	5,000 00
Senator W. B. Nash	5,000 00
Senator S. A. Swails	2,500 00

Senator S. E. Gaillard	$ 500 00
Senator W. R. Jervey	300 00
Senator J. L. Jamison	200 00
Senator J. L. Jamison	100 00
Senator E. E. Dickson	200 00
Senator H. J. Maxwell	1,000 00
Senator C. D. Hayne	500 00
Senator W. H. Jones	500 00
Senator J. H. White	150 00
Senator J. M. Smith	300 00
Senator W. E. Holcombe	250 00
Senator W. E. Johnston	500 00
Ex-Governor A. J. Ransier	500 00
Lieutenant Governor R. H. Gleaves	300 00
Senator H. C. Corwin	300 00
Senator G. F. McIntyre	200 00
Senator C. Smith	500 00
Senator John Lee	100 00
Senator S. Ford	50 00
Senator J. Lee	100 00

Woodruff's testimony and checks turned in by him in this transaction show that several high State officials and twenty-two Senators out of thirty-three (twenty-one of whom were Republicans and one Democrat) were paid; and, by adding the amounts paid by Clerk Jones, of the House of Representatives, as gratification checks, to the sums paid by Woodruff, including checks not endorsed and other payments, the startling fact will appear that not less than $98,500 was paid at one session, on the passage of one bill for printing, as *bribes* and *gratification.* This bare statement would be weakened by any further comment on its enormity. But this is far from being all. It appears from the testimony of Woodruff, corroborated by the books of the Republican Printing Company, also by LeGrand Benedict, business manager of said company, that the following additional sums were paid out to secure the appropriation of $231,000 and interest, approved December 19th, 1873:

Lieutenant Governor R. H. Gleaves	$2,500 00
Senator T. C. Andrews	5,000 00
Senator L. Cain	1,000 00
Senator H. Cardozo, statistician	500 00
Senator F. A. Clinton	1,200 00
Senator H. C. Corwin	1,500 00
Senator E. E. Dickson, statistician	300 00

Senator T. C. Dunn..	$1,000 00
Senator S. E. Gaillard.....	2,000 00
Senator C. D. Hayne.....	1,000 00
Senator W. E. Holcombe.....	1,000 00
Senator J. Hollingshead.....	1,000 00
Senator W. R. Jervey.....	1,200 00
Senator W. E. Johnston.....	1,000 00
Senator W. H. Jones.....	1,500 00
Senator J. Lee.....	1,000 00
Senator Moses Martin.....	1,000 00
Senator G. F. McIntyre.....	2,000 00
Senator H. J. Maxwell.....	2,500 00
Senator W. B. Nash.....	5,000 00
Senator Y. J. P. Owens.....	5,000 00
Senator R. Smalls.....	5,000 00
Senator C. Smith.....	1,000 00
Senator J. M. Smith.....	1,500 00
Senator S. A. Swails.....	5,000 00
Senator John Wilson.....	500 00
Senator J. H. White.....	1,000 00
Senator B. F. Whittemore.....	5,000 00

Aggregating the large amount of $57,200 paid to twenty-seven Senators out of thirty-three, and to Lieutenant Governor Gleaves as President of the Senate.

Woodruff explains, as due to Senators Cardozo and Dickson, that they furnished statistics for Immigration Report, and to Andrews, that he regarded the amount paid him as a subscription to his paper, the Columbia Union-Herald. And also that Senator Dickson never asked or received from him (Woodruff) any valuable consideration for any vote he gave as Senator. The Committee, therefore, conclude that whatever was given to Dickson by Woodruff was only as a gratuity. Of course, none of these sums could have been paid without "the appropriation!"

In addition to the above, Woodruff and Jones swear that the following amounts, which appear on the books of the company, were paid State officials on the passage of the Bill:

Governor F. J. Moses..	$10,500 00
F. L. Cardozo.....	12,500 00
S. L. Hoge, (Comptroller General).....	5,000 00

So the amount paid by Jones, Clerk of the House, added to that paid by Woodruff, sums up $124,969 expended for bribes and "commissions"

on the above measure alone. Woodruff's testimony and the books of the printing company show the enormous sum of $385,866.90 was paid out to State officers, Senators, members of the House and by way of forced contribution to Republican newspapers.

Woodruff says: "With Cardozo, Treasurer, we made an arrangement at first to pay him ten per cent. for prompt payments, but, in consideration of the heavy payments made to the General Assembly, he agreed to reduce it to five per cent. The payments made to Cardozo were always in currency with one or two exceptions, when he received pay certificates belonging to the company." He further says that "the company was severely blackmailed for the Union-Herald, whilst that paper was owned by Governor Chamberlain and Treasurer Cardozo; that the books of the Republican Printing Company were kept by W. H. Jackson." The amounts paid to State officers and Senators appear on said books, in most instances, with the initials of their names reversed, indicating an attempt on the part of said company and its bookkeeper to conceal and deceive whilst they themselves understood and thus kept record of the real parties.

The testimony of LeGrand Benedict, business manager of said company, is well worth attention as corroborating Woodruff. He says: The term "S. S. Fund" on the books of the company originated, he thinks, with W. H. Jackson, the bookkeeper, and denoted gratuities to legislators and public officials in aid of the passage of the Bill and collection of the claims of the company against the State. That it was a standing agreement between the company and Treasurer Cardozo that he was to receive ten per cent. on all sums paid the company by the State, and that it comes within his knowledge that, under said agreement, Cardozo did receive ten per cent. on certain sums paid by him to the company. That in some instances he (witness) receipted for larger sums than were paid to him. Witness also paid considerable amounts to Senators on the order of Woodruff. The witness examined his (Woodruff's) account and found it in the same condition as that of Clerk A. O. Jones. He says that he has no doubt that the entries made on page 24 of payments made to certain State officers were correct, and that they are in the handwriting of W. H. Jackson.

Mr. Woodruff is sustained in his charges by the confessions of Senators themselves. [See testimony of Senator Cain and others admitting the receipt of the money.]

Pursuing the testimony of Woodruff: He produced a check, payable to "gratification" or bearer, for five hundred dollars, which he says "was given to Mr. Jacobs, Cashier of the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, for Governor R. K. Scott, to induce him, while he was Governor, to sign a check for $11,000 given by Treasurer Parker to the

printing company." Woodruff produced his bank book, which showed that the check had been paid, and opposite the credit, in Jacobs's handwriting, appears the word "Scott." The books of the Bank and Trust Company also show that this amount was placed to the credit of Governor Scott on the same day that it was received from Woodruff, and on the same day the $11,000 was carried to the credit of the company.

We here insert a few extracts from the diary of Mr. Woodruff confirmatory of his testimony, which will show that in most cases when he paid out money or gave a check it was entered with the name of the party and date of payment. We refer you to "Exhibit W," attached to Woodruff's evidence, containing a large number of extracts from his diary bearing on the subject of public printing principally:

SATURDAY, January 4, 1873.

Received a dispatch from LeGrand relative to rumors about injunction on payment of printing bills. Mr. Arnold was present and I exhibited temper, which I should not have done. God grant that I may be saved from swearing. Sent reply to the dispatch telling LeGrand that I would leave for Columbia to-morrow morning, and to keep the buffers quiet until my return.

—

SUNDAY, January 5, 1873.

Arrived in Columbia at 5:30 P. M. Neagle and Minort came to see me. Promised to take care of Minort's note and to endorse it.

—

MONDAY, January 6, 1873.

Endorsed a note for Minort for $500, sixty days. That I consider a company affair.

—

TUESDAY, January 7, 1873.

Bowley proposed to take printing bills for his pay. Promised to consider the matter. That will not do.

—

TUESDAY, January 7, 1873.

Nash, Gleaves, Jones &c., stayed late this evening. This Legislature has a hard set. I expect to be the most unpopular man going now. To disburse money and not be able to save any as it goes through is pretty rough to Josephus.

Wednesday, January 8, 1873.

Jackson is a fraud and don't know how to make out printing bills.

—

Friday, January 10, 1873.

Whilst waiting breakfast, was called upon to go down stairs to Mr. Cardozo. He desired to say to me that he wished to have us take back some bills payable and warrant for Supreme Court decisions from Governor Moses and he would give us a check for $50,000, $20,000 of which was to be paid to Moses. This was done. Gave $500 to Gaillard; $300 to Jervey.

—

Friday, January 10, 1873.

Chamberlain informs me that Melton is very apt to make us show our hands. Well, I am ready to do it; they are all a set of frauds. Trust LeGrand will make Sperry's note sixty days. It is a big fraud. Stayed up until one o'clock. Gleaves, Nash, Smalls and myself had an oyster supper. Smalls paid for it and Nash ate it, and so it goes.

—

Sunday, January 12, 1873.

This evening I had a talk with Chamberlain, and he agreed to bring about a reconciliation, which was effected in a very nice way. Jones and I called on Governor Moses and spoke to him about effecting a settlement. It was a hard day for Sunday, and I trust God will forgive us for our actions, as we could not help it.

—

Monday, January 13, 1873.

After breakfast went over to Benedict's and made further arrangements relative to printing affairs. Ordered him to make out two checks for our salaries as President and Treasurer of the company—$10,000 for Jones, and $10,000 to myself. This was small pay for two years' services. Also a check for $3,000 for Cardozo. He did so, and gave each a check for $10,000. I paid $3,000 to Cardozo. Visited Berry's with Cain and asked him to let Cain have what he wanted.

Wednesday, January 15, 1873.

Received three boxes of champagne from Cooper & Taylor; also one basket. Ordered some cigars also. Nash called early this morning. Well, we will have to take care of his friends. Paid Kinard an account of C. D. Hayne, $200. Yesterday drew checks for John Lee, $100; J. H. White, $100; H. J. Maxwell, $1,000; C. D. Hayne, $500; W. H. Jones, Jr., $500. Arranged with Smalls.

—

Thursday, January 16, 1873.

Paid Berry, Sulzbacher, Duffy and several others. Promised Mr. Gleaves $300. Drew check for Ransier for $500; Holcombe, $250; Hollingshead, $100; Robert Smalls, $5,000; Johnston, $500. This has beed a day of much excitement to me. Judge Mackey, I was told, threatened an injunction, but when I saw him afterwards he promised to decide in our favor.

—

Thursday, January 16, 1873.

Cardozo gave us checks for $100,000. I propose to give Cardozo $12,000 out of this. That will be a big thing for him. If we had Parker we would probably have had to pay half of it and then not get it. Jones and self will come out clear about thirty thousand dollars between us, or $15,000 each.

—

Friday, January 17, 1873.

Drew checks for B. F. Whittemore, $5,000; S. A. Swails, $2,500; C. Brookbanks, $100; R. H. Gleaves, $300.

—

Friday, January 17, 1873.

Well, I think I have made Whittemore, Smalls, Nash, Stephen Swails and some others my friends, or they should be if they are not; but I wonder if I will ever get on a healthy basis from the wolves. I hate Neagle.

—

Saturday, January 18.

Gave J. M. Smith a check for $300; Nash a check for $3,000; White a check for $50. Now I think that is enough for the wolves.

MONDAY, January 20, 1873.

Drew a check for Corwin for $300; McIntyre, $200. Had a conversation with Tim Hurley to-day. I thought we had quieted him, but he is still very pressing. Tim has money enough and why he should keep our nose to the grindstone is very strange indeed. Had a consultation with Bowley and he promised to do what we wanted. He told me he was willing to let everything else go by the board if he did not get that appropriation through for printing.

—

FRIDAY, January 24, 1873.

Gave John Lee check for $100 and promised C. Smith $500. The per diem bill, with $50,000 for current printing, went through second reading to-day without a dissenting voice. This shows the justice of our claims. I think this is as it should be. Drew check for C. Smith for $500. Must give Cain and Jervey some more and old Ford $50.

—

FRIDAY, January 24, 1873.

Paid Cardozo $5,000 to-day; he ought to feel good.

—

TUESDAY, January 24, 1873.

Settled bills of Mr. Stanley, Fagan Bros. and others. Taylor sent some liquors, for which, I suppose, he must receive pay certificates. Am sick of this liquor business. Must give Cardozo $5,000 more as soon as possible. Ten per cent. gets him every time. That is better than to let it remain idle in the State Treasury. Agreed with Jones that Hurley should get $2,500.

—

THURSDAY, January 30.

Neagle has beaten us all through and I am still afraid of him. He is a perfect nightmare to us. Jones gave Tim a check for $2,500 to-day. I think that is enough for Tim. He is another sharper.

—

THURSDAY, January 30.

Suppose by the time the Legislature adjourns the wolves of the executive departments will scent more keenly for Jones & Woodruff.

THURSDAY, January 30.

Cardozo, I must admit, did very well. He has tried to save us from the crowd and does not want to allow them to make so much out of the appropriations. They are all a damned set of wolves any how. I suppose they will unite against us for blood. McIntyre is hot after me.

—

FRIDAY, January 31.

Gave McIntyre check for $200. Mac said it was better than nothing. His Rollins girls are a nuisance.

—

SATURDAY, February 1.

I think Jones could stand a little more skinning, but I have been already peeled. Don't want any revenge. Jones agrees to give Neagle $10,000 more, that is, each of us to pay him $5,000. I suppose we will have to give it to the voracious wretch. I am sick.

—

MONDAY, February 3.

Felt sick about Neagle all day. Can't get it off my mind. Dropped in to see Neagle and asked him to make some sort of a proposition and relieve us. He is a terrible ogre and regular sucker and scarecrow Hurley looks daggers at me since he was paid so much. The President and Speaker came to see me this evening and wanted some certificates made out.

—

TUESDAY, February 4, 1873.

Gave Mr. White a check for $25, and we agreed to stand by each other to the last.

—

TUESDAY, February 4, 1873.

We will have to stick by and take care of Cardozo and give him another $5,000, just as soon as possible, for the public good. We owe it to him. I wonder how Jones will work anyhow?

—

WEDNESDAY, February 5, 1873.

The only thing I regret is the payment of $10,000 to Chamberlain.

FRIDAY, February 7, 1873.

Nash frightened me badly to-day by saying that the Committee on Finance propose to reduce the printing to $25,000. Paid Nash that $5,000 too soon. Ought to have kept half of it back. What a fool I was.

—

SUNDAY, February 16, 1873.

Gave McIntyre a check for $100 and told him I would do anything to satisfy him. That is the last he will get. Am resolved not to ask the President to sign any more certificates for him or anybody else.

—

TUESDAY, February 18, 1873.

Gave W. H. Jones, Jr., a check for $500. That ought to silence him on the printing matter and make him help.

—

WEDNESDAY, February 19, 1873.

Cardozo paid $15,000 more on the printing. Wants us to get McKinney a piano out of that. Propose to draw $1,000 out of office funds for Cardozo.

—

THURSDAY, February 20, 1873.

Told LeGrand to send for a piano for McKinney. He thought it was musical gratification. Holcombe wants some money, so does Ransier. Have already done well by Ransier, but will take care of his notes.

—

FRIDAY, February 21, 1873.

The Senators are mad because I helped McIntyre to $5,000 for his Colleton Gazette.

—

SATURDAY, February 22, 1873.

They are striking for more money. Owens, Nash, Gaillard are after me with a sharp stick. Swails wants me to do something for Dr. Moore. That is passing strange. The idea of Patterson's brother-in-law wanting a pay certificate is something delightfully funny.

MONDAY, February 24, 1873.

Owens called and requested me to draw pay certificates for sundry parties. The President refused to sign until he saw the Senators. I thought he was right. Told Cardarelli I would take care of Whittemore's bill. Charley Green and Sperry, of the House, came for money. Sperry said he was in distress and had lost everything he ever had. That is good, considering he never had anything. Promised to help them.

—

TUESDAY, February 25, 1873.

Very heavy demands were made on me this morning by Tim Hurley and others. If Tim could only get a certificate for legislative expenses it would throw him on Cardozo. Whittemore told me a number of friends were getting up something to surprise me. Owens is probably head in this affair. Ordered a big oyster supper, at which were present Nash, Cardozo, Gaillard, McIntyre, Owens, Jones, Clerk of the House, and others. It was a jolly affair, but no presentation.

—

WEDNESDAY, February 26, 1873.

This is the day for adjournment *sine die*. What a relief! Have drawn up nearly all my certificates. The President of the Senate refused to do anything for Hurley. Saw Cardozo and he promised to pay $10,000 of Benedict's certificates. Was compelled to ward off a good many Senators. The session to-day lasted till midnight. Drew check for J. H. White for $100. The President of the Senate was puzzled how to act so as to preserve peace in the family. After finishing business had a grand supper furnished by Pollock. Present: Leutenant Governor, Judge Wright, Senators Nash, Jervey, Cain, McIntyre, Lee, Hayne, Clinton, Owens and others.

—

SATURDAY, March 22d, 1873.

Made a trade with Hoge, giving him the Republican Printing Company's bill for $1,000 and taking $500 for it. It was a big thing.

Wednesday, April 16, 1873.

Crews called and I had an amusing chat with him. He is a good fellow, and if all were like him I could get along with the printing. Several Senators also called—Gaillard, Maxwell, Jones, Jr., Cain and several others. Can't do anything for them. It will be, I fear, a dry Summer. Is it not about time for them to dry up? I am getting tired of this continued pressure.

—

Saturday, April 26th, 1873.

Had quite a lesson to-day. Since purchase of Board of Trade house, some of my old acquaintances who had remained friendly now ignored me. Amongst the latter was Capt. Courtenay. It can't be helped. I suppose he thinks I have made my money by some imposition on the public. There may be something in it, and I don't believe public men with public business are any of them too careful with their overcharges. I can't do better with the printing under the circumstances.

—

Wednesday, May 20, 1873.

Hoge proposed to pay bill of Republican Printing Company by warrant on his contingent fund for $500, and I to give him a receipt for $1,000. Will have to do it to get along with business and keep peace in the family. Hoge is a huge hog. Was compelled to bluff several applicants for money; promised a good deal when in my power; also promised Minort.

—

Wednesday, November 26, 1873.

Gave Benedict an order for $200 to pay note of Senator Jones for Greenfield's buggy.

—

Tuesday, December 2, 1873.

Have been pressed by the House members to tell them what Jones is going to do for them. Would like to help all of them, and especially poor Abram Dannerly; but, goodness gracious, Jones ought to satisfy these poor men!

SATURDAY, December 6, 1873.

Paid T. C. Dunn $1,000; W. E. Holcombe, $1,000; John Wilson, $500; Jerry Hollingshead, $500, and others. Did my best to please everybody, but the appropriation is exhausted.

—

SATURDAY, December 6, 1873.

Everybody doubled on me. I would like to leave the Comptroller General out in the cold.

—

MONDAY, December 8, 1873.

Paid Senator Jones $1,500; Clinton, $1,250. Hurley got $5,000 from office. Paid Corwin $1,500; Judge Hoge, $5,000; Whittemore, $5,000. Gave orders for the payment of others, but they were not paid just then. The fact is, if it had not been for that $50,000 current printing, I would have been nowhere. Jack Little thought he ought to have something, but he can't get it. Gaillard proposed to take $2,000; that's reasonable, and I am glad of it. A great many are complaining of Jones. I cannot help it; he must take care of the House and I will take care of the Senate. Should not wonder if Hurley is dissatisfied. The Senators are getting cheeky.

—

TUESDAY, December 9, 1873.

Took a receipt for $2,400 from Cardozo to-day in the nature of a certificate from Frankfort for $4,000.

—

TUESDAY, December 9, 1873.

Paid Johnston $900; Martin, $1,000; Swails, $5,000. Judge Hoge appeared well pleased and came into our office.

—

WEDNESDAY, December 10, 1873.

Benedict paid out a good deal on my account to-day: Paid Dickson $300; Maxwell, $2,500. The pressure has been very great, but I guess we will get through by degrees.

THURSDAY, December 11, 1873.

Nash was paid off to day—$5,000, and I suppose he feels correspondingly happy.

—

FRIDAY, December 26, 1873.

Will not pay a cent hereafter to any one unless they vote and help me pass the appropriations for printing. If they do that, then I will get whatever they call for. Will have to let the Senators pay their own bills. Was glad to hear that Cardozo had gone to New York. We have done all we can or ought for Governor Moses.

—

SUNDAY, December 28, 1873.

Had a visit from Colonel Montgomery and Rouse. Received letters from Benedict, relative to injunctions. The wolves are after our blood again. Read Beecher's sermon on "True Economy." It was not at all applicable to the Legislature.

—

FRIDAY, July 17, 1874.

Wish Elliott would support me for State Treasurer. Would at once commence studying finance in earnest. My first payments would be the accounts of the Republican Printing Company. Printers are the light of the world and should be taken care of as preferred creditors.

—

Attention is called to the testimony of A. O. Jones, Clerk of the House, and a member of the Republican Printing Company, on this and kindred subjects. He says that the printing was first awarded to J. W. Denny, and afterwards to the Carolina Printing Company, composed of Governor R. K. Scott, Attorney General Chamberlain, Treasurer Parker, Comptroller General Neagle, State Printer Denny, Auditor Tomlinson, L. Cass Carpenter, editor of the Daily Union, and Morris & Fox, of the Charleston Republican. The law then provided that the public printing "should be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated." He says "we were not aware at that time that this fund was looked upon as a source of revenue for State officials and influential members of the General Assembly. It soon became apparent, however, that unless we made an agreement to distribute the profits *we would be cleaned out.* This necessarily caused the bills for the

work to be greatly increased." "Mr. Woodruff's experience with the State officials was much larger than mine. The passage of the printing claims was a special object of attack by an army of blackmailers, composed of State officials, Senators, members of the House, editors, lobbyists and other hungry hangers-on of the General Assembly." "In order to obtain the money on our claims," adds Jones, "we were forced by Governor Chamberlain and Treasurer Cardozo to support the Union-Herald whilst it existed. We deemed it politic to satisfy as near as possible these demands. Instead of following the practice of placing a fund in the hands of a few individuals, we undertook the distribution of our favors and to make them general."

The witness Jones also submitted a large number of checks, now in the hands of your Committee, most of them endorsed, representing amounts paid to different members of the House in consideration of their votes or non-opposition to the printing frauds that were being perpetrated under the guise of legislation. Your Committee deem it proper to append a list of the names and amounts paid, so that the people of the State may see how universal and barefaced this business of bribery and corruption had become in reference to appropriation for public printing. The following named members of the House were paid by check on South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, and endorsed for the amounts annexed to their names for the support of the Joint Resolution appropriating $250,000, approved December 21, 1872:

Levi Lee	$	20 00
J. C. Tingman		25 00
Augustus Simkins		50 00
D. C. Wolfe		50 00
D. P. McLaurin		50 00
John Lilly		50 00
John A. Barker		450 00
John A. Barker		300 00
John A. Barker		250 00
Charles Simms		50 00
W. H. Frazier		50 00
H. H. Ellison		50 00
R. B. Artson		50 00
R. B. Artson		50 00
R. B. Artson		50 00
C. S. Minort		400 00
C. S. Minort		100 00
Prince Young		50 00
B. H. Nerland		50 00

Edward Petty	$ 50 00
D. Graham	50 00
Nelson Davies	50 00
J. D. Boston	250 00
J. D. Boston	500 00
J. D. Boston	250 00
P. R. Rivers	100 00
Henry Riley	50 00
James Young	50 00
J. T. Gilmore	50 00
N. T. Spencer	60 00
N. T. Spencer	100 00
Paris Simkins	100 00
Thomas H. Martin	25 00
Robert Tarleton	50 00
Robert Tarleton	50 00
Robert Tarleton	100 00
Gloster Holland	100 00
J. Felder Myers	500 00
J. Felder Myers	500 00
R. W. Turner	50 00
Sherman Smalls	50 00
Sherman Smalls	100 00
E. M. Sumter	50 00
E. M. Sumter	50 00
E. Cain	50 00
J. C. Wilson	50 00
S. Green	200 00
S. Green	200 00
S. Green	150 00
S. Green	190 00
William Dannerly	25 00
C. H. Sperry	250 00
C. H. Sperry	100 00
Richard Bryan	50 00
Richard Bryan	100 00
C. J. Andell	100 00
Thomas Hamilton	250 00
Cæsar Sullivan	50 00
N. B. Myers	100 00
N. B. Myers	200 00
John Boston	50 00
J. A. Bowley	4,400 00

J. A. Bowley	$ 300 00
James Mills	50 00
C. F. North	50 00
S. J. Keith	50 00
S. J. Keith	150 00
S. J. Keith	50 00
S. J. Keith	50 00
S. S. Bridges	50 00
T. Hurley	2,500 00
Lewis Simmons	50 00

Jones further says, that " the foregoing checks were all made out to the order of the parties named, and are endorsed by them; that check 101, for $2,250, was given to Mr. Benedict for Dr. B. A. Bosemon. No. 103, payable to Carolina National Bank, for $500, was to take up a note for C. S. Minort, held by said bank; also, check No. 49, payable to R. M. Smith, or bearer, for $350, marked 'loan' in parenthesis, not endorsed." He says that, in addition to *these checks*, about the same amount was paid to members and State officers in currency, of which there is no memorandum. To sum up:

Checks issued by Clerk Jones, endorsed	$15,195 00
Checks payable to bearer, not endorsed	3,100 00
	$18,295 00
Estimated amount paid out in currency	18,295 00
Making a total of	$36,590 00

to pass an appropriation of $250,000 through the House of Representatives.

The above testimony of Clerk Jones is sustained by A. Simkins, R. S. Tarleton, P. R. Rivers, Abram Dannerly, C. F. North, Levi Lee, S. J. Keith, David Graham, and others, who admit that they were paid in checks for their votes and support of this printing bill; also by Representative Spears, and others, in reference to cash payments made. Spears says: " I voted for the printing claim of the Republican Printing Company, and, in consideration of my vote, A. O. Jones, Clerk of the House and a member of the said company, paid me a certain sum of money, the amount of which I have forgotten." Also, in regard to payments to State officials, Governor F. J. Moses, in his testimony, says he was paid $15,000 for signing the Bill appropriating $250,000 for public printing. From the testimony of Jones, the humiliating and disgusting fact stands boldly out, that, in a House of Representatives of the people of South

Carolina, consisting of 124 members, of the session of 1872–3, *forty-nine members have been conclusively proven to have been bribed* by their own endorsement of checks received; that, in all, according to account kept by Clerk Jones, there were fifty-three, fifty-two being Republicans and one solitary Democrat. Other members were paid in *cash*, of which no memorandum was kept.

At the session of 1873–4, according to the testimony of Jones and the books of the Republican Printing Company, the following amounts were paid to the parties named, most of which was paid by Colonel Benedict, Business Manager of the Republican Printing Company, in certificates of indebtedness, subsequent to the passage of the Act authorizing their issue at the same session of 1873–74. The appropriation was $230,000 and interest. Jones gave orders for payment to a majority of the members of the House, whose names are annexed to his testimony, and the orders are also appended, marked "Exhibit P." These amounts and many more, as shown by the books of said company, were paid. On pages 4, 5 and 24 of the Ledger of the company the following entries are found, the initials only being used in most cases:

Representative T. Hurley	$5,000 00
Representative T. Hurley	1,300 00
Representative C. Minort	2,000 00
Representative C. Minort	1,000 00
Representative S. J. Lee	5,000 00
Representative Thomas Hamilton	800 00
Representative E. H. Gourdin	50 00
Representative E. H. Gourdin	50 00
Representative J. Greenwood	50 00
Representative G. A. Reed	25 00
Representative D. P. McLaurin	50 00
Representative T. Pressly	50 00
Representative N. B. Myers	950 00
Representative N. B. Myers	300 00
Representative J. D. Robinson	500 00
Representative T. H. Martin	50 00
Representative H. H. Ellison	75 00
Representative N. T. Spencer	80 00
Representative I. Prioleau	50 00
Representative J. C. Wilson	50 00
Representative W. A. Grant	200 00
Representative M. L. Owens	100 00
Representative A. P. Ford	75 00
Representative A. W. Hough	40 00

Representative H. Gantt	$ 175 00
Representative J. C. Tingman	75 00
Representative Prince Young	25 00
Representative Henry Riley	50 00
Representative Eben Hayes	50 00
Representative J. F. Myers	800 00
Representative D. Graham	100 00
Representative J. D. Boston	850 00
Representative J. D. Boston	50 00
Representative J. W. Johnson	25 00
Representative J. Warley	100 00
Representative Lewis Simmons	26 00
Representative John A. Barker	950 00
Representative R. H. Humbert	100 00
Representative S. Green	950 00
Representative S. Green	300 00
Representative E. Cain	100 00
Representative James A. Bowley	2,000 00
Representative James A. Bowley	3,000 00
Representative James A. Bowley	1,000 00
Representative James A. Bowley	1,500 00
Representative A. Collins	25 00
Representative J. Wallace	25 00
Representative J. T. Gilmore	25 00
Representative Fortune Giles	50 00
Representative James Mills	25 00
Representative P. Simkins	250 00
Representative S. J. Keith	175 00
Representative S. Smalls	200 00
Representative S. Smalls	50 00
Representative Gloster Holland	300 00
Representative Gloster Holland	175 00
Representative J. F. Peterson	50 00
Representative R. W. Turner	200 00
Representative R. D. Gaither	75 00
Representative B. Spears	450 00
Representative Charles Simms	50 00
Representative R. Tarleton	100 00
Representative W. W. Ramsay	500 00
Representative C. C. Puffer	1,000 00
Representative J. F. Green	500 00
Representative N. Davies	75 00
Representative J. Crews	2,000 00

Representative J. Crews	$ 200 00
Representative R. M. Smith	1,000 00
Representative Enos A. Tate	100 00
Representative H. A. Wideman	50 00
Representative J. Young	50 00
Representative C. Sullivan	50 00
Representative C. H. Sperry	1,000 00
Representative A. P. Holmes	200 00
Representative R. B. Artson	550 00
Representative William Black	75 00
Representative William Black	75 00
Representative S. B. Thompson	100 00
Representative Prince R. Rivers	250 00
Representative Levi Lee	26 00
Representative J. J. Grant	100 00
Representative J. J. Grant	25 00
Representative C. F. North	25 00
Representative B. F. Thompson	25 00
Representative J. B. Bascomb	120 00
Representative Abram Dannerly	25 00
Representative J. B. Bascomb	130 00
Representative A. Simkins	100 00
Representative J. A. Smith	25 00
Representative J. R. Tolbert	500 00
Representative J. B. Bascomb	50 00
Representative J. Allman	25 00
Representative W. M. Thomas	22 00
Representative W. M. Thomas	1,000 00
Representative Thomas Hamilton	200 00

Showing that $41,269 was paid to seventy-seven members out of a total of one hundred and twenty-four, seventy-four being Republicans, out of a total of one hundred and six, and three Democrats (two white and one colored) out of a total of eighteen. Jones is corroborated in his statement by LeGrand Benedict, who says: "In the month of December, 1873, I paid a large number of certificates of indebtedness to the members of the lower house of the General Assembly upon orders made upon me by Mr. Jones. I paid numerous orders of that description, and every one of such payments is a matter of record. I have examined some forty or fifty of such orders, presented for my inspection by the Committee, and am satisfied they were either paid by Mr. Jackson or myself, and I have also examined the account of Clerk Jones, and

find entries of payments made corresponding with said orders." Clerk Jones is further corroborated as to payments by the testimony of Representatives J. J. Grant, W. W. Ramsay, Charles Simms, A. Simkins, S. J. Keith, R. S. Tarleton, David Graham and others, who admit the receipts of the several amounts charged up against them.

For the satisfaction of all concerned, your Committee append hereto copies of the checks alluded to in the testimony of Woodruff and Jones, with the affidavit of Zealey touching their payment.

Jones says that on page 24 of the ledger are the following entries. In the expense account the letters "S. S. F." indicate "Secret Service Fund," as well as the amounts paid State officials:

"S. S. F."	$2,600 00
F. L. Cardozo	250 00
S. L. Hoge	5,000 00
F. J. Moses, Jr.	3,300 00
F. J. Moses, Jr.	500 00
F. L. Cardozo	9,750 00
F. L. Cardozo	7,860 00
F. J. Moses, Jr.	2,250 00
F. J. Moses, Jr.	4,254 00

These entries were made by W. H. Jackson, bookkeeper of the company. In addition to these amounts, he says that "we frequently turned over the certificates and other papers belonging to the company," and that he "was bled by the '*friends*' over and over again on the same claim." The names on the "little book" are the same which appear on the list of payments made by Clerks Jones and Woodruff, as shown by their evidence, and include amounts paid State officers and Senators, with several erasures. On comparison of the "little book" with the ledger of the Printing Company we find erasures of the following entries:

T. C. Dunn	$1,000 00
J. Hollingshead	1,000 00
C. D. Hayne	1,000 00
W. E. Holcombe	1,000 00
W. H. Jones	1,000 00
G. F. McIntyre	2,000 00

These erasures were made before the "little book" came into the possession of the Committee. Mr. Maxwell, who previously had charge of the "little book," testifies as follows:

"ROOMS OF THE JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
"AT THE STATE CAPITOL,
"COLUMBIA, S. C., December 18, 1877.

"Edward J. Maxwell, being duly sworn, testified as follows: I am a resident of the city of Columbia, in this State, and an attorney and counselor at law. I am familiar with the book marked 'L,' and commonly known as the 'little book.' It came into my possession some time in February, in the year 1876, while I was stopping at the Wheeler House in this city. It was handed to me by Dr. W. H. Jackson, formerly connected with the Republican Printing Company of this city. He stated to me that it was a transcript of the books of that company, which he had taken in his own handwriting while he was in the employ of the company. The book remained in my possession until some time in the following Winter, when I delivered it to Mr. Mackay, with directions to retain it subject to my order. It was demanded from me by Jackson, and I declined to give it up. I was informed that he wanted to have it suppressed for various considerations. I told Mr. Mackay that I gave the book into his custody solely to avoid remarks which Jackson had been making to the effect that I had myself made an improper use of the book. The book was handed back to me for the purpose of producing the same before a Committee of the Senate. I am familiar with the handwriting of W. H. Jackson, and believe the entries made in this book are written by him, of which the following is a copy.

"EDWARD J. MAXWELL."

SENATE.

Dec. 6.—C. Smith		$ 1,000
	[Erasure.]	
	J. Wilson	500
	[Erasure.]	
Dec. 8.—J. H. White		1,000
	B. F. Whittemore	5,000
	E. A. Clinton	1,175
	H. C. Corwin	1,500
Dec. 9.—L. Cain		1,000
	S. A. Swails	5,000
	W. E. Johnston	900
	M. Martin	1,000
Dec. 10.—H. J. Maxwell		2,500
	J. Lee	1,000
Dec. 11.—[Erasure.]		
	W. B. Nash	5,000
	T. C. Andrews	2,500

Dec. 12.—S. E. Gaillard		$ 2,000
	W. R. Jervey	1,200
	[Erasure.]	
	J. M. Smith	1,500
Dec. 13.—R. Smalls		5,000
Dec. 16.—E. E. Dickson		300
	Y. J. P. Owens	5,000
		$50,575

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tim Hurley	$ 6,300
[Erasure.]	
E. H. Gourdin	100
S. J. Lee	5,000
James A. Bowley	7,500
T. Hamilton	1,000
I. Greenwood	50
A. Collins	25
G. A. Reed	50
D. P. McLaurin	50
P. Pressley	50
N. B. Myers	1,250
F. Giles	50
J. Allman	25
P. Simkins	250
J. Mills	25
S. J. Keith	175
S. Smalls	200
G. Holland	300
J. Peterson	50
J. Wallace	25
R. W. Turner	200
R. D. Gaither	75
Dr. J. A. Barker	950
Butler Spears	450
C. Simmons	25
T. H. Martin	50
Wm. Thomas	1,022
H. H. Ellison	75
N. T. Spencer	30
L. Simons	25
J. C. Wilson	50

J. T. Gilmore	$ 25
Wm. A. Grant	200
J. R. Tolbert	500
J. B. Bascom	300
A. P. Ford	75
J. F. Myers	800
A. W. Hough	40
P. Young	25
J. C. Tingman	75
S. B. Thompson	100
J. Young	50
E. Hays	50
E. Cain	100
[Erasure.]	
H. Gantt	175
Sam. Green	1,250
H. Riley	50
N. Davies	75
D. Graham	100
[Erasure.]	
J. F. Green	500
W. W. Ramsey	500
I. Prioleau	50
J. D. Robertson	500
R. Tarleton	100
R. M. Smith	1,000
C. C. Puffer	1,000
J. D. Boston	900
R. B. Artson	550
H. A. Wideman	50
C. Sullivan	50
A. P. Holmes	200
C. H. Sperry	1,000
J. Warley	100
W. Black	150
P. R. Rivers	250
J. J. Grant	100
[Erasure.]	
J. W. Johnson	25
B. F. Thompson	25
A. Dannerly	10
Levi Lee	26
A. Simkins	100

J. A. Smith	$ 25
E. A. Tate	100
R. H. Humbert	100
M. L. Owens	100
E. W. M. Mackey	1,600
	$43,553

OTHER PARTIES.

F. J. Moses, Jr	$10,304 50
F. L. Cardozo	17,866 00
F. J. Moses, Sr	310 00

The testimony of Mr. Maxwell and a comparison of the "little book" with the ledger of the printing company show that the "little book," made the year before the appointment of the Committee, was a faithful transcript of the ledger, and still is so except in the matter of the erasures.

Your Committee find that huge frauds were committed under the head of newspaper advertising, and that the people were loaded with an oppressive tax to subsidize a venal press. These frauds were equal in proportion to those of the Carolina or Republican Printing Company. Not satisfied with the large sums paid them as leading Senators and Representatives, many of the same parties filched considerable sums from the Treasury for printing laws in country newspapers established for that purpose. Several instances are on record where a Senator received five thousand dollars for publishing the Acts, whilst a paper not owned or controlled by a Senator would have received for the same work about five hundred dollars. It is a matter of proof that daily newspapers were established in Charleston and Columbia and run in the personal interest of the members of the Ring, and frauds were perpetrated in the making up and collecting of such accounts scarcely equalled by any other. With a view of satisfying the General Assembly of the truth of this statement, we will briefly recite some instances: James H. Diseker, Edwin Forde and Edwin A. Nelson, all experienced and practical printers, have carefully and minutely measured all the official advertisements of every description contained in files of the Charleston Republican (large amounts of which were made out and collected in the name of the Carolina Printing Company.) They find, and so state, that, according to the contract made with the two Clerks for publishing the laws and the rates charged by such paper for advertising, the sum due the paper would be $24,538.20. On examination of the vouchers paid and in the State Treasurer's office, it is shown that there was paid said paper the extraordinary sum of $60,982.14 during its existence,

and at times there was paid the monstrous sum of *twenty-five cents a line* each for both Daily and Weekly Republican for publishing the Acts. This contract is attached to the evidence marked "Exhibit E, D," as a remarkable curiosity in business matters.

Thus it is seen that the State paid $36,443.94 over and above the legitimate sum due, in order that "the organ" of the party in power might subsist. In deed and in truth, the Charleston Republican was a *lively bonanza*, that never failed to prove a grand source of revenue to some of the *modern statesmen.* This is established by the large amounts paid as claims to the "friends" of the Republican, passed from time to time, reaching several thousand dollars, when at the time of the passage of the claim the company had drawn largely in excess of any amount properly due it. We refer to paper marked "Exhibit A" as a specimen claim of this character, being only one of many in the Treasurer's office. We also refer to the evidence of the printers above named, who say they have examined the files of the Columbia Daily Union, and find there was due L. Cass Carpenter, editor and proprietor, the sum of $17,174.05, from November, 1870, to May, 1873, under contract to publish the laws at 20 cents per line and the advertised rates for other official advertisements. Nevertheless, the vouchers in the Treasurer's office show that Mr. Carpenter was paid $59,987.64 for advertising in his paper, including $9,286 claimed to have been due for publications made in the weekly issue, thus defrauding the State out of $33,527.59 in less than three years. In addition to this, Mr. Carpenter was paid a claim of $2,500 for publishing Acts in 1874. He was also paid more than $5,000 for furnishing papers to State officials, members of the Assembly and other lesser lights of *the party.* The vouchers show that he received over $10,000 for publishing two Acts known as "Insurance Laws." The evidence of Dr. Neagle, then Comptroller General, and his letter to Mr. Carpenter, herewith submitted as "Exhibit I, L," show that the amounts thus collected were without any authority of law. In this letter of December 2d, 1870, Dr. Neagle refers to having ordered Carpenter to stop all such publications. Then it was, according to the testimony of Woodruff and Jones, that they were informed that it was their duty to certify to the correctness of those accounts (by Attorney General Chamberlain.) These accounts so certified were raised by inserting the figure 1 to many of them, all of which were made out in figures, thus indicating a fixed design to raise each by adding one thousand dollars. In the month of December, 1871, these Acts were inserted in the Daily Union four times,—8th, 9th, 20th and 25th,—while the vouchers show that the State paid $1,720 for such publication. [In further illustration of these palpable frauds, the vouchers show that $18,159 was paid

for the publication in the Daily Union and Charleston Republican of the two Acts referred to above in less than three years, both of which contained only 289 lines, equal to about one and a half columns.] We have no better method of showing the manner by which printing claims were raised than by submitting the following evidence:

ROOMS OF THE JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, February 7, 1878.

Jasper C. Roath, Esq., being recalled, says that he resides in Columbia; by occupation, attorney at law; that he was Cashier of the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company and familiar with the accounts and orders against the State, having examined a large number of such during his connection with the bank, and believes himself to be competent to judge of the signatures and general writing of the various officers of the State government, and also that of L. Cass Carpenter, so as to be able to express a decided opinion as to whether any account made out by either of the parties named has been altered or raised from the original. On examination of the vouchers submitted to him by the Committee he has no hesitation in stating that account of Daily Union dated September 17, 1871, has been altered from the original amount of $181.28 to $1,181.28 by the insertion of the figure one (1) in front of the hundred unit. Account of same paper March 4, 1872, was originally made out for $486.40 and raised to $1,486.40 in same way. Account of same paper dated December 13, 1871, has been altered and raised from the original amount of $720 to $1,720 in same way. Account of same paper for December 13, 1871, was originally made out for $878.33 and raised in same manner to $1,878.33. Account of October 20, 1871, was originally $784.67, altered in same manner to $1,784.67. Account of Daily Union of January, (?) 1872, was raised in same manner from $540 to to $1,540. Account of same paper January 4, 1872, was raised from $195 to $695 by altering the figure 1 to 6. Account of January 20, 1872, was raised and altered from $155 to $655 by changing the figure 1 into a figure 6. Account of same paper dated February 27, 1873, appears to have been raised from original amount of $676 to $1,676. I have also examined the accounts submitted by the Committee of the Carolina Printing Company and find that an account of $1,500 has been raised to $2,500 by changing the figure 1 to figure 2. Have also examined five other accounts of same company, all of which have the appearance of being raised one thousand dollars each by the insertion of the figure 1 in front of the figures representing the hundreds. In most cases the figure 1 was of a different colored ink, and in some instances the other figures have been traced after the insertion of the figure 1 so as to cause them to have a uniform color and appearance. I also find that in

some instances the blotter was applied to the figure 1 when inserted and not upon other figures. These accounts were for publishing Acts of the General Assembly and insurance laws. I think the accounts made out for the Carolina Printing Company represent amounts due the Charleston Republican. I was a member of the Carolina Printing Company and know nothing of these accounts being raised. The accounts all have the appearance of being paid to L. Cass Carpenter, as shown by the State Treasurer's endorsement on the back of them and Treasurer's number.

J. C. ROATH.

J. H. Sawyer, C. J. Iredell and D. Gambrill, being called and sworn, say: We have examined the accounts referred to in the foregoing evidence of J. C. Roath, and we have no hesitation in corroborating so much of said evidence as relates to the changing and raising of the accounts.

J. H. SAWYER,
Cashier Central National Bank.
C. J. IREDELL,
Cashier Carolina National Bank.
D. GAMBRILL,
Broker.

Contrasted with the accounts of the daily papers hereinbefore referred to, we submit the evidence taken relative to the Daily News, of Charleston. The contract made with the proprietors of this paper was twenty-five cents per line for publishing the Acts in their papers—the daily, tri-weekly and weekly News,—which was twenty-five cents per line less than was paid the Republican for publishing the same Acts in the daily and weekly. All accounts of the News were itemized, giving the title of the Act and date of publication in the three papers owned by them, and the number of lines contained in each Act.

Comment is unnecessary, for the evidence is, in itself, a sufficient tribute to the integrity of the proprietors of the News and the correctness of their accounts.

TESTIMONY OF J. HERMAN SCHULTI.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
CHARLESTON, S. C., February 18, 1878.

J. Herman Schulti, being duly sworn, deposes on oath as follows:

My name is J. Herman Schulti. I reside at No. 12 Rutledge street, in the city of Charleston, and I am, by occupation, the manager of the Journal of Commerce. I was in the office of the Charleston News from November, 1865, until it was merged into the News and Courier, and continued thereafter with the News and Courier up to March, 1877. I was at first collector and afterwards book-keeper. I think I became book-keeper about the middle of January, 1871. (Witness referred to the ledger of News and Courier, and recognized entries in January, 1871, as in his handwriting.)

The measurement of the News and of the News and Courier, adopted as to all their advertising custom, was nonpareil measurement, excepting business notices, which were inserted at fifteen cents per line, by count of the lines, in 1871. At that time the rates which the News was charging the State were ten cents a line, by nonpareil measurement, for the daily, and five cents per line, of similar measurement, for the tri-weekly and weekly. The credit rates of the News at this time for ordinary customers were, in the Daily News, fifteen cents a line, nonpareil, for first insertion, and ten cents a line, nonpareil, for each subsequent insertion, with a discount of twenty per cent. off for monthly payments to regular advertisers. Rates of tri-weekly and weekly were about the same as the daily to ordinary customers. I was accustomed to make the measurements and enter the charges for advertising in the office of the News in 1871, and I made out all of the bills against the State for advertising, and I am satisfied that the measurements are correct.

(After measuring advertisements at random, in company with Mr. A. F. Melchers, from the files of the News for the years 1871, 1872 and 1873, witness continued:) I am still satisfied that the measurements are correct. There is one advertisement charged as 3,413 lines, March 25, 1871, which, in measurement, is only 3,315 lines, and which I am satisfied is a mistake in counting the hundreds. The generality of the advertisements are charged one or two lines less than the measurement. The measurement is the same standard as that of the Journal of Commerce, and used to be the mode of the Charleston Courier also. It is the custom of newspapers to charge for the space taken up, including cuts and all kinds of fat matter. The advertisements of the Acts of the Legislature in the News and Courier had no cuts and were leaded in the same manner as special notices. I do not know of anything unfair in the mode of inserting these advertisements or the charge for the same so far

as the books and the files are concerned. I made out the bills, and I feel satisfied that they correspond with the books and files.

J. H. SCHULTI.

CHARLESTON, February 18th, 1878.

TESTIMONY OF A. F. MELCHERS.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
CHARLESTON, S. C., February 18, 1878.

A. F. Melchers, being duly sworn, says:

My name is Adolphus F. Melchers; I reside at 23 Shepherd street, in the city of Charleston, and I am the associate editor of the Zeitung. I have, in company with Mr. J. H. Schulti, of the Journal of Commerce, gone over the advertisements in the News at random for the years 1871, 1872 and 1873, charged against the State for advertising, and I concur in the testimony of Mr. Schulti in relation thereto, having read over said testimony, so far as the mode of measurement, the accuracy of measurement and the correctness of the charges in the books of the News and in the bills produced are concerned, and I know of no unfairness in these or any other newspaper accounts for public advertising.

A. F. MELCHERS.

CHARLESTON, S. C., February 18, 1878.

TESTIMONY OF THOMAS C. NEVILLE.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
CHARLESTON, February 18, 1878.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
CHARLESTON COUNTY.

Personally appeared before us Thomas C. Neville, who, being duly sworn, deposeth and says:

That he was foreman in the composing room of the Charleston News during the years 1871, 1872 and 1873, and that all the Acts and Joint Resolutions of the General Assembly published in those years as advertisements in the Charleston Daily News were also published in the Charleston Tri-Weekly News and in the Charleston Weekly News.

T. C. NEVILLE.

Sworn to before us.

S. DIBBLE,
J. G. BLUE.

TESTIMONY OF ROSWELL T. LOGAN.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
CHARLESTON, February 18, 1878.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Personally appeared before us Roswell T. Logan, who, being duly sworn, says:

That he is and has been for ten years engaged in the advertising agency business. That newspapers, except when there is a contract to the contrary, charge for advertising by the space occupied; that where a contract is for so much per line, the charge is for so many lines of the standard type as the space occupied by the advertisement will hold. That some papers use agate as their standard of measurement, in which case every inch occupied would be charged as 14 lines. That is the usual standard in New York and other large cities. The standard of the Charleston News and Courier and other Charleston papers, and of papers in many other cities, is nonpareil, so that each inch occupied by an advertisement is charged at 12 lines. This is the usual standard of Southern city papers, and has been for years. When an advertiser makes a bargain that an advertisement shall be inserted for so much per line, without any other limitation, it means that that advertisement shall be set in the usual style adopted by the paper in which it is published for that class of advertisements, and charged for according to space occupied.

ROSWELL T. LOGAN.

Sworn to before us this 18th February, 1878.

J. G. BLUE,
S. DIBBLE.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
CHARLESTON, S. C., February 18, 1878.

General William Gurney, being duly sworn, says:

My name is William Gurney; I reside at No. 31 Queen street, city of Charleston, and I am by occupation a merchant. In the Fall of 1872, I think it was, I cashed for Messrs. Riordan, Dawson & Co., of the Charleston News, some $4,000 or $5,000 of their accounts for advertising for the State. I cashed them at par, dollar for dollar, that is a part in cash and a part in my personal acceptances at, I think, sixty and ninety days, and I subsequently paid the acceptances at one of the city banks. I know nothing about the accounts, except that they were certi-

fied as correct and unpaid by the Clerks of the Senate and House respectively. I was asked to do this by Franklin J. Moses, Jr., who was then, I think, candidate for Governor, and as an act of personal friendship for him. I was afterwards paid the accounts in full at the State Treasury. I did not then have, nor have I since had, any reason to believe that there was anything wrong about the accounts; if I had thought that there was anything wrong about them I would not have cashed them. I do not know of any agreement between Governor Moses and the proprietors of the News or any of them in any way connected with this transaction, nor have I any reason to believe that there was any impropriety in the transaction. I acted in consideration of friendly relations to both parties.

WM. GURNEY.

CHARLESTON, S C., February 18, 1878.

Upon examining the enormous amounts paid for advertising the laws in the newspapers, your Committee find that for several years a sufficient sum was paid to have furnished a bound copy of the laws to every voter in the State. We also find that there was paid for the support of the three administration daily organs the extravagant sum of $156,708 during an average period of about two years, and the few weeklies received within three years $86,195.78 for publishing the Acts, while the five dailies that were edited by political opponents received only $42,407.63 for advertising of every description, including the publication of the Acts, for four years, and the twenty-nine weeklies of anti-administration record received only $63,793.

Referring to Mr. Woodruff's statement that *gratification* printing certificates were issued and divided among members of the General Assembly, the Committee call special attention to the fact that it is corroborated by A. O. Jones generally, and particularly in an instance where he testifies that "a passed claim certificate was issued for $6,000, proceeds to be divided between the members of the House Committee on Printing." The following named persons were members of that Committee: James N. Hayne, Dr. B. A. Bosemon, Rev. H. H. Hunter, John B. Dennis and Barney Humphries. This certificate was turned over to Jones for collection; he sold it at a large discount and gave Hunter an order on the State Treasurer in part payment of his share. Upon the receipt of this order the reverend gentleman became very indignant, and wrote a letter to Jones, of which the following is a copy:

CHARLESTON, S. C., February 17th, 1874.

Hon. A. O. JONES, *Columbia, S. C.:*

DEAR SIR—Your favor with draft enclosed came to hand, and I can scarcely *now* believe that you were capable of doing what you claim has been done in a *claim* that I was and am so deeply interested in. When J. N. Hayne, Esq., could have gotten 60 cents on the dollar you demurred, and stated that you could not allow any paper of yours to be sacrificed at three-fifths of its face value, and now you claim that 25 cents on its face value you accepted. Sir, I expected that the $1,000 which you told *us* time and again was my share would have netted me at the outside $750, and now it's *sold*, as you state it,—dwindled down to $208.33. I cannot believe you thus mean to act in this matter; but it's left with you. *A base ingrate* to friends always meets his reward. I was your friend, believed your promises, and expect you now in prosperity to make good all you promised when you depended upon me and others. Expecting and believing that you are and were perpetrating a huge joke about this matter, as above, to test my faith in your promises,

Yours truly,

REV. H. H. HUNTER,
56 Radcliffe Street, Charleston, S. C.

We submit two accounts of the Republican Printing Company, found in the State Treasurer's office, which have been paid. This "Immigration Report," herein referred to, was not "compiled or printed," but the bills therefor were paid in full. The scheme originated in the fertile brain of Timothy Hurley, whose facility to concoct and execute fraudulent measures is sufficiently well known always to assure success. The Joint Resolution which appropriated a quarter of a million of dollars at one swoop and the Act which appropriated $231,000 at another swoop contained almost as few words as the accounts they settled, and were rushed through both houses under the whip of the two Clerks, who were all powerful at that time in silencing "the friends." [See "Exhibit Q."] It will be observed in the evidence that the printing company at this time was composed of these two Clerks, who made up and certified to their own accounts, which were always increased by a sufficient amount to cover all expenses, including bribes and commissions paid to State officials and members of the General Assembly. The Act under which the contract for public printing was awarded had been passed for the purpose of allowing the two Clerks to have full and undisputed control of the printing. The "circle of friends" knew them; had tried them, and were satisfied with their "manner of conducting business," the basis of which was that the "lion's share of the spoils" should fall to "the friends," and the remainder find its way to the capacious maw of the company.

While we condemn almost every act of these two Clerks, and present them in this unenviable light to the public, it is well to remember that they were in reality but the subtle tools of corrupt State officials and equally corrupt legislators. "They sowed indeed and gleaned, but the others reaped the harvest."

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 8, 1873.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

To REPUBLICAN PRINTING COMPANY, *Dr.*

For the compilation and printing of the Report on Immigration, ordered by the General Assembly at the session of 1872–73, seventy-five thousand dollars..... $75,000 00

This account bears the following endorsement:

"COLUMBIA, S. C., December 8, 1873.

We certify that the within amount of seventy-five thousand dollars ($75,000) is correct and remains unpaid.

J. WOODRUFF,
Clerk of Senate.
A. O. JONES,
C. H. R."

The following account bears a similar endorsement:

Terms Cash.

REPUBLICAN PRINTING COMPANY'S
BOOK AND JOB OFFICE,

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 22, 1872.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

To REPUBLICAN PRINTING COMPANY, *Dr.*

To amount of deficiencies of printing as per appropriation under Joint Resolution to provide for expenses of public printing, approved December 21, 1872.....$250,000 00

Received payment,

LEGRAND BENEDICT, President.

For the purpose of contrasting the era of extravagance and robbery with that of "home rule," brought about through the election and inauguration of Hampton, we insert a certified statement of State Treasurer Leaphart showing the cost of public printing for the regular

and special sessions of 1876 and 1877, and leave the figures to speak for themselves:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF STATE TREASURER,
COLUMBIA, S. C., February 25, 1878.

Statement of payments made on account public printing, regular session 1876 and special session 1877, up to November 1, 1877:

Amount appropriated			$10,000
1877.			
June 12.	Paid Republican Printing Company	$2,000	
15.	Paid James Woodrow	2,024	
Aug. 1.	Index and Acts	200	
15.	Calvo & Patton	924	
17.	C. McKinlay	74	
			5,222
Balance on hand November 1, 1877			$4,778

Against this balance is an outstanding claim of James Woodrow for printing of about $1,400.

I certify that the above is a correct statement taken from the books of this office.

S. L. LEAPHART,
State Treasurer.

Your Committee find it impossible, in the scope of a report of reasonable length, to detail all the instances of irregularities, peculation and fraud committed in the matter of public printing. The testimony is full of revolting details, which could only be furnished by the principals and accomplices in these nefarious transactions. The history of the Carolina Printing Company, the Republican Printing Company and their offshoots the Columbia Daily Union and Charleston Republican (if the testimony is to be believed, and surely who can doubt its truth, corroborated as it is in all essential particulars?) is sufficient, in any Court, to consign almost every person connected with them to the Penitentiary for life. Some of the parties to these great crimes are now in prison, whilst many others, having deserted their late luxurious homes and firesides, are fugitives from justice, skulking abroad; yet they and all connected with them in such atrocious deeds should feel deeply grateful that the people of South Carolina, governed by wise and pru-

dent counsels, have attempted and will attempt to bring them to punishment by due process of law, instead of long ago rising up in a storm of just indignation and wrath and sweeping them from the face of the earth.

Perhaps a veil of charity should in some degree be thrown over the poor and ignorant colored men who have been deceived, misled and incriminated by artful, corrupt and shameless leaders; but if, in the exercise of great generosity and forbearance, these poor and ignorant men shall be spared, it should teach them none the less that dishonesty and fraud will eventually meet a merited punishment.

There is no security for life, personal liberty or prosperity in any government except in the virtue, intelligence and honesty of the people. And the Committee trust that this report will serve in all future time as a warning that fraud and dishonesty, no matter how long concealed, some day, like "murder, will out!"

JOHN R. COCHRAN, Chairman,
HENRY A. MEETZE,
On part of Senate.
GERHARD MULLER,
J. G. BLUE,
S. DIBBLE,
On part of House.

TESTIMONY.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

TESTIMONY OF JOSEPHUS WOODRUFF.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
July 12, 1877.

Josephus Woodruff, sworn, further examined, deposed on oath as follows:

The Republican Printing Company has delivered all the work ordered by the Legislature to be printed, with the exception of the "Immigration Report." There was an appropriation of $75,000 ordered for the "compilation and printing" of the Immigration Report, part of $231,000 of certificates of indebtedness issued to Republican Printing Company. The entire sum of $231,000 of the certificates of indebtedness were issued to the Republican Printing Company, and were received by the Republican Printing Company and receipted for by the business manager, LeGrand Benedict, my nephew, who was President also of the company. This was done with the concurrence of A. O. Jones, myself and J. L. Neagle, (the last named being then a silent partner,) who were then concerned as partners in the Republican Printing Company. Chamberlain, while Attorney General, and afterwards, was legal adviser of the Republican Printing Company until he became Governor, and then the firm of Melton, Chamberlain & Wingate were the legal advisers. R. B. Elliott was legal adviser whilst he was Speaker of the House, and afterwards. We paid them fees as such legal advisers for advice, &c. Have paid as high as $10,000 to D. H. Chamberlain at one time. I think the legal services rendered by D. H. Chamberlain and R. B. Elliott were not worth, as such, the amounts paid; but we paid them the amounts charged by them for all the services rendered by them of every kind whatsoever. We paid Chamberlain fees as high as $1,500 or $2,000 when he was Attorney General, and several of them. When James G. Thompson, through the Union-Herald, made the attack on the Republican Printing Company, we considered it an attack instigated by Governor Chamberlain for blackmailing purposes to make us contribute to the support of the Union-Herald. We made contributions to the Union-Herald, through F. L. Cardozo, for the purpose of stopping

these attacks, and the contributions were received with that understanding. We were forced to do this in self defense, and did it willingly. We paid at that time about $6,000. I suppose we have paid altogether to the Union-Herald about $15,000 under similar circumstances. In the course of these contributions I had conversations with Thompson, Cardozo and Chamberlain. In one of the conversations with Cardozo he said if I didn't make a contribution Jim Thompson would go for me. This was while Chamberlain was Governor and Cardozo Treasurer; and Chamberlain and Cardozo were the active proprietors of the Union-Herald, and Melton had an interest, but took no active part after the campaign. In addition to our money contributions, the Clerks made a contract with T. W. Price & Co., of Philadelphia, through James G. Thompson, of the Union-Herald, for stationery, which entered into the consideration of the stopping the Union-Herald attacks. The contract was made during the administration of Chamberlain concerning the Price contract. We advertised under Act March 24, 1875, (15 Stat., 958,) and the only bid for stationery was from T. W. Price & Co., through J. G. Thompson, as agent for T. W. Price & Co. J. G. Thompson was then editing the Union-Herald. The Board to approve consisted of Chamberlain, H. E. Hayne and S. W. Melton. In conversation with J. G. Thompson about the attacks of the Union-Herald on the Republican Printing Company, we spoke of the stationery contract, and he said he was confident of getting it if the Clerks awarded it. The contract was so awarded in the presence of Chamberlain and Hayne, in the Secretary of State's office. I don't think Melton was present, though he afterwards approved it. On the certificate of the Clerks that the articles had been delivered according to contract, the Comptroller General issued his warrant and it was paid the same day by Cardozo. This is my recollection. It is possible that a part of it may have been negotiated with the Marine and River Mining and Phosphate Company through Tomlinson. This was a different claim from the claim of T. W. Price & Co. for printing tax books, &c. Concerning the fees paid to Chamberlain and Elliott, we would not have paid it if we could have avoided it. We felt we were obliged to pay them, in order to carry on the printing business. In relation to the proposed purchase, by Jones & Woodruff, of two shares in the Union-Herald, at $1,000 per share, it arose in this manner: We needed money; there was none in the Treasury. Cardozo promised for himself and Chamberlain to use their influence to secure us a loan of $5,000 from the Carolina National Bank, and also two shares in the Union-Herald, and we were to pay to Cardozo for the Union-Herald $6,000 out of the printing accounts when the appropriation was made.

Cardozo also said he would do anything he could for the Republican Printing Company in the way of payment of their claims if we did this. The $6,000 was to include the payment for the two shares of the Union-Herald. The shares in the Union-Herald were never delivered—no transfer of them was made. Subsequently I asked Cardozo for the transfer of the shares, and he said that he thought that we had made Chamberlain and himself a present of them. I did not press the matter, and the transfer was never made. The two shares promised were the shares of C. C. Puffer and S. W. Melton. Cardozo told me that Chamberlain and himself had written a joint note to the Carolina National Bank, and all I had to do was to send the company's note to the bank, with an order on the deficiency appropriation for printing, which order Cardozo had endorsed as Treasurer, to be paid out of deficiency appropriation when made. I did so and got the money. I gave Cardozo orders to the amount of $6,000 on the Republican Printing Company claims, for the benefit of the Union-Herald. This was on the eve of the session of 1874–75, after Chamberlain's election. On reflection, I think it was a year later.

The following question was propounded to Mr. Woodruff:

Q. Did you ever make any presents to F. L. Cardozo?

Mr. Woodruff declined to answer, on the ground that the answer tended to criminate himself, and that he had taken advice of counsel in Columbia and Charleston, and had been advised not to answer this question. The Committee decided to postpone the further examination of Mr. Woodruff on this subject for the present.

J. WOODRUFF.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 12, 1877.

TESTIMONY OF JOSEPHUS WOODRUFF.

Josephus Woodruff, being sworn, further says:

Rule 31 of the Senate reads as follows: "The Clerk of the Senate shall be charged with the duty of having executed in a prompt and accurate manner the printing ordered by the Senate." At the time of my election, in 1868, as Clerk of the Senate, Mr. J. W. Denny was elected State Printer and did the printing for the special session of 1868 and for the regular sessions of 1868–69 and 1869–70. It was of the first importance, not only to the General Assembly, but to the State, that the work should be promptly executed and delivered. I found it to be an extremely difficult and embarrassing duty to superintend the printing and yet have no

voice in the management or delivery of the work. I had frequent contentions with the State Printer, particularly in the matter of prompt execution and delivery of the Governor's annual message, Comptroller General's and Treasurer's annual reports and other important public documents upon which the General Assembly was called to act. Senators (composing the circle of friends) became dissatisfied with Mr. Denny's close manner of conducting business and his failure to meet their expectations in the division amongst them of the profits arising from the printing. In the Fall or early part of the Winter of 1870 the Carolina Printing Company was organized by Messrs. J. W. Denny, R. K. Scott, N. G. Parker, D. H. Chamberlain, J. M. Morris and L. Cass Carpenter. This company owned the Daily Union, of Columbia, and the Charleston Republican, newspapers. Subsequently, Mr. A. O. Jones, Clerk of the House of Representatives, and myself purchased the interest of Governor Scott. At that time my special object was to obtain a voice in the management of the State printing for the benefit of the Senate work; but Mr. Leslie told me that the friends in the Senate thought, as this was a matter of Senate patronage, they should have a percentage of the profits from the printing. In order to carry out the wishes of the friends, Mr. Leslie proposed that pay certificates for various amounts, ranging from three to five thousand dollars, for current printing be drawn, and one-third or one-fourth of the amount realized be given to the Chairman or some member of the Committee on Printing for division amongst the friends, including some fifteen or sixteen Senators.

This system of appropriation and division was carried out up to the change from payments "out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated" to the inauguration of the system of specific appropriations and specific tax levies. The printing ordered was excessive and continually increased in bulk both by the General Assembly and the executive departments. In addition to this the printers did a vast deal of dead head work—unofficial—for outsiders, friends and members of the General Assembly. The pay certificates were usually negotiated at heavy discounts, sometimes fifty per cent., at the bank of the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of which bank Governor Scott and Treasurer Parker were stockholders, or with some outside operator on the street in the employ and confidence of Treasurer Parker. The checks in the hands of the Committee are but a portion of the amounts paid during the years 1871–72–73 under the arrangement I have already stated. These were all drawn against deposits made by the Printing Company or ourselves personally in the South Carolina Bank and Trust

Company. The company also deposited in the Carolina National Bank and Central National Bank of this city. Sometimes division or gratification checks were drawn against in the two last named banks, which checks have been retained by the banks. I have only a small portion of the checks issued by the company and by Mr. Jones and myself personally. The following are some of those issued by the company and myself personally. Those marked with an asterisk were, I think, given in exchange for pay certificates of members:

January	12, 1871, Y. J. P. Owens, (Senator) issued by self...	$ 10,000 00
	26, 1871, Y. J. P. Owens, " " "	1,000 00
February	10, 1871, Y. J. P. Owens, " " "	1,000 00
	20, 1871, Y. J. P. Owens, " " "	1,000 00
April	26, 1871, Y. J. P. Owens, " " "	1,000 00
March	7, 1872, Y. J. P. Owens, " " "	2,000 00
February	14, 1871, J. M. Allen, (Senator) " "	200 00
April	22, 1871, J. M. Allen, " " "	500 00
May	8, 1871, J. M. Allen, " " "	500 00
	26, 1871, L. Wimbush, " " "	300 00
	The four last preceding checks are all endorsed.	
March	15, 1871, L. Wimbush, (Senator) issued by self	250 00
July	6, 1871, L. Wimbush, " " "	200 00
February	8, 1871, B. A. Bosemon, (member House) issued by company.....	*202 50
May	2, 1871, B. A. Bosemon, (member House) issued by company.....	250 00
July	1, 1871, B. A. Bosemon, (member House) issued by company.....	100 00
January	27, 1871, E. E. Dickson, (Senator) issued by self (loan)	300 00
February	20, 1871, E. E. Dickson, (Senator) issued by self...	300 00
	15, 1871, D. Bieman, " " "	*162 00
	15, 1871, H. E. Holcombe, " " "	*461 50
	24, 1871, H. E. Holcombe, " " "	*162 00
	21, 1871, B. F. Whittemore, " " "	*264 00
	22, 1871, B. F. Whittemore, " " "	600 00
March	4, 1871, B. F. Whittemore, " " "	500 00
	31, 1871, B. F. Whittemore, " " "	100 00
January	31, 1872, B. F. Whittemore, " " "	750 00
November	9, 1872, B. F. Whittemore, " " "	100 00

January	21, 1871, J. W. Hayne, (member House) issued by company	$ 100 00
May	9, 1871, J. W. Hayne, (member House) issued by company	150 00
	J. W. Hayne, (member House) issued by company	100 00
May	4, 1871, J. W. Hayne, (member House) endorsed, issued by company	350 00
	12, 1871, J. Hollingshead, (Senator) issued by self..	80 00
March	20, 1871, W. B. Nash, " " "	250 00
January	1871, D. T. Corbin, " " "	*174 00
April	28, 1871, J. L. Little, (book-keeper Treasury office,)	50 00
June	19, 1871, J. L. Little, " " "	50 00
March	4, 1871, H. W. Duncan, (Senator) issued by self..	50 00
February	5, 1872, H. W. Duncan, " " "	50 00
	16, 1872, H. W. Duncan, " " "	50 00
July	5, 1871, R. Smalls, (Senator,) endorsed	50 00
May	3, 1871, R. Smalls, " "	200 00
July	6, 1871, J. L. Jamison, " "	25 00
March	3, 1871, J. L. Jamison, " "	100 00
June	7, 1871, J. L. Jamison, " "	50 00
	13, 1871, J. L. Jamison, " "	200 00
March	23, 1871, John Wilson, (Senator,)	74 00
	A. J. Ransier	227 90
	21, 1871, J. B. Dennis, (member House,)	100 00
May	8, 1871, J. B. Dennis, " "	150 00
	9, 1871, J. B. Dennis, " "	100 00
	9, 1871, W. H. Jones, Jr., " "	100 00
	17, 1871, T. A. Davis, " "	50 00
April	26, 1871, J. A. Green, (Senator,)	100 00
	28, 1871, S. A. Swails, " endorsed	50 00
	22, 1871, T. J. Mackey, (loan,) "	250 00
May	7, 1871, A. L. Singleton	50 00
January	21, 1871, R. K. Scott, (for stock)	1,000 00
Febru'ry	17, 1871, R. K. Scott, "	2,000 00
April	1, 1871, S. A. Swails, (endorsed)	50 00
July	22, 1871, S. A. Swails, "	100 00
May	8, 1871, W. J. Whipper	200 00
January	10, 1871, C. P. L., (C. P. Leslie,) (loan)	200 00
June	17, 1871, N. G. Parker, (for stock,)	2,500 00

Febru'ry 25, 1871, J. F. Beckman, (Senator,)	$	25 00
23, 1872, J. F. Myers, (endorsed)		200 00
2, 1872, W. H. Jones, Jr		250 00
May 9, 1872, B. F. Whittemore		100 00
Febru'ry 18, 1872, W. B. Nash, (endorsed loan,)		500 00

Mr. J. C. Roath, Cashier, and Mr. F. S. Jacobs, book-keeper of the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, also purchased interests in the Carolina Printing Company. On the passage of the Act of January 23, 1871, authorizing the Clerks to provide by contract for the permanent and current printing of the General Assembly, Mr. Jones and myself organized the Republican Printing Company and awarded it the contract, which was approved by the Senate and House of Representatives. We retained our interests in the Carolina Printing Company and stipulated with the company to do the work at a lower rate than that allowed the Republican Printing Company. A conflict, however, arose between Mr. L. Cass Carpenter, manager of the Carolina Printing Company, and myself relative to the execution of the State work, which I charged was suspended and neglected for the Daily Union and the Charleston Republican. It resulted in the total suspension of the Charleston Republican and the transfer of the Daily Union, in September, 1871, to Mr. L. Cass Carpenter, also the entire separation of the State work from any connection with the newspapers. Mr. Jones and myself subsequently bought the entire balance of stock of the Carolina Printing Company and merged it into the Republican Printing Company. On the organization of the Republican Printing Company, Mr. Parker, State Treasurer, exhibited intense feeling and opposition, and threatened to expose and break the combination in the Senate. It was impossible to collect or obtain payments of our bills direct from the State Treasury. At that time the law provided that printing and other claims should be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, which placed claimants at the mercy of the State Treasurer. I believed then, and am still of that belief, that a combination was formed between Governor Scott, Comptroller General Neagle and Treasurer Parker, by which claimants were compelled to negotiate their claims at seventy-five per cent. discount for the benefit of the ring—at least this was the case of the Republican Printing Company. As already given in evidence, bills amounting to $45,000, doubled as if paid in Blue Ridge scrip, were sold to Comptroller General Neagle for $20,000. Mr. Neagle subsequently informed me that Mr. Parker paid him $80,000 in revenue bond or Blue Ridge scrip, taking $10,000 scrip for himself, and my receipt on the books of the Treasurer was given under the impression that the bills had been

paid in Blue Ridge scrip. If payment was made in other funds, then it is fair to suppose that Parker and Scott knew who got the money, as, under the law, the Treasurer's check required the countersignature of the Governor before it could be paid at the bank. I believe the checks can be traced to Mr. Parker's bank deposits. As to our doubling the bills for Blue Ridge scrip, so severely commented upon by the press, I can only say we did what Messrs. Riordan & Dawson, the proprietors of the leading journal of the State, claimed, as a matter of business, a perfect right to do, namely, to add in the bills all discounts. In fact at that time it was agreed between them and myself that if the bills were paid in Blue Ridge scrip, worth only fifty cents on the dollar, we would double our bills. They accordingly made out the following bill, with instructions to fill the blank opposite the last line with the figures $4,000, thus making it stand $8,000. The original voucher, which is in my possession, is in the handwriting of Mr. B. R. Riordan, and reads as follows:



CHARLESTON, S. C., MAY 1st, 1872.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

To the CHARLESTON NEWS,

No. 149 EAST BAY.

April 3. To printing laws to date..... $4,000 00
May To discount on bills given in payment of same.....

As I have said, this last charge is left blank on an understanding between Riordan, Dawson and myself that if the Treasurer paid in Blue Ridge scrip. the blank was to be filled so as to double the bill. In answer to the bill presented to the House for which an appropriation of $250,000 was made, I beg leave to submit the following communication made at the session of 1873–74, and ask the special attention of the Committee to the sixth paragraph, in which I intimated that I had paid the members large sums of money as "gratification," but deemed it unnecessary to bring dates or amounts to their attention.

[COMMUNICATION.]

To the Honorable the House of Representatives:

The undersigned respectfully beg leave to submit the following:

First. That by the Rules of their respective houses, as well as by an Act approved January 23, 1871, they are charged with the prompt and accurate execution of the public printing.

Second. That circumstances over which they had no control rendered it imperatively necessary for them to obtain an interest in, and finally take sole charge of, a printing establishment for the purpose of carrying on successfully the work ordered by the General Assembly.

Third. That in view of the nature of the work, the supreme importance of its accurate execution and prompt delivery, they are compelled to employ the very best workmen.

Fourth. That the question of color has never been raised, and no colored printer ever having applied for a position or employment in the establishment, no necessity existed for making a test case as to whether a colored printer can be admitted into the membership of the Typographical Union of this city.

Fifth. That the contract has been faithfully observed and the work well and faithfully executed under the most difficult circumstances.

Sixth. That they are not responsible for the amount of printing ordered, nor its cost, particularly the latter, owing to the peculiar uncertainties of payments from the State Treasury, the frequent necessity to negotiate claims at less than half their face value, and the high rates of interest charged (sometimes from five to ten per cent. per month) for small accommodations, *and other causes which we deem it unnecessary to bring to the attention of your honorable body.*

Seventh. That they believe, in order to show the injustice of the complaints and statements made relative to appropriations for printing, it is simply necessary to call your attention to a communication from the Republican Printing Company to the General Assembly, made to your honorable body, showing the amount of work outside of the legislative printing ordered by the General Assembly at the sessions of 1870–71, 1871–72, to wit:

1. Five volumes of the Statutes of the State, viz.: X, XI, XII, XIII, XIV.
2. Ten thousand copies of the Revised or General Statutes.
3. Five thousand copies Ku Klux Trials.
4. Five thousand copies (extra) Reports of Special Joint Investigating Committee.
5. Three volumes Supreme Court Decisions.
6. One thousand extra copies of Reports and Resolutions of the General Assembly of 1871–72.
7. Various books and documents ordered by the executive departments.

That communication, in conclusion, makes the following statement:

"On the adjournment of the last General Assembly they were advised by the late State Treasurer (Hon. N. G. Parker) to close the establishment, as there were no funds in the Treasury to pay printing bills and not likely to be; but the printers did not accept nor act upon this advice, and have continued the work, believing that the representatives of the people will make provision for the payment of their claims."

Eighth. That subsequently a "Joint Resolution to make appropriation for expenses of printing ordered by the General Assembly during the regular sessions of 1870–71, 1871–72" was introduced, appropriating the sum of $250,000 for payment of the claims of the Republican Printing Company, and $75,000 for claims of the various newspapers. That this resolution was referred to the Committee on Printing, who reported it back, with a recommendation "that the resolution do pass." That it was afterwards referred to the Committee of Ways and Means of your honorable body, who, after "a most careful and laborious investigation of the accounts, vouchers, &c., and the Acts under which the work was ordered," reported back the resolution, with the same recommendation as that of the Committee on Printing, to wit: "That the resolution do pass." The Committee also say, in their report, "that they have good reason to believe that the printing company has been obliged to raise money at high rates of interest in order to carry on the work in question through the failure of the State to meet its engagements with the company. It would seem, therefore, that a case is thus made for the exercise of a sense of justice towards said creditors. In this aspect of the case, the Committee respectfully repeat their recommendation, that the joint resolution do pass.

("Signed,) J. A. BOWLEY, Chairman,
"J. D. BOSTON, and others."

Ninth. That the appropriation of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars was mostly for the work hereinbefore mentioned, and was almost wholly absorbed in the payment of the then existing debts of the company; and that from the further sum of one hundred thousand dollars appropriated for the current and permanent printing of 1872–73 not one dollar may be said to have been received by the company until the issue of the certificates of indebtedness authorized at the extra session, and which alone enabled the company to tide over the recent money panic without interruption to the printing and business of the General Assembly.

Tenth. That with reference to the appropriations made at the extra session for the report on immigration, the decisions of the Supreme Court

and tax duplicates, we beg leave to ask your attention to the following extract from the report of the Senate Committee on Printing:

"SENATE COMMITTEE ROOMS,
"COLUMBIA, S. C., October 30, 1873.

"The Committee on Printing of the Senate, to whom was referred a Bill to make appropriation for the payment of the expenses of printing, have had the same under careful consideration, and beg leave to report:

"That the work ordered by concurrent resolution of the General Assembly at its last session is of the highest importance to the State, not only for the information it affords the immigrant but as furnishing a valuable record and history. The Committee examined specimens of a portion of the work now in progress, and, after a *patient hearing of the Clerks* of the two Houses as to the time, labor and expense involved, believe the appropriation asked for this purpose to be just and reasonable.

"In regard to the appropriation for the payment of the printing of the Supreme Court decisions, the Committee, on reference to Chapter 104, (page 495,) Revised Statutes, find that, while the Comptroller General is authorized to draw his warrants for the publication of these decisions, no appropriations have been made for the payment of the warrants, thereby rendering further legislative action necessary to authorize the Treasurer to pay for the work.

"With reference to the last item of appropriation asked for by the Bill, the Committee find that in the reassessment of property for the fiscal year 1873–74 the Comptroller General ordered the reprinting of the blank tax assessments, tax returns and other necessary papers for carrying out the Act passed at the last session of the General Assembly providing for a reassessment of the taxable property of the State, and the *Committee are perfectly satisfied of the justice of this claim.*

"The Committee, in justice to the State printers, also beg leave to state that they have carried on their work, as was shown your Committee, at heavy sacrifices on account of the State Treasurer's inability to meet former appropriations made by the General Assembly. Their contract has been faithfully observed, and their work well and promptly executed. The Committee therefore recommend that the Bill do pass.

"(Signed)

"ROBERT SMALLS, Chairman.
"THAD. C. ANDREWS,
"H. J. MAXWELL,
"C. D. HAYNE,
"B. F. WHITTEMORE."

By reference to House Journal of extra session, it will be seen that this matter was referred jointly to the Committees on Printing and Ways and Means, who reported it back, with the recommendation "that the Bill do pass." In conclusion, we beg leave to state that this *communication is made to your honorable body from a sense of duty to the friends who have stood by and encouraged us in our labors;* that we do not care to question the correctness of the report of the Joint Special Financial Investigating Committee as to the "disbursements for printing under the first Republican administration," as that information may be correct so far as it goes; that we feel that we have faithfully and conscientiously discharged the duties devolved upon us, and, with that conviction, we are ready to obey the will of the General Assembly in any measure it may in its wisdom deem necessary to enact.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

J. WOODRUFF,
Clerk of Senate.
A. O. JONES,
Clerk of House of Representatives.

The attack which elicited this reply originated with Mr. Bowley, then Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and was intended for blackmailing purposes. I so regarded it, and intimated as much in my sixth paragraph, to which I have called the attention of the Committee. Certain it is that I was not only compelled to satisfy Senators, but buy off opposition of members of the House who were dissatisfied with the payments made them by Mr. A. O. Jones, Clerk of the House. The Governor, the Comptroller General, the Treasurer, the Attorney General, judges, lawyers, editors, reporters, lobbyists, male and female, white and colored, messengers, all,—from the highest to the lowest,—took a deep interest in the passage of the Republican Printing Company's bills and were paid according to the value of their respective services and influence. We were compelled to make a fight against Mr. Kimpton and his bond ring, backed by Riordan & Dawson, of the Charleston News, and against Mr. Patterson and his Blue Ridge scrip, backed by the Governor, the Comptroller General, the Charleston News and their friends, in addition to the great personal popularity of Mr. Patterson amongst the members of the General Assembly. I can enumerate but

a portion of the amounts paid on the passage of the appropriation of $250,000:

Governor F. J. Moses	$20,000 00
J. L. Neagle	40,000 00
Melton & Chamberlain	10,000 00
F. L. Cardozo, (Treasurer,)	12,500 00
Senator B. F. Whittemore	5,000 00
Senator R. Smalls	5,000 00
Senator Y. J. P. Owens	5,000 00
Senator W. B. Nash	5,000 00
Senator S. A. Swails	2,500 00
Senator S. E. Gaillard	500 00
Senator W. R. Jervey	300 00
Senator J. L. Jamison	200 00
Senator E. E. Dickson	200 00
Senator H. J. Maxwell	1,000 00
Senator C. D. Hayne	500 00
Senator W. H. Jones	500 00
Senator J. H. White	150 00
President R. H. Gleaves	300 00
Senator J. M. Smith	300 00
Senator W. E. Holcombe	250 00
Senator W. E. Johnston	500 00
Senator A. J. Ransier	500 00
Judge R. B. Carpenter (loan)	1,000 00
Senator H. C. Corwin	300 00
Senator George F. McIntyre	200 00
Senator C. Smith	500 00
Senator J. L. Jamison (second check)	100 00
Senator John Lee	100 00
Senator S. Ford	50 00
Senator J. Lee (second check)	100 00

The above, which foots up a total of $112,550, does not include payments made by Mr. Jones to members and officers of the House of Representatives, which I feel assured would make at least $30,000 more. Add to this amount the then existing liabilities of the company—$80,000—and it will be seen the whole amount paid out of that appropriation was $217,550, leaving a balance of $32,450 for the support of the printing establishment and work of the session of 1872–73. The work of this session was enormous. It is true that additional appropri-

ations of $50,000 for the current printing and $50,000 for the permanent printing of that session were made, but the amounts were not paid nor provision made for payment until the session of 1873–74, when certificates of indebtedness, receivable for taxes, were ordered to be issued to the printing company in payment of their claims. At the session of 1873–74 the following appropriations were made:

Current and permanent printing	$25,000 00
Immigration report	75,000 00
Tax duplicates	25,000 00
Total	$125,000 00
Deficiency in former appropriations	106,000 00
	$231,000 00

For the payment of this amount, certificates of indebtedness, which I have already alluded to, were ordered to be issued to the company. In order to effect this, as against the bitter opposition of other rings, I again interested the Senators and paid them the following sums:

Lieutenant Governor R. H. Gleaves, President of the Senate.	$2,500 00
T. C. Andrews, Senator	5,000 00
L. Cain, Senator	1,000 00
H. Cardozo, Senator, (furnished statistics,)	500 00
F. A. Clinton, Senator	1,200 00
H. C. Corwin, Senator	1,500 00
E. E. Dickson, Senator, (collected statistics,)	300 00
T. C. Dunn, Senator	1,000 00
S. E. Gaillard, Senator	2,000 00
C. D. Hayne, Senator	1,000 00
W. E. Holcombe, Senator	1,000 00
J. Hollingshead, Senator	1,000 00
W. R. Jervey, Senator	1,200 00
W. E. Johnston, Senator	1,000 00
W. H. Jones, Senator,	1,500 00
J. Lee, Senator	1,000 00
M. Martin, Senator	1,000 00
G. F. McIntyre, Senator	2,000 00
H. J. Maxwell, Senator	2,500 00
W. B. Nash, Senator	5,000 00
Y. J. P. Owens, Senator	5,000 00
R. Smalls, Senator	5,000 00

C. Smith, Senator	$ 1,000 00
J. M. Smith, Senator	1,500 00
S. A. Swails, Senator	5,000 00
J. Wilson, Senator	500 00
J. H. White, Senator	1,000 00
B. F. Whittemore, Senator	5,000 00
Total amongst Senators	$57,200 00

It is due to Senators Cardozo and Dickson to say that they furnished statistics of their respective Counties for the Immigration Report; to Senator Corwin, that no understanding was had with him other than that he was to assist me in the sale and negotiation of the company's paper; and to Senator Andrews, that he regarded the amount paid him in the light of a subscription to his paper, the Columbia Daily Herald. Of course none of the amounts could have been paid without the appropriation. I am not certain, but I think that Mr. Jones paid about $55,000 to members of the House of Representatives. The books of the company show that there was also paid to other officials the following amounts:

F. J. Moses, Governor	$10,500 00
F. L. Cardozo, Treasurer	17,500 00
S. L. Hoge, Comptroller General	5,000 00

These amounts, added to the sums paid to members of the Senate and House, make the aggregate paid for gratification on this measure alone $145,200. The amount of appropriations for public printing executed by the Republican Printing Company since its organization (which does not include payments made by the issuing of printing pay certificates and many itemized accounts) is as follows:

1st. December 21, 1872, (15 Stat., 463,)	$250,000 00
2d. January 28, 1873, (15 Stat., 321,)	50,000 00
3d. February 26, 1873, (15 Stat., 409,)	50,000 00
4th. November 19, 1873, (special session,)	231,000 00
5th. March 9, 1874.	25,000 00
6th. March 10, 1875	50,000 00
	$656,000 00

Deduct from the aggregate amount of payments for gratification, as shown in the above statements, $385,867.90, the amount of State

warrants restored to the State by Messrs. Jones & Woodruff, to wit, $54,500, and about $30,000 more for discounts, forced contributions for the support of the Union-Herald during the administration of Governor Chamberlain and Treasurer Cardozo, who owned the paper, and it will be found that the company has had for the work done by it during its existence, including the immigration report, about $200,000. I have already shown the manner in which the company was treated by Mr. Parker whilst he held the office of State Treasurer. With Mr. Cardozo we made an arrangement to at first pay him ten per cent. for prompt payments, but, in consideration of the heavy payments made to the General Assembly, he agreed to reduce it to five per cent. The payments to Mr. Cardozo were always made in currency as presents, with one or two exceptions, when he was given pay certificates issued to and belonging to the company. The money was usually handed to him by myself. In addition, we were blackmailed for the Union-Herald for large amounts whilst that paper was under the control and ownership of Chamberlain and Cardozo. I am unable to say how much, but know it was several thousand dollars. Proceedings were instituted at the instigation of Mr. Chamberlain against the company by Mr. J. G. Thompson, for the purpose, as Mr. Cardozo told me at his Sullivan's Island home, of blackmail and to force the company to support the Union-Herald. Mr. Cardozo said such was the object of the attack, and if we did not see Jim Thompson, Jim would go for us. We did not see him, and he went for us with the most savage brutality, endorsed by Messrs. Riordan & Dawson, of the News. The latter refused to publish our reply to extracts copied from the Union-Herald into the News. Governor Chamberlain, although he had been the legal adviser of the company and received enormous fees, made Jones & Woodruff the special object of attack in his inaugural message. But as I had become involved in the matter of the public printing, and desired not only to carry on the work successfully but took some pride in doing my part in the great struggle and fight going on, I never could satisfactorily determine whether I should abandon the work and resign my position as Clerk or continue the struggle and save what I could for the State and myself. I knew that I was no politician and could not reform a political party; but I kept one object steadily in view,—that was to keep the State work here and have it done in the State, despite the pressure to have it done at the North, in Philadelphia, and have the bills made up there. As the result, the home printers were employed and paid the year round whilst the Republican Printing Company was in existence. The only work which remained unfinished was the immigration report, which had

been placed in the hands of Mr. Pelham, son of the late C. P. Pelham, who had charge of the work previous to his death. The largest portion of the work, including the maps, surveys and detailed descriptions of the several Counties, had already been executed and the work paid for. The maps alone cost $5,500. I recognize the book exhibited by the Committee as the ledger of the Republican Printing Company. It was agreed by Mr. Jones and myself that, in the compensation of the members of the General Assembly, each would take care of that branch of which he was Clerk. The appropriations were considered as equally divided, and whenever an order was given by either it was debited to our respective accounts. Payments made to State officials were entered and charged general expense account. The letters S. S. F. attached to all gratification payments signified "Sunday School Fund." Page 6 exhibits the account of J. Woodruff. The entries show the initials reversed of the names of Senators with the amounts they received in certificates of indebtedness issued to the Republican Printing Company during the session of 1873–74. They are as follows:

Dec. 6.	S. C. indicates C. Smith	$1,000 00
	D. C. T. indicates T. C. Dunn	1,000 00
	W. J. indicates John Wilson	500 00
	H. J. indicates J. Hollingshead	500 00
8.	W. H. J. indicates W. H. Jones	1,000 00
	W. F. B. indicates B. F. Whittemore	5,000 00
	C. A. F. indicates F. A. Clinton	1,175 00
	C. C. H. indicates H. C. Corwin	1,500 00
	C. L. indicates L. Cain	1,000 00
	S. A. S. indicates S. A. Swails	5,000 00
	J. E. W. indicates W. E. Johnston	900 00
	M. M. indicates Moses Martin	1,000 00
	M. J. H. indicates H. J. Maxwell	2,500 00
	L. J. indicates John Lee	1,000 00
	G. H. R. indicates R. H. Gleaves	2,500 00
	N. B. W. indicates W. B. Nash	5,000 00
	A. C. T. indicates T. C. Andrews	2,500 00

Subsequently I paid a note given to Mr. Andrews, amounting to $2,500, which he disposed of to Mr. Sulzbacher, who sold it to Mr. Hardy Solomon, thus making the amount paid Mr. Andrews, $5,000.

Dec. 9.	H. J. indicates J. Hollingshead	$ 500 00
	G. E. S. indicates S. E. Gaillard	2,000 00

Dec. 9.	J. R. W. indicates W. R. Jervey	$1,200 00
	Mc G. F. indicates George F. McIntyre	2,000 00
	S. M. J. indicates J. M. Smith	1,500 00
	S. R. indicates Robert Smalls	5,000 00
E. E. Dickson		300 00
John Lee		285 00
Y. J. P. Owens		5,000 00
Dec. 13.	W. H. Jones	150 00
	J. Crews	2,000 00

Page 24 presents the following exhibit:

Dec. 5.	Initials C. L. F. indicates F. L. Cardozo	$ 250 00
9.	Comptroller General S. L. Hoge	5,000 00
	M. J. F., Jr., F. J. Moses, Jr	3,300 00
19.	F. J. Moses, Sr. (loan)	310 00
23.	C. L. F. indicates F. L. Cardozo	9,750 00
	T. J. Mackey	500 00
	C. L. F. indicates F. L. Cardozo	5,000 00
	C. L. F. indicates F. L. Cardozo (warrants)	2,860 00

The total amount debited to Mr. Cardozo, as above, is in accordance with the amount entered on the pass book copied and kept by W. H. Jackson, formerly book-keeper of the company.

February 5th.—S. S. fund paid notes of F. J. Moses, Jr., for $4,250, with protest, $4.50. The above is a correct statement of amounts paid, with the exception of omission of sums previously advanced. In such cases the amounts advanced were deducted from the sum promised. At the outset, when the printing was first placed in the hands of the Clerks, it was my intention, and I endeavored, to have all bills made out strictly according to contract. I was soon taught, however, that such good intentions were not appreciated by the then watchful guardians of the Treasury. In response to my refusal to do just as wanted, I was ridiculed, called both fool and knave, and told that I did not know my business. With the lessons derived from Riordan & Dawson how to add in the discounts, and finding it useless to fight the powers that were, I confess I soon broke into harness.

In order to show, however, my opposition at the start, I desire to submit in evidence the following circular, written by myself:

[*Josephus Woodruff on Public Printing.*]

THE STATE PRINTING.

COLUMBIA, S. C., September 15, 1871.

Editor of Phœnix: In accordance with promise, I propose to lay before the public a full and true statement of matters connected with the State printing. I shall endeavor to be as brief as possible.

First. The Treasurer's and Comptroller General's books will show the total amount expended for printing to date to be as follows:

Balance due at close of last session for legislative printing and appropriated for that purpose	$30,000
Printing laws in newspapers, irrespective of politics, throughout the State, and urged upon the Clerks by His Excellency as good policy to insure a quiet and successful administration	70,000
Permanent printing, including Acts, Senate and House Journals, reports, resolutions, binding, &c	25,000
Total	$125,000

Of the amount credited to permanent printing, a check of $11,000, signed by the Treasurer, remains at the bank of the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, Columbia, S. C., unpaid, on account of our inability to meet Governor Scott's demand for $1,800, as a bonus, before he will consent to countersign it. Dear old State of South Carolina—as he believes himself to be—he wishes to spend that much of the printing for the sake of economy and to relieve the Treasury. I learn that he contradicts my report by the statement that in my office he expressed a desire to borrow $1,800 and that I proposed to loan it to him. This miserable subterfuge is too plain, especially to those who know the state of my finances and the resources of the Governor. So much I desire to exhibit at the outset in regard to the statement that $200,000 had been drawn, and for which declaration Governor Scott's amanuensis challenged successful contradiction.

As to the injustice done Governor Scott and the attempt to throw odium on his official actions in regard to subsidizing the Republican press of the State, I am willing to leave the reply to the conductors of those papers, who are perfectly able to defend themselves. But, in order to enlighten the public, and believing that I can give a satisfactory account of my actions in this matter, I ask a reprint of the following extract from the article of this anonymous writer for the purpose of a reply:

[*Josephus Woodruff on Public Printing.*]

"The last session of the Legislature passed a Bill giving the public printing to the Clerks of the Senate and the House of Representatives, and the Governor's approval of that Bill was obtained on the assurance that a considerable expense would be saved the State under their management; but subsequent events have proved that, instead of intention of economy, a 'big job' was intended. It is not my object at present to say anything regarding the gentlemen who fathered this job, but it is sufficient to remark, *en passant*, that they are well versed in political chicanery and have fathered many previous jobs which have resulted in the depletion of the State Treasury. After the passage of this printing Bill a company was formed called the Carolina Printing Company, of which Mr. Josephus Woodruff, the efficient Clerk of the Senate, was elected President. Now, to any fair-minded community, the fact of a man in whom the Legislature had confided the outlay of such an important item of expense as the public printing, over which he should have looked with an eagle eye, being elected President, or even having an interest in a concern doing this work, whose bills he would necessarily have to certify to as being correct, on which payment is made, must attach something beyond suspicion. The Carolina Printing Company, thinking to make itself felt as a power, then bought the Charleston Republican and the Daily Union, the latter published in this city, and things went on swimmingly until a time arrived when His Excellency Governor Scott was forced, from motives of expediency, in which the welfare of the State was deeply concerned, to refuse to approve of any more bills for the public printing until the matter had been laid before the Legislature for its consideration and action in the premises."

Now, what are the facts? Long anterior to the passage of the printing Bill, at the last session of the Legislature, the Carolina Printing Company was organized, with Governor Scott as one of the principal stockholders, and the Charleston Republican made its appearance as the organ of the ring composing that company. Now mark the charming consistency of Governor Scott. The paper was supported by that ring, Governor Scott a prominent stockholder, having then as now the control of all State patronage through the power of countersigning checks drawn against State deposits in the bank, and the power of watching with those eagle eyes all money drawn from the State Treasury. Will he attempt to show how that paper was supported the first year of its existence? Any one at all familiar with the expense of a daily newspaper knows that it cannot be run for less than from $40,000 to $50,000 a year, and that without a cent's profit to the owner. It is charitable to suppose that Governor Scott did not at that time see the inconsistency of one in

his position holding stock in a printing company, supported, I have reason to believe, exclusively by State patronage. Towards the close of the political campaign of 1870, Governor Scott's universally-recognized new organ, the Daily Union, of Columbia, with Mr. L. C. Carpenter as editor, suddenly blazed out before the public. This, in brief, is the history of the organization of the Carolina Printing Company, and the establishment of the two Republican daily papers of the State. At that time I had no pecuniary interest either in the Carolina Printing Company or the papers. At the opening of the campaign of 1870, Governor Scott, in a private interview with myself, agreed that, should the campaign result favorably, he would transfer to me his stock in the Carolina Printing Company for my professional services as a reporter. I rendered that service faithfully. The result of that campaign is too well known to need repetition. But His Excellency, whether intentional or not, or from contempt for the services rendered, neglected at that time to make the transfer. On the assembling of the General Assembly, I again met him in the room of the President of the Senate and threw out a reminder of his promise. In reply, he offered it at fifty cents on the dollar. I agreed to take it at that price and give him my note for it based upon my salary as Clerk of the Senate. I was told to call at his office and he would complete the negotiation. Frequent visits were made, but the matter postponed from time to time, an excuse being given that the certificate of stock could not be found or was mislaid.

In the meantime the struggle between the rival parties for the State printing was so great, and members of the General Assembly so divided in opinion as to the merits of the respective candidates, that it was proposed to put the whole matter in the hands of the Clerks of the two houses. A Bill for that purpose was accordingly drafted, passed, and sent to the Governor for his approval. The Governor's stock in the Carolina Printing Company immediately rose and doubled in value. The Governor told me I must pay par value. I did so, paying him $1,000 in cash and giving my note at sixty days for the balance, $2,000. The note was subsequently paid from money raised among our friends, by the Clerk of the House and myself. The transfer of the stock was then ordered, the Bill was then approved, and it then became a law. Then the Governor suddenly opened his eyes to the inconsistency of the Clerks purchasing his stock and doing any business outside of their official positions. I challenge him to produce any bill for State work not made out in accordance with the contract approved by the General Assembly and certified by the Clerks for which the work has not been performed. Subsequent to the passage of the Bill, in the office of the Clerk of the Senate, and in

the presence of several Senators and members of the House, Governor Scott urged upon the Clerks the expediency of a liberal distribution of State advertising of the laws amongst the Democratic as well as the Republican papers. The effect, he thought, would be to temper the tone of the press and insure a quiet, peaceable administration of the laws. He thought fifty or sixty thousand dollars would be money well spent towards so desirable an object. His views were heartily concurred in by the Clerks. As an old newspaper attachee myself, I had always thought that this work so generally performed by the press before the war gratuitously should be paid for by the State. I was extremely gratified to find Governor Scott so generously disposed towards so worthy and industrious a class of our people as printers. The publication of the laws was therefore given out as proposed. The Clerks have also exercised in behalf of the Charleston Republican and Daily Union the utmost power confided to them, and it was not until Governor Scott denounced all printing bills as frauds, and owners of those papers as swindlers, that they were reluctantly compelled to relax their efforts to support those journals. A word here as to the insinuation of the Governor among members of the Legislature and others—that the Clerks had been making fortunes, charging percentage, &c., on newspaper bills. I deny that the Clerks have ever asked any percentage, but, on the contrary, in cases where it has been tendered, have positively declined. I feel assured the press will bear me out in this statement. As to the fortunes, I would be exceedingly happy if the Governor would inform the public, and myself in particular, where it is, or even point out a smooth and honest road to it. Perhaps this smooth road to fortune was in his mind's eye when, shortly after the passage of the printing law, and in company with him in his carriage on the way to the State House, he shocked what conscience I believed I had by saying: "Joe, if you'll do as I want you now, I will help you steal from the Treasury." I am willing to testify on the stand in any Court of justice that I was so amazed as to be unable to articulate a reply and left him at the door of the State House, simply bidding him "good morning."

But it was not against the bills for the papers the Governor made his objection. It was those for the State printing or permanent work that he refused to sign checks for, and for the reason stated. As to threats being made toward the Governor, I deem that statement too absurd for refutation. It is no doubt the creation of the brain of either the Governor or his amanuensis. That entreaty and expostulations were resorted to I admit, as we were extremely anxious to have the means to carry on our work. We have been continually embarrassed in the prosecution of the

State work through the whims and caprices of the Governor. Before payment was made of the first bill for work done during the Legislature we paid to "gratification, or bearer, five hundred dollars," and deposited it in the bank of the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company to the credit of R. K. Scott. Again we were called upon, on payment of our second check for State work, to pay $250 for the services of a writer, then in Columbia, inditing articles for Governor Scott and published in the Daily Union. It is true this writer gave his note for the amount, at which His Excellency, with one of his bland smiles, remarked that we certainly were not so green as to suppose that note would ever be paid, and we did not. It has not been paid since, nor do we expect it will be. The Legislature, by Joint Resolution at the last session, which was approved by the Governor, ordered the publication of the decisions of the Supreme Court made since 1868. On calling the attention of the Governor to this matter, and telling him the members of the bar throughout the State were anxious to have them, he replied: "He did not care a damn for the Legislature; if we attempted the work, it should not be paid for." Notwithstanding this threat, we have, under the most difficult circumstances, proceeded with the work, and are willing to trust to the Legislature for our pay. He has said "he expected the Legislature to take away from him the power of countersigning checks—that it would be a relief to him," but immediately afterwards exhibited his intense feelings by declaring that if it were taken away the Legislature would not be able to procure a single dollar; that one word of his spoken at the financial center (New York) would prevent the negotiation of South Carolina bonds at any price. And no wonder, if, as is commonly believed, even among his own friends, seven or eight millions of bonds have been issued illegally and divided, Scott taking the lion's share. I trust neither the Legislature nor the people will be hoodwinked by Governor Scott's trying to cover his tracks by howling at petty legislative and printing expenses, which are but as a grain of sand in the desert compared with the mountains removed to Ohio. Some of the statements I have made above are from private conversations, and cannot, I admit, be substantiated by written testimony. These are, therefore, left an open question of veracity between Governor Scott and myself. I am perfectly content to leave it to the public to decide.

One more point and I am through with No. 1. The Governor, through his amanuensis, takes advantage of an unfortunate accidental error to take some credit for honesty and economy which never belonged to him. In making out a bill for the publication of the Acts, I turned to ascertain the number of pages by looking at the last page on the

work. The bill was made out accordingly and presented to the Governor for payment. As with all other bills for State work, he pronounced it a swindle before he had scarcely looked at it. He afterwards handed it to Mr. Heart, who simply returned it to me, with the endorsement that it was too extravagant. No expert examined it. Mr. Denny, former State printer, showed me my error, the paging of the book being a continuation of the last Acts and intended to form part of Volume XIV. As soon as I saw it the mistake was rectified and ample apology made to the Governor, at his residence, whither I hastened to make the necessary explanation. Had the first bill been paid, I think those who know me will do me the justice to believe that any wrong draft by myself upon the Treasury, on discovery of the error, would have been promptly restored.

I am through for the present. This issue is not of my seeking. On the contrary, I would gladly have avoided it. But Governor Scott has deemed best to force me to the wall. Whenever he and his anonymous amanuensis are prepared to ventilate those terrible misdeeds of the Carolina Printing Company, I hope they will do it without delay and without fear, favor, affection or hope of reward but that of the approval of a just conscience.

J. WOODRUFF.

N. B.—Since writing the above, I learn, through a gentleman who communicated the nature of my reply to Governor Scott, that he threatens to resign, has written to Lieutenant Governor Ransier to hasten to the capital, and that, upon his resignation, he will, as his only and last resource, shoot me. I do not believe he has the courage to carry out his last threat, but, with the unlimited command he has over the State Treasury and State resources, he is abundantly able to secure the services of an assassin. If Providence wills it, so be it. But what a glorious death to die—a martyr to truth, and the means of relieving the whole people of a State of the most abominable burden of iniquity with which they have ever been afflicted.

In this connection, I also desire to submit a check payable to "Gratification," or bearer, for $500, given by me to Mr. Jacobs, book-keeper of the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, for Governor R. K. Scott. (See individual ledger A, South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, p. 62.) This was given Governor Scott on the advice of Mr. Jacobs that it was the best thing I could do to get my check for $11,000, given by State Treasurer Parker, countersigned by the Governor. I did it, and Mr. Jacobs subsequently informed me that the check was signed and

the amount put to the credit of the Republican Printing Company. From the time I undertook the public printing, I had to fight the most bitter opposition, even from the majority of stockholders of the Carolina Printing Company, in which, as I have already stated, Mr. Jones and myself had bought an interest. Senator Corbin, who was codifier, and a majority of the stockholders wanted the Code printed at the North. I fought them successfully, and guaranteed Mr. Corbin to have the Revised Statutes promptly printed in Columbia. In addition to purchasing Parker's share in the Carolina Printing Company, Mr. Jones and myself agreed to give him twenty per cent. on all payments made to the Republican Printing Company. There were no specific appropriations then, and printing claims were paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. Even then it was almost impossible to obtain payment of our claims direct from the Treasury. On presentation of a bill, Mr. Parker would refer us to Mr. Neagle, with the statement that there was no money in the Treasury, and we might discount our claims with Neagle, who was the only party he knew who had money. In this way we discounted our claims, frequently selling them at twenty-five and thirty cents on the dollar, in order to carry on our work, which was very heavy. As an alternative we had to take Neagle into partnership. I submit here copy of partnership agreement, dated July 1, 1872, between Woodruff, Jones and Neagle, witnessed by LeGrand Benedict. When Cardozo took possession of the office as Treasurer, I endeavored to effect the same arrangement as to percentage as I had with Parker. He said he had decided not to pay out any moneys for any object unlesss there was a specific appropriation. That necessitated the introduction of a Bill for the payment of our claims before the Legislature. An itemized bill was accordingly made, presented, passed upon by the Committees in both houses, and an appropriation of $250,000 made for the payment of the claims of the Republican Printing Company. Governor Moses was paid $20,000 to sign the Bill; $40,000 was paid to J. L. Neagle in full of his claims, and he retired from the partnership; $10,000 was paid to Chamberlain to prevent injunctions and effect a settlement with Neagle. Chamberlain was counsel of the Republican Printing Company at the time, and made the proposition to do this for us for $10,000. He was then partner of Attorney General Melton. The money was paid to Chamberlain & Melton. Witness here submitted papers.

VI.—Roll of the Senate and List of Senators Paid and Amounts Paid to Each.

[The roll and amounts paid were entered up when payments were made.]

H. Cardozo wrote statistics of his County for immigration report. The others did not write. They were to support the claim, and in some in

stances were to collect statistics. Andrews was to collect statistics, Whittemore, Nash, Swails. The price we paid for statistics was from $50 up to $150 per County, outside of Charleston, and for Charleston County $500. These Senators were to support the Bill and to write the statistics of their respective Counties.

VI.—Roll of Members of the Senate for the Special Session of 1873.

Names.	*Yea.*	*Nay.*
Gleaves, R. H., President	$2,500 00	
Andrews, T. C	5,000 00	
Cain, L	1,000 00	
Cardozo, H	500 00	
Clinton, F. A	1,200 00	
Corwin, H. C	1,500 00	
Dickson, E. E	300 00	
Donaldson, T. Q		
Duncan, D. R		
Dunn, T. C	1,000 00	
Duvall, G. W		
Gaillard, S. E	2,000 00	
Hayne, C. D	1,000 00	
Holcombe, W. E	1,000 00	
Hollingshead, J	1,000 00	
Hope, J. C		
Jervey, W. R	1,200 00	
Jeter, T. B		
Johnston, W. E	1,000 00	
Jones, Jr., W. H	1,500 00	
Keith, W. C		
Lee, J	1,000 00	
Martin, M	1,000 00	
McIntyre, G. F	2,000 00	
Maxwell, H. J	2,500 00	
Nash, W. B	5,000 00	
Owens, Y. J. P	5,000 00	
Smalls, R	5,000 00	
Smith, C	1,000 00	
Smith, J. M	1,500 00	
Swails, S. A	5,000 00	
Wilson, J	500 00	
White, J. H	1,000 00	
Whittemore, B. F	5,000 00	
	$57,200 00	

VII.—Estimate for Immigration Report Submitted to the General Assembly.

REPORT ON IMMIGRATION.

State of South Carolina,
Columbia, October 1, 1873.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives:

Gentlemen—We have the honor to submit herewith a preliminary report, made in obedience to the following resolution of your honorable bodies:

"Whereas the time remaining of the present session is not sufficient to enable the two houses to develope and perfect a practicable and satisfactory plan for the encouragement of immigration to this State; and whereas the subject is one certainly among those of the first importance to the best interests of the whole State, inasmuch as the influx of new citizens, bringing numbers and wealth to strengthen and develope the State, is the surest means of restoring peace, concord and true prosperity to all our people; and whereas such a subject requires great research and the patient collection, arrangement and statement of the various inducements to immigration which South Carolina affords; therefore, be it

"*Resolved* by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, That the Clerk of the House of Representatives and Clerk of the Senate be, and they are hereby, empowered to collect and arrange all such information as may be deemed valuable and necessary for the use of the General Assembly in dealing with the subject of immigration, and to cause the same to be prepared in suitable form for the use of the General Assembly, with a view of presenting to the world the unrivalled commercial, agricultural, manufacturing and mineral resources of this State. The said Clerks are authorized to conduct the work herein provided for during the months of the present year preceding the meeting of the General Assembly in November next, and to have their report in readiness at the commencement of the next session of the General Assembly."

The responses received from our circular shows that the people evince a very general desire to serve the State and a favorable appreciation of the object indicated in the resolution. It soon became apparent, however, that to collect and compile the information necessary to such a work, which should furnish a reliable and authentic basis for future reference and action, involved much time, labor and expense. Very full and valuable reports from some seventeen Counties have been received, and in some cases were made *gratuitously.* These reports are in course of prep-

aration for the printer, and specimens, showing the style of the work, will be laid before the General Assembly as soon as possible. Although no appropriation was made to meet unavoidable expenses, yet, relying on the *wisdom* and *liberality* of *your honorable bodies*, we felt justified in securing the services of competent gentlemen in the preparation of maps and reports for those Counties where gratuitous information could not be obtained. The printing has been delayed for want of funds. The importance of such a work is acknowledged on all sides, and is more especially shown by the numerous applications for information received from the North and abroad. While nearly every State in the Union has made liberal appropriation for the annual compilation and publication of their advantages and resources, nothing of the kind has been undertaken in South Carolina for over a quarter of a century. The reports, with few exceptions, show that, with the reconstruction of the State and organization of society on a perfectly free basis, South Carolina, with its unsurpassable climate, its immense and varied resources, offers the highest inducements to immigrants, laborers, artisans and capitalists.

After the most careful consideration and examination, we have estimated that an appropriation of seventy-five thousand dollars will be necessary to carry out fully the objects of the resolution.

Respectfully submitted.

J. WOODRUFF,
Clerk of Senate.
A. O. JONES,
Clerk of House of Representatives.

VIII.—1. Letter of F. W. Dawson to Josephus Woodruff, Dated January 4, 1868.

I carried the enclosed bill to Parker and discounted it for cash, at 20 per cent. off, in his private office. I understood from the letter and my newspaper experience that the 20 per cent. had been added to the bill. I have always understood that it was customary for newspapers to add the percentage at which they had to discount State paper:

[*Josephus Woodruff on Public Printing.*]

VIII.—1. [*Copy.*]

OFFICE OF THE DAILY NEWS,
CHARLESTON, S. C., January 4, 1868.

Dear Woodruff:

Enclosed find bill against the Speaker, arranged for discount of 20 per cent. to paying officer. Moses said it should be paid promptly.

Let me know what the Port Royal Railroad wants of the Legislature. Nothing from you this evening. I hear that Courier has result of *mandamus*, and had telegraphed you.

Yours,

(Signed) F. W. DAWSON.

—

November 24, 1868.

2. "The enclosed" was a general letter of instructions and some bills. The substance of this enclosure was that I, as reporter for the News, should report as favorably as possible for Scott and secure any favors he could give for the News. Under these instructions, I reported as favorably as I could for Scott. In return, Scott used his influence to have Dawson's bills paid. I cannot say whether the State was or was not defrauded in this way, for I don't know how the items were made in the bills of the News. So far as Scott's influence was concerned, there was no fraud in the exercise of that that I know of.

VIII.—2. OFFICE OF THE DAILY NEWS,
CHARLESTON, S. C., November 24, 1868.

My Dear Woodruff:

The enclosed is in reply to yours received this evening. You may show it where necessary, but do not let it be copied or kept. We think it will do all you want. The fact is that we want to make all we can, and will go as far as we can to support Scott and the government if we are treated well. We cannot be blind advocates. That would be to ruin our influence, if we could permit ourselves to adopt such a course. We must be independent, but we will always be more than just to our friends, and never personally abusive, because it is contrary to our views of propriety, Send all Bills, &c., that are printed, and post us about any scheme that wants puffing or crushing.

All this *confidential.*

Yours,

F. W. DAWSON.

[*Josephus Woodruff on Public Printing.*]

JANUARY 30, 1869.

3. "The paymaster" alludes to Parker. I did not understand any fraud to be involved in the statement about "up-country project, railroad or otherwise."

VIII.—3. OFFICE OF THE DAILY NEWS,
CHARLESTON, S. C., January 30, 1869.

My Dear Woodruff:

What you have done so far is highly approved. A memorandum of your account, as it then stood, was sent on yesterday. As you collect money due us, pay yourself in full *first*, and remit balance, if any.

We count on you to push the State printing (Acts.) The best we can do is this: If we can get ten cents a line, which would be about twenty-four dollars per column, we can allow the paymaster twenty per cent. and yourself ten per cent., which would only leave us a very moderate profit; if we can get twelve and a half cents a line, which is thirty dollars a column, or more, we can allow you twenty per cent, instead of ten. Now, you have the whole programme, and may blaze away at will. We are willing to give a helping hand to any up-country project, railroad or otherwise, and *free*. Keep us informed.

Yours,

F. W. DAWSON.

—

DECEMBER 13, 1870.

This alluded to an account of the News, which I pushed through the Senate and House. I don't know of anything fraudulent in the account. It was, I think, for Governor's proclamations and similar advertisements.

[*Copy.*]

VIII.—4. OFFICE OF THE CHARLESTON NEWS,
CHARLESTON, S. C., December 13, 1870.

The Committee on Contingent Accounts reported on the account of the Charleston News and recommended that it be paid. Adopted.

My Dear Josephus:

This is the most interesting feature of the legislative session. Shove it through the House in the same happy way, and there will be a Christmas turkey and trimmings for both you and

Yours, truly,

(Signed) F. W. DAWSON.

JANUARY 22, 1871.

5. See Senate Journal, extra session 1877, pages 50 and 51, where the enclosures are copied. I regarded the offer as a direct bribe of twenty per cent.

[*Copy.*]

VIII.—5. OFFICE OF THE CHARLESTON NEWS,
CHARLESTON, S. C., January 22, 1871.

My Dear Joe:

DeFontaine tells me that you want our proposal for State printing, and I enclose you two proposals—one private and the other public. We have put the price at ten cents a line—a fair living rate—and five cents less than our regular transient rates. If the offer can be *amended* or *improved*, let us know. What we want is to get as good a price as we can, and to give you twenty per cent. on the gross amounts, whatever it may be. Answer.

Yours truly,

(Signed) F. W. DAWSON.

[PUBLIC.] [*Copy.*]

VIII.—5. OFFICE OF THE CHARLESTON NEWS,
CHARLESTON, S. C., January 22, 1871.

J. WOODRUFF, *Esq., Clerk of the Senate:*

SIR—We respectfully make application for the printing of the Acts and Joint Resolutions of the General Assembly for the session of 1870–71, and agree to print the same, as furnished us, in the Daily News, at the rate of ten cents a line, by measurement, for each session; or, we will print them in both the Daily News and Tri-Weekly News for fifteen cents a line; or, in the Daily News, Tri-Weekly News and Weekly News for twenty cents a line, We are,

Yours obediently,

(Signed) RIORDAN, DAWSON & CO.,
Proprietors Charleston News.

[PRIVATE.] [*Copy.*]

VIII.—5. OFFICE OF THE CHARLESTON NEWS,
CHARLESTON, S. C., January 22, 1871.

J. WOODRUFF, *Esq., Clerk of the Senate:*

DEAR SIR—We agree to print the Acts and Joint Resolutions of the General Assembly at the following rates per line, each insertion, by measurement:

Daily News, ten cents a line;
Daily and Tri-Weekly, fifteen cents a line;
Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly, twenty cents a line;
And we agree to allow you a commission of twenty per cent. upon the gross amount of our bills for such printing, as the amounts due are collected.

Yours obediently,
(Signed) RIORDAN, DAWSON & CO.,
Proprietors News.

I was not reporting for the News at the time. I ceased my correspondence for them the previous session. The proposals were not to be passed upon by the Senate, but simply by the Clerks of the two houses. We awarded the contract. I never got the twenty per cent. On one occasion Dawson alluded to it, and said he had just purchased the Broad street building and had heavy payments to make, and he thought we were making money and could afford to wait for it. I stopped corresponding for want of time to attend to it, but was then on friendly terms with the paper, and continued so up to the time of the issue of certificates of indebtedness. Friendly relations were ruptured as follows: One of the proprietors (Riordan) asked of me a loan of from $3,000 to $5,000. I was unable to lend it to him. The News from that time attacked the Republican Printing Company, and has continued it ever since. I thought if I loaned the money it would never be returned and that they would so understand it. Dawson made the application for Riordan. The reasons I thought it was a pretensive loan, to be paid for their silence or future favors, were because I had, not with them, but with others, such as State officials and members of the General Assembly, similar transactions and propositions, and I doubted their ability to repay it. Dawson said it was to pay some scattering debts of Riordan's. In a short interview I had with Riordan, Riordan said it was for some private matter of his own.

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VIII.—6.

OFFICE OF THE CHARLESTON NEWS,
CHARLESTON, S. C., January 25, 1871.

My Dear Woodruff:

I enclose bill for advertising elections, subject to usual discount; also bill for papers. Bear in mind what I told you before—that we don't want you to pay for any "Newses" out of your own pocket. If the

money is forthcoming for the election notices, it will be as welcome as a daisy in a cow's mouth.

Yours truly,

F. W. DAWSON.

March 18, 1871.

7. I don't remember what particular class of bonds this relates to; it was some measure going through at the time Governor Perry's letter was published in the Greenville paper and afterwards copied into the News.

VIII.—7.

Office of the Charleston News,
No. 149 East Bay,
Charleston, S. C., March 18, 1871.

Dear Jo: I send bills for Acts up to to-day, inclusive. I am afraid I have worried you too much about the document, but I hope you won't give it up. My *silence* is often more valuable than any action. For instance, had I telegraphed the strong points of Perry's letter, including the prediction that *bonds would not be paid*, it would have given the market a terrible black eye. But I didn't.

Yours faithfully,

R.

We'll rush the Acts from this time forth.

In October, 1873, Mr. Dawson, at his office in Charleston, requested me to see Patterson and Neagle and endeavor to effect an arrangement for the support of the News for the redemption of the revenue bond scrip. I think Dawson suggested $10,000 as the amount for them to receive. I visited Columbia for the purpose; saw Patterson and Neagle, and they declined to negotiate with a third person, but said they were willing to deal with Dawson himself. I reported this to Dawson at his office, and he authorized me to telegraph to Patterson that the man he wanted to see would be at the Columbia Hotel next day. Mr. Dawson subsequently informed me that he did start, and went as far as Branchville, but was compelled to return on account of pressing information received at Branchville. I don't know whether the negotiations went on any further or not. Leslie told me that the News had been paid $7,500 for their support of the Sterling Loan Act and a share in some bonds or in the use of some bonds. Captain E. G. Huffman can tell all about this, as he was their correspondent here at the time. At the time of the

passage of the validating Act, in March, 1872, Leslie informed me that Kimpton had made a certificate of deposit in the Central National Bank of Columbia in my name for $30,000, which was to be drawn as soon as the Act was approved, and asked me to draw it, and bring it to the Railroad Committee room, and give it to him, and said it was to be divided between six Senators—Leslie, Owens, Nash, Whittemore, H. E. Hayne and Swails. Kimpton told me the same thing at the Columbia Hotel. I drew the money and handed it to Leslie in the Railroad Committee room. There were Senators present, but the door was only ajar when I handed it to him. There was a deaf and dumb man present in the room named William Dowd, for he came out just afterwards, making most expressive signs indicating filling of pockets, &c. That was my first experience of the high price of Senators in voting for a Bill. At or about the same time, I think a little before, Leslie told me of another deposit at the Carolina National Bank for $20,000, $10,000 of which was in my name. All of it was to be divided between him and Owens. I don't know who deposited it, but I ascertained that the deposit was there, and I gave them a check for $10,000. I think that was for the Bill for settlement with Financial Agent, but am not certain. From this experience, when it was necessary to get appropriations through, I became aware of the absolute necessity of paying for the passage, *and we added the estimate of these expenses to the amount of our accounts in order to save ourselves from loss.* (See Reports and Resolutions, 1873–74, pages 954 and 955.) One-half or more of the total amount of appropriations for the Republican Printing Company was paid to State officials and members of the General Assembly.

J. WOODRUFF.

"EXHIBIT W."

WOODRUFF'S DIARY.

MONDAY, January 13.

Gave Nash a check for $2,000. It's giving, giving to the wolves, and I expect we will be counted out if we don't stop.

TUESDAY, January 14.

Drew checks for E. E. Dickson, $200; F. Cardarelli, for Whittemore's account, $141. Received letters of acknowedgment from Klinck,

Wickenberg & Co. and Johnston. Mr. Cardozo promised to let us have $20,000 to-morrow. I promised to let Smalls, Maxwell, Hayne, Jones, Jr., have some money. The two houses entered into an election and elected Cooke Judge of the Eighth Circuit. Am sorry General McGowan was not elected. Party lines were drawn pretty strongly. Should not wonder if we have a revolution when such men as Cooke can be elected over such a man as McGowan. I don't believe Cooke knows when to go out of the rain. Am inclined to stand from under. *Talked sympathizingly with Donaldson, Cannon and other Democrats.*

—

TUESDAY, January 31, 1873.

Had a long talk with J. M. Smith and promised to make everything straight with him. Promised C. Smith to give him $500 Saturday.

—

SATURDAY, February 8, 1873.

Paid Sulzbacher $160. Gave Jamison check for $100. If we are voted $50,000 for permanent printing we can get along. The friends ought not press us too closely. Moses, Chamberlain, Neagle and ——— are a hard set—all dead beats. Received consignment of champagne and sherry from Charleston. Will send some to Senator Maxwell. The bill amounts to $321. Good gracious!

—

FRIDAY, February 14.

Gave check to Corwin for $500 and one to J. P. Low for $200 on account of Corbin. Also let Singleton, member of the House, have $50. Asberry thinks he will clean Senator Johnston out next campaign and come to the Senate himself and vote for me as Clerk. Told him I thought the lion would be too much for him. Had a long talk with Clinton. He wanted $1,000. Could not promise more than $500. Dix, member of the House, wants some more from me but can't get it. Must get it from Jones. Sperry can't have any more from me nor any of the House members. Am sorry I shall have to go back on Cochran. He fought us, and Jones says it's hard to assist a man fighting and voting against you.

FRIDAY, April 11, 1873.

Called on Cardozo and was paid $5,000, $2,000 of which was to go to him. Promised to deliver it to him at his house at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Had an interview with Mr. Cardozo at his house and delivered him the $2,000.

—

MONDAY, April 28, 1873.

Had a long and interesting conversation with my old friend, Mr. Daniel Horlbeck. Told me of Judge Bond's opinion that he was getting old, faculties obscured, and that he had intimated to him that his resignation would be acceptable. I showed him how the Judge relished his wine and cigars whilst holding Court in Columbia, being a frequent visitor in the Senate refreshment room; that he thought Mr. Daniel was not a progressive clerk and did not seem to realize what was necessary for a Judge. Mr. Daniel thought I was totally demoralized and felt keenly about the matter.

—

WEDNESDAY, May 20, 1873.

If the Republicans keep up their liberality it will make all the newspapers in the State Radical.

—

WEDNESDAY, June 14, 1873.

Senator Clinton called to-day. He appears in a bad fix. I can't help him, but would be glad to do so. The friends cannot crowd me now for money. I begin to think John Cochran will win with his reform buncombe next session.

—

WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1873.

Saw Cardozo, and he agreed to accept our order given to Owens for $3,000. Wondered that he did not ask his percentage.

—

MONDAY, August 25, 1873.

Received a dispatch from Cardozo requesting the attendance of Jones and self to-morrow morning, at Columbia, on important business. Saw Jones, and he agreed to meet me at the depot. Left for Columbia in the evening.

[*Josephus Woodruff on Public Printing.*]

WEDNESDAY, August 26, 1873.

Arrived in Columbia. Called on Cardozo, and, to my surprise, learned that he had called us up with the view of proposing that we start a newspaper by the 1st October in the interest of the officials,—to be an administration organ. Cheeky! He proposes that we start his enterprise on our own resources, pay our own expenses, and, in return, have his smiles for the same percentage. Did anybody ever hear of such a thing! He says I can write to Fox, too, the former editor of the Charleston Republican, and induce him to come and edit the new paper. I suppose Fox is also to pay his own expenses from patriotic motives for Cardozo. On recovering from my surprise, I called on the Governor and mentioned Mr. Cardozo's liberal proposals. He actually laughed; said it was a good thing, but he would not put his money in it. I thought him rather lukewarm. Afterwards saw Cardozo and Hoge together; the latter did not appear very deeply interested in the scheme. Well, I hardly think it worth while to break my head and pocket for Mr. Cardozo. If he don't pay us our money I will see what we can yank out of him and make him do it.

—

TUESDAY, September 2, 1873.

Asked Jackson to make out Comptroller's bills, leaving our balance as *large as possible*, so that he could recommend it on appropriation.

—

THURSDAY, September 11, 1873.

Went to see the Governor. He wanted us to send for some books for his library. Told him we had no money, no credit and no friends in New York since latest publication of Mercantile Agency report describing Jones and Woodruff as R. P. Co., Clerks of General Assembly, and extremely doubtful. He subsided.

—

SATURDAY, September 27, 1873.

Both Jones and Cardozo stayed till late. Have resolved to let nothing worry me this Winter. If the friends in the Senate make appropriations sufficient, I will do as usual,—take care of them,—and Jones must do the same thing for the members of the House.

FRIDAY, October 17, 1873.

Talked with Little relative to Hoge, and he thinks Hoge a hog. He wanted $1,000 out of that warrant. Cannot get it. Patterson says he will give me his certified check of $1,998 for it. Agreed.

—

WEDNESDAY, October 22, 1873.

No discussion except by Senator Nash. Forgot to order some things for Nash. He is a hard case. I gave him my printing bills against the executive department. Some Senators and members seem to regard all printing bills as clear steals. Let them go ahead with Hardy. I would like, though, to head Patterson, Neagle and Hardy, but the face of things looks dark for the printing.

—

WEDNESDAY, October 29, 1873.

I have agreed with Gaillard, McIntyre, J. M. Smith, C. Smith, Cain, Jervey, Smalls, Whittemore, White, Nash and others. Postponed selection of fancy stationery and making up packages for Senators. Patterson and Neagle called this evening and opened up their schemes to Jones and myself. They spoke of certificates of indebtedness and I have taken up the suggestion. I propose to write the report for the Printing Committee myself; propose to add a proviso to the Bill that the said sums shall be paid in certificates of indebtedness, redeemable on or before the first day of January, 1874, or out of the first moneys received from taxes.

—

THURSDAY, October 30, 1873.

Finished report for Committee on Printing. Sent for Senators Whittemore, Owens and Smalls and interviewed each. All agreed to sign the report, and did it, with the exception of Henry Cardozo. Andrews came up manfully, and will do anything to stick up to me. Must give him at least $2,000.

—

FRIDAY, October 31, 1873.

Gave an order to Bryan for $300 in favor of Judge Mackey for books.

[*Josephus Woodruff on Public Printing.*]

SATURDAY, November 1, 1873.

Mr. Whittemore called this evening, and I told him there was a five in that printing Bill for him. There will be $2,000 for Swails, $2,000 for Maxwell.

—

TUESDAY, November 18, 1873.

Felt better after passage of printing Bill through the House last night. Found there was considerable opposition. Jones managed much better than I thought. The House took up another Bill, (per diem,) to which $50,000 for current printing was attached. Smalls and Nash say they won't stand it. Let it come to the Senate, and if they oppose I shall certainly stop some of their rations.

—

TUESDAY, November 18, 1873.

In the Senate, to-day, Hardy Solomon's Bill passed and was ordered to be enrolled. It has been a great time. We do nothing but promise, and it shows the faith the friends have in us.

—

TUESDAY, November 18, 1873.

It's hard to have to pay $100,000 for passing a printing Bill, but it will have to be done. They are all leeches, crying "give," "give," and we must give.

—

THURSDAY, November 20, 1873.

There was something of a contest over House per diem Bill, but I got it to a second reading. Am glad to get $25,000, but sorry to see my crowd going back on me.

—

THURSDAY, January 15, 1874.

The Governor sent me a note asking $6,000 more in certificates of indebtedness. Told him we did not have them, and fortunately had disposed of all of them. We shall have to keep close. McIntyre wants more out of contingent fund. The amounts already paid cover between twelve and fifteen thousand dollars. There will be nothing left for legislative expenses, and in all probability another large deficiency.

THURSDAY, January 15, 1874.

Cardozo expects $2,500 more. We paid another note of Moses's, held by Dennis, amounting to $2,250.

—

THURSDAY, January 22, 1874.

Sperry called and complained of Jones keeping him back. Consoled him by saying that Jones had told me he would make it all right with Sperry and Bowley—Bowley was along. They are both hard cases. My friends in the Senate to-day went back on me. Resolved to take it easy; have done the very best I could for the friends.

—

WEDNESDAY, January 28, 1874.

Gave Minort an order on Symmers for some liquor.

—

SUNDAY, February 1, 1874.

Wanted to go to church, but could not on account of the pressure and demands upon me of both time and money. This vexed question of State printing absorbs all my time. Should not wonder if it is yet some time all made public, and, if so, the history will be one that neither side will care to read more than once. Am willing to let it slumber a while longer, if not altogether. The present fight in the House is to either bleed us more or to take it out of our hands. Don't know how to take Hurley; he is slippery and requires slippery dealing. There are others of the same character and as hard to deal with.

—

WEDNESDAY, February 11, 1874.

The whole printing is getting shaky, and also the Legislature. I am glad of it. It is better for the people and better for everybody. The printing has had its day; seen its best times. Want to close up and do better.

—

THURSDAY, February 12, 1874.

Smalls don't like the printing Bill introduced in the House, because it takes the award out of the hands of the Committee on Printing. If it should go through, good-bye to his perquisites. Bowley called and

said he thought, as Chairman of Committee of Ways and Means, he ought to make more than anybody else in the General Assembly. Well, Bowley is beyond reform.

—

THURSDAY, March 5, 1874.

All the Senators want me to do something for them. Must help Cain; he is a capital, clever man, and stood by the printing through thick and thin. Smalls appears very much afraid that he will not get anything more. If he was but a two-year Senator it would be well to serve him as he did me; but can't do it now.

—

TUESDAY, March 10, 1874.

Do not know what Jones will do, but I think there will be a weeping, wailing and gnashing of teeth. Cardozo, Nash, Smalls are all hard cases. They ought to be satisfied with what they have made out of the printing company. Went back this session on their own schemes, for which they should not blame me. The whole thing is going up.

—

FRIDAY, March 13, 1874.

Must do Andrews the credit of saying that he stuck by me. He is worth all the rest put together. Smalls is as mean as he is treacherous. Nash is not so bad, as he has a large family to take care of. One thing, the Treasurer gets the lion's share of everything. Will not give the list of attachees, unless the Treasurer agrees to pay those regularly employed first.

—

FRIDAY, May 15, 1874.

Jones arrived this afternoon and held a long consultation with me. We agreed to employ Elliott as our counsel, if possible, but could not. Elliott said he was retained on the other side, but was exceedingly sorry for it. Spoke to Judge Wright and he agreed to take $2,500, although he wanted $5,000; promised great things. Showed Wright all over our establishment, and had considerable talk with him; think we got him to appreciate our situation.

SATURDAY, May 16, 1874.

Jones and self called on C. D. Melton, relative to our case, and he advised that the name of the Republican Printing Company be included in the proceedings. Afterwards Jones and self called on Wright and had a long conversation with him. He agreed to look over our matters and tell us what he would do. Met him yesterday at the office, and he agreed for $2,500 to do it. He thought he ought to get three or five thousand dollars, but I guess he will waive that. Don't know what will be done with these things.

—

WEDNESDAY, May 20, 1874.

We have promised to stick by Judge Wright, and shall do so. It's hard, but unavoidable.

—

SATURDAY, May 23, 1874.

Arrived in Charleston. Puffer and Jones called to-day, and, after considerable debate, Puffer left very angry. Told Puffer we had to take care of ourselves.

—

TUESDAY, May 26, 1874.

Received several notes from Senator Jones to-day asking assistance; was compelled to send word it was not in my power to do anything yet. Cardozo beats me this year, and I am surprised the Senators expect me to help them under such circumstances. They should not press me so hard.

—

SATURDAY, May 30, 1874.

The papers announce that Moses did not appear for trial. That is the last of it. Received a dispatch from Hoge, asking me to come up on matters of business. Don't know what that means, but am ready for business. Would like a guarantee for the payment of the big job from his office.

[*Josephus Woodruff on Public Printing.*]

SUNDAY, May 31, 1874.

Hoge called to see me and insisted on my going with him in a carriage to Jones's residence, which I did. Had a long consultation together on the situation. Hoge told us that $1,600,000 had been collected, and, according to his estimate, we are entitled to at least $25,000 or $30,000. That is just what we want to show Cardozo. Was told that Fillebrown had a list of all members of the Senate and House who had received bribes, furnished by Jackson, our book-keeper. It does not matter much, but would appear strange if we keep Jackson after such an *expose.* Shall insist on Jackson staying somewhere else. Don't need him any longer.

—

MONDAY, June 1, 1874.

Met Chamberlain on the train and told him I would help towards his nomination for the Governorship. He did not say anything, but sat and listened, and I fear he is too big a hypocrite. Am satisfied that Jones and self, since Chamberlain's desertion, have a much harder fight to make, and that I could not have made it without Jones very well, for there is a man in the woodpile. Well, we shall not have the millennium this year.

—

TUESDAY, June 2, 1874.

Whittemore, Owens and others talked with me, all intent on getting some money. I could not help them with anything but Cardozo's promises. Must write to Clinton to the same effect. Trust Clinton will be returned from Lancaster County.

—

FRIDAY, June 19, 1874.

Cardozo afterwards sent for us and promised Jones and self $1,000 each, but wanted $1,000 for himself, which we were willing he should take.

—

SATURDAY, June 20, 1874.

Received a $1,000 draft from Cardozo to-day. He took $4,500 in claims and a $1,000 order on the printing fund, all of which he proposed to account to us for.

[*Josephus Woodruff on Public Printing.*]

THURSDAY, July 2, 1874.

Saw Wright. He wanted me to raise him $2,500, and said he would give me the decision by 6 o'clock if I would get that amount for him. He suggested I should try ex-Governor Scott, but it was no go. Scott said he did not want the *mandamus* unless it could be issued for legislative expenses as well as for Frazee, Rose and the printing company. Went back and told Judge Wright so. Wright asked me to telegraph for Jones, and I did so, but failed to bring him. Very much troubled about *mandamus*.

—

FRIDAY, July 3, 1874.

Met Judge Wright again to-day, and told him I was unable to raise the money. He urged me to another trial. Found it was nothing but a strike of the Judge to get money in advance of the decision, but if the Judge can't trust us we ought not to trust him. Cardozo thought it was a monstrous thing for a Court to act so, but it's hard to beat such a monstrosity as Cardozo. I believe he is in concert with Wright to get our money and then file an opinion against us. Governor Moses wanted $50 for 4th July, but I could not raise it for him.

—

TUESDAY, July 7, 1874.

Met Judge Wright in street car to day and had a short interview. Could not give him any assurance of money. Feel indifferent as to whether *mandamus* is granted or not.

—

THURSDAY, July 9, 1874.

Met Judge Wright this morning. He said he had the decision in his pocket and would let me have it on my giving him the money. Told him I was not able to make the ripple. He thought if I went to Columbia it might be done. There may be some game up, and if so I must try to steer clear. I know Cardozo wants, or appears to want, to catch Judge Wright. He will not do it with my assistance.

—

SATURDAY, July 11, 1874.

The cry has been raised that the printing is a clear steal, and now I am willing to let somebody else try their hand at the same kind of stealing, dealing with official banditti and all that sort of thing.

THURSDAY, July 14, 1874.

Decision still in doubt. Judge Wright was trying to play a deep game with me, but missed fire. Let him side with Willard. Jones thinks Wright tried a rascally trick on us.

TESTIMONY OF LEGRAND BENEDICT.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, November 9, 1877.

LeGrand Benedict, being duly sworn, deposes on oath as follows:

My name is LeGrand Benedict. I reside at Lansingburg, County of Rensselaer, State of New York, and am now engaged with R. G. Dunn & Co., in Philadelphia, and am by occupation connected with the Mercantile Agency, Philadelphia. I came to South Carolina in 1872, and on October 23, 1872, I assumed the management of the office of the Republican Printing Company. I was business manager, but not a partner, and was employed for a stipulated compensation. One day I was notified of my appointment as President of the company, and requested, in all matters connected with the office, to recognize that fact and to sign accordingly, which I did. I continued with the company until June 1, 1874. The company consisted of Josephus Woodruff and A. O. Jones, with the exception of a short time during the early part of my connection with the company, when J. L. Neagle was a partner. In January, 1873, (see journal Republican Printing Company, January 10,) fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) of the $250,000 claim was drawn from the State Treasury and deposited in the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, and I drew a check for twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) on the fund, payable to order of Hardy Solomon, by instruction of Mr. Woodruff. I subsequently understood that this was for Governor Moses for approving the Act appropriating the $250,000. A day or two after, I drew checks to the amount of $10,000 for Woodruff and $10,000 for Jones, and a check for $3,000 for Cardozo. About this time the company received from the State at one time $20,000, and at another $100,000, which was likewise deposited in Solomon's bank, and I drew checks for Woodruff and for Jones of $40,000 each. This appears in the books of the Republican Printing Company of January 17, 1873. I drew other checks about the same time, but do not remember the particulars independently of the books; but those stated above I remember without reference to the books. About the same time an arrangement was made with Neagle, by which he was to retire from the concern. The term "S. S. Fund," appearing in the books of the company, originated, I think, with Mr. Jackson, the book-keeper, and was defined to mean gratuities to legislators and public officials, in furtherance of the passage

and collection of the claims of the company against the State. It was an abbreviation of the phrase "Sunday School Fund." It was a standing agreement between the Republican Printing Company and F. L. Cardozo, State Treasurer, that he (Cardozo) was to have and receive ten per cent. on all sums paid the company from the State Treasury; and it comes within my personal knowledge that Cardozo, under and by virtue of that agreement, did receive ten per cent. on certain sums paid by him to the company. It is also a fact that I, in receipting to the State Treasurer, as the representative of the company under the aforesaid agreement, for the certificates of indebtedness that were due the company, in some instances gave a receipt for a larger sum than was given me. The following papers were torn from a diary that I kept at the time of the receipt, at different times, of the certificates of indebtedness. The first receipt that I gave on the books of the Treasury was given December 11, 1873, but, as will appear by the subjoined, certain payments were made before that time, for which simple memoranda receipts were given by me.

Received from Cardozo, 1873.

Dec. 5.	Paid to Jones	$ 4,250 00
	Paid to B	17,500 00
6.	Paid to B	21,250 00
8.	Paid to B	22,000 00
9.	Paid to B	1,200 00
9.	Paid to J. W	1,500 00
10.	Paid to B	14,900 00
11.	Paid to B	21,000 00
	Paid to J. W	2,400 00
	Receipted December 11, R. R	$105,500 00
Dec. 12.	Paid to B	$21,000 00
13.	Paid to B	16,550 00
15.	Paid to B	17,500 00
19.	Paid to B	10,000 00
20.	Paid to B	10,000 00
20.	Paid to J. W	5,000 00
22.	Paid to B	600 00
23.	Paid to B	7,900 00
	Paid to F. L. C	9,750 00
24.	Paid to B	850 00
26.	Paid to B	3,000 00
27.	Paid to B	1,200 00
28.	Paid to B	5,250 00
29.	Paid to B	11,932 00
29.	Unsigned	5,964 00
		$231,996 00

In the month of December, 1873, I paid a large number of certificates of indebtedness to the members of the lower house of the General Assembly, upon orders made upon me by Mr. A. O. Jones. I paid very numerous orders of that description, and every of such payments is a matter of record upon the books of the company. I have examined some forty or fifty of such orders, presented to my inspection by the Committee, and am satisfied that they were paid either by myself or Mr. Jackson; and I have examined the account of Mr. Jones, and find entries of payments made according to the aforesaid orders—the entries being in the handwriting of Mr. Jackson. I find, also, that the initials of the names of some of the parties to whom payments were made upon the orders stand reversed upon the books of the company, I also find large amounts to members of the Senate, upon the orders of Mr. Woodruff, and I have examined his account and find it in the same condition as that of A. O. Jones, as above explained. I have also examined the expense account, on page 24, and find that the entries are in the handwriting of Mr. Jackson, and that the amounts were paid out at the time the entries were made. I do not doubt that the entries were correctly made. At the time I made the payments, as above explained, I did not know, in my own mind, for what purpose or with what understanding the money was paid. I knew nothing, of my own knowledge, of the consideration of the payments.

LEGRAND BENEDICT.

TESTIMONY OF HON. LAWRENCE CAIN.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
October 25, 1877.

Hon. Lawrence Cain, being further examined, deposes on oath as follows:

I was a member of the State Senate when the Bill to pay the Republican Printing Company's claim in certificates of indebtedness was passed. Before the passage, Woodruff came to me and said the claim was just, and on my asking him how, he explained that there were the immigration report and other contracts for printing, and stated that if I would support it I would be taken care of. After the passage of the Bill and the issuing of the certificates of indebtedness, Woodruff told me one day to go up to the office—that Mr. Benedict wanted to see me. I went up and he gave me $1,000 in the certificates of indebtedness.

LAWRENCE CAIN.

I asked several Senators what they got, and they told me. I don't remember the amounts. I remember asking W. R. Jervey and C. D. Hayne. I don't remember the amounts, except that I was surprised at Jervey's amount being larger than mine.

LAWRENCE CAIN.

TESTIMONY OF S. E. GAILLARD.

ROOMS JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., October 18, 1877.

Hon. S. E. Gaillard, being recalled, says:

He has served as Senator from the County of Charleston since 1871. Voted for some of the Bills making appropriations to pay the claims of the Republican Printing Company; had some understanding with Mr. Woodruff, Clerk of the Senate, and a member of the printing company. Remembers that Mr. Woodruff made him several presents in money, and at one time in certificates of indebtedness. Do not remember of ever agreeing to support any claim of the printing company for a given amount of money. There was a general understanding between Mr. Woodruff and a large majority of the Senators that he would take care of the "*friends*" if they would support his claims. I don't remember the amounts presented to me by Mr. Woodruff.

(Signed,) S. E. GAILLARD.

In answer to a question as to whether or not he knew of any other Senator being paid, Mr. Gaillard says:

I talked frequently with Senators Jervey, Cain, Jones, Johnston, Nash, Clinton, C. Smith and others as to payments made by Mr. Woodruff in the way of presents; also with Senators White and Martin. They all used to complain at times that "Joe" was not standing up to them as he ought to do after the Bill passed. I have heard Senator Smalls abuse Mr. Woodruff for not carrying out his promises.

(Signed,) S. E. GAILLARD.

TESTIMONY OF W. R. JERVEY.

ROOMS JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., October 17, 1877.

Hon. W. R. Jervey, being duly sworn, says:

I reside in Charleston County. I represented my County in the House and Senate. I had some kind of a general understanding with Mr. Woodruff that he would take care of me if I voted for his printing

claims. I did vote for them and he presented me with money on several occasions. I suppose he considered it paid to me in consideration of my support and influence in favor of his claims. He represented the Republican Printing Company; was the leading member of it. He managed the Senators in the interest of the company. It was generally understood by the Senators that Joe would take care of the "*friends.*" Joe always spoke to us in that way, calling us "*the friends.*" Other Senators have admitted to me that they were paid or presented with money from Mr. Woodruff on account of the printing. Cain, of Edgefield, was one; Senator Gaillard was another. I had a conversation with Senator Nash concerning what Joe was giving Senators, and with Senator Johnston. Senator White, of York, talked with me concerning what he was paid; also Senator John Lee and others. We used to talk of it as a matter of business or in a business-like way. I don't remember the amount of certificates of indebtedness I received, but it was at least one thousand dollars.

(Signed,) W. R. JERVEY.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN LEE.

ROOMS JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C.

John Lee, being recalled, says:

I reside in Chester County. I represented that County in the Senate. Was elected to fill an unexpired term. I voted for the claims of the Republican Printing Company. I was a new Senator, and was told by several of the old Senators that the claim was all right and a valid one, and to see Joe Woodruff about it,—that he would do something for me if I would vote for it,—that it was customary for the Clerk to assist the Senators. I did see him in his room in the State House; he told me all about the claim, and said if I would vote for it he would take care of me and make me a present of a thousand dollars. I voted for it, and he presented me with about that amount in certificates of indebtedness. I heard other Senators talk about how much they received, but don't remember any one in particular. They all seemed to know that Joe would do something for them if they stood by him.

(Signed,) JOHN LEE.

TESTIMONY OF MOSES MARTIN.

ROOMS JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., November 15, 1877.

Moses Martin, being sworn, says:

I reside in Fairfield County; am a farmer by occupation; served as Senator from the above named County for a short time. I was not very well posted as to how printing claims were passed and Senators paid for supporting them. Mr. Woodruff spoke to me concerning his claim, and said I had an interest in it like the old Senators, and he wanted me to vote for it. I did not promise him then whether I would or not. I talked with several of the Senators, and they said it was a good claim and that it was customary for the Clerk to help the Senators, and that it was necessary for him to do so, as a Senator could not live in Columbia on $600 for a session. After the Bill passed, Mr. Woodruff or Mr. Benedict gave me, I think, about one thousand dollars in printing money, called certificates of indebtedness.

(Signed,) MOSES MARTIN.

TESTIMONY OF C. D. HAYNE.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., October 15, 1877.

C. D. Hayne, being further examined, deposes on oath as follows:

I was State Senator from Aiken County at the time the large claims of the Republican Printing Company passed. I supported them and received money and certificates of indebtedness from Mr. Woodruff or his agent in consideration of my support and non-opposition to the Bills. I think most of the Senators were paid by Mr. Woodruff for their support. There was a general understanding between "Joe" and the Senators that if they would stand by him and his Bills that he would take care of them. He always addressed them as "the friends;" and in making an arrangement with a Senator, he would say: "There is so much in this Bill for each of '*the friends*,'" meaning the Senators. We used to talk with one another freely as to how much Joe should give, and at times the Senators would form a combination and throw obstacles in the way of the claim passing until they were satisfied by Woodruff. I think I received $1,000 in certificates of indebtedness for my support of the Bill authorizing their issue and payment to the Republican Printing Company.

(Signed,) C. D. HAYNE.

TESTIMONY OF A. O. JONES.

A. O. Jones, being recalled and duly sworn, says in reference to public printing:

I regarded the public printing as one of the most important branches of the public service. The Clerks of the two houses, under the rules of their respective houses, were charged with the duty of having the printing executed with accuracy and dispatch. In order to facilitate the business of the General Assembly, particularly in the consideration of the annual reports of the executive department, Committee reports, messages and other communications, Bills, &c., it is absolutely necessary that the printing ordered should be delivered at the earliest possible moment. When a matter came up for consideration and it had not been printed, it was usually postponed until printed copies could be laid on the desks of the members. In this way measures of the highest importance were often delayed and frequently indefinitely postponed. From the special session of 1868 to the session of 1870–71, Mr. J. W. Denny was State Printer. The vast amount of printing, the difficulties and delays to which the two houses were subjected and the dissatisfaction of members of both houses with Mr. Denny's management induced the passage of a law authorizing the Clerks of the two houses jointly to make contract for the public printing. Previous to this Mr. Denny had sold out his establishment to the Carolina Printing Company, which was organized by Governor Scott, Attorney General Chamberlain, State Treasurer Parker, Comptroller General Neagle, State Printer Denny, State Auditor Tomlinson, L. Cass Carpenter, editor of the Daily Union, and Morris & Fox, editors of the Charleston Republican. With the view of obtaining a voice in the management of the State printing, Mr. Josephus Woodruff, Clerk of the Senate, and I purchased the interest of Governor Scott in this company. We soon found ourselves in a hopeless minority, charged with the responsible duty of having the State work promptly and accurately executed, but unable to accomplish it. After the passage of the law referred to, Mr. Woodruff and I entered into copartnership and formed the Republican Printing Company, and, there being no other bid received, the contract was awarded to that company. *This action was approved by both houses without a dissenting vote.* The Carolina Printing Company discontinued the publication of the Charleston Republican and disposed of the Columbia Union to Mr. L. Cass Carpenter. Mr. Woodruff and I purchased the balance of the stock and the type and presses and other material used for the State work.

Then began a fierce fight against the existence of the Republican Printing Company. The law regulating the printing provided that accounts for printing should "be paid out of any money in the Treasury

not otherwise appropriated." We were not aware at the outset that this fund was looked upon as a source of revenue for State officials and influential members of the General Assembly, nor were we aware of what was exactly expected of us. I had no conception of the many obstacles and fierce opposition we had to meet from those who had hitherto controlled the disbursement of the funds covered by those significant words. It soon became painfully evident that unless we made a feint of submission and an agreeement to distribute the profits we would be "cleaned out." This necessarily made the bills for work much larger. Mr. Woodruff's experience with the officials was greater than mine. I was disposed to be stubborn, but after looking over the field yielded as gracefully as I could to the inevitable. We had executed a vast amount of printing, including five editions of the Revised Statutes, (making about ten thousand copies,) reprinted Volumes X, XI, XII, XIII and XIV of the General Statutes, five thousand copies of the Ku Klux trials, five thousand copies of the report of the Special Joint Committee to investigate the financial condition of the State, and the current and permanent printing of the four months' session of 1870–71. Yet, upon the presentation of our bills, we were repeatedly told "that there was no money in the Treasury," while others more fortunate than we were paid regularly. We were referred to Mr. J. L. Neagle, Comptroller General, who was then purchasing claims against the State at twenty-five cents on the dollar. I believed this a combination made by Mr. Neagle with Governor Scott and Treasurer Parker. About this time the Blue Ridge revenue bond scrip had been made receivable for taxes. Mr. Parker intimated to us that our bills might be paid in this scrip. The scrip at the time was supposed to have a market value of fifty cents on the dollar, and the Treasurer was willing to allow us to add the amount of the discount to some of our bills. In order to continue the State work and pay pressing debts, we presented bills to the amount of $45,000, to which we added an equal amount for discount by Blue Ridge scrip received in payment. There was some "little hitch" and we sold the bills thus made out to Mr. Neagle for *twenty thousand dollars in currency and received from him his check to our order on the Carolina National Bank of the city of Columbia.* The greater part of this money was immediately applied to the payment on account of outstanding obligations of the company. In order to raise the necessary funds to keep up our establishment and prepare for the coming session, we were obliged to take Mr. Neagle into the company as a special partner. He continued in the company until the close of the session of 1872–73.

[*A. O. Jones on Public Printing.*]

When Mr. F. L. Cardozo came into office as State Treasurer he refused to pay any claims not provided for by special appropriation. This compelled us to go before the General Assembly with our claims, which brought us immediately in conflict with the interest of the Bond and Blue Ridge Scrip Rings, whose fierce opposition we encountered inside and outside of the General Assembly, and caused us to be lampooned by that part of the public press, irrespective of party, which we knew to be connected with the chiefs of those rings. Our success in passing our claims singled us out as the special objects of attack by an army of blackmailers, tricksters and double-dealers, chief amongst which were State officials, Senators and Representatives, editors of newspapers, lobbyists and other hangers-on of the General Assembly. We were, in order to get the money appropriated to pay our claims, forced by Governor Chamberlain and Treasurer Cardozo to support the Union-Herald whilst it kept up the "blind" of a constant abuse of the printing under the management of the Clerks.

We deemed it politic to satisfy, as near as possible, the demands made upon us. Instead of following the practice of placing a fund in the hands of a few individuals, we undertook to take upon ourselves the distribution of our favors and to make them general. After the passage of the Joint Resolution appropriating $250,000 for printing claims, the following amounts were paid out to those Representatives friendly to the interests of the company, as is shown by the checks on the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company now in the hands of the Committee. In some few instances payments were made for the purpose of preventing members opposing the Bill, though they voted against its passage:

No. 194, February 27, 1873, Levi Lee..	$ 20 00
No. 187, February 25, 1873, J. C. Tingman	25 00
No. 23, January 23, 1873, Augustus Simkins	50 00
No. 65, January 16, 1873, J. C. Wolfe	50 00
No. 96, January 16, 1873, D. P. McLaurin	50 00
No. 84, January 16, 1873, John Lilly	50 00
No. 172, February 19, 1873, John A. Barker	450 00
No. 183, February 21, 1873, Charles Simms	50 00
No. 5, January 13, 1873, W. H. Frazier	50 00
No. 14, January 13, 1873, H. H. Ellison	50 00
No. 104, January 22, 1873, John A. Barker	300 00
No. 119, January 24, 1873, John A. Barker	250 00
No. 121, January 24, 1873, R. B. Artson	50 00

No. 126, January 24, 1873, C. Minort	$	400 00
No. 98, January 17, 1873, C. Minort		100 00
No. 77, January 16, 1873, B. H. Nerland		50 00
No. 71, January 16, 1873, Prince Young		50 00
No. 47, January 15, 1873, Edward Petty		50 00
No. 24, January 15, 1873, D. Graham		50 00
No. 66, January 16, 1873, Nelson Davies		50 00
No. 94, January 16, 1873, J. Felder Myers		500 00
No. 118, January 24, 1873, J. D. Boston		250 00
No. 62, January 15, 1873, P. R. Rivers		100 00
No. 82, January 16, 1873, Henry Riley		50 00
No. 83, January 16, 1873, James Young		50 00
No. 29, January 16, 1873, J. T. Gilmore		50 00
No. 192, February 25, 1873, N. T. Spencer		60 00
No. 44, January 15, 1873, N. T. Spencer		100 00
No. 32, January 15, 1873, J. D. Boston		250 00
No. 177, February 20, 1873, J. D. Boston		500 00
No. 7, January 13, 1873, R. B. Artson		50 00
No. 63, January 15, 1873, Paris Simkins		100 00
No. 4, January 13, 1873, R. Tarleton		50 00
No. 112, January 24, 1873, R. Tarleton		50 00
No. 102, January 21, 1873, J. Felder Myers		500 00
No. 51, January 15, 1873, Gloster Holland		100 00
No. 58, January 15, 1873, R. W. Turner		50 00
No. 3, January 13, 1873, S. Smalls		50 00
No. 110, January 24, 1873, S. Smalls		100 00
No. 107, January 24, 1873, E. M. Sumpter		50 00
No. 45, January 24, 1873, R. B. Artson		50 00
No. 91, January 16, 1873, E. M. Sumpter		50 00
No. 28, January 28, 1873, E. Cain		50 00
No. 34, January 15, 1873, J. C. Wilson		50 00
No. 13, January 13, 1873, S. Green		200 00
No. 109, January 24, 1873, S. Green		200 00
No. 97, January 17, 1873, S. Green		150 00
No. 115, January 24, 1873, S. Green		190 00
No. 195, February 27, 1873, R. Tarleton		100 00
No. 87, January 16, 1873, Wm. Dannerly		25 00
No. 20, January 14, 1873, C. H. Sperry		250 00
No. 74, January 16, 1873, Richard Bryan		50 00
No. 125, January 24, 1873, C. J. Andell		100 00
No. 151, January 30, 1873, Thomas Hamilton		250 00

No. 156, February 6, 1873, R. Bryan.....$ 10 00
No. 172, January 16, 1873, Cæsar Sullivan..... 50 00
No. 10, January 13, 1873, N. B. Myers..... 100 00
No. 73, January 16, 1873, John Boston..... 50 00
No. 100, January 22, 1873, J. A. Bowley..... 4,400 00
No. 79, January 16, 1873, James Mills..... 50 00
No. 36, January 15, 1873, J. A. Bowley..... 300 00
No. 123, January 24, 1873, C. H. Sperry..... 100 00
No. 48, January 15, 1873, C. F. North..... 50 00
No. 184, February 22, 1873, S. J. Keith..... 50 00
No. 6, January 13, 1873, S. J. Keith..... 50 00
No. 108, January 24, 1873, S. J. Keith..... 150 00
No. 39, January 15, 1873, S. S. Bridges..... 50 00
No. 140, January 30, 1873, Tim Hurley..... 2,500 00
No. 25, January 15, 1873, Limus Simmons..... 50 00
No. 55, January 15, 1873, Thomas H. Martin..... 25 00
No. 150, January 30, 1873, N. B. Myers..... 200 00

The above checks are all made out to the orders of the parties named and are endorsed by them.

No. 101, January 21, 1873, LeGrand Benedict.....$2,250 00

This check was given to Mr. Benedict to pay the amount over to Dr. B. A. Bosemon. It bears Mr. Benedict's endorsement.

No. 103, January 27, 1873, Carolina National Bank.....$500 00

This check was given to take up a note of Mr. Minort's held by the bank.

No. 49, January 15, 1873, R. M. Smith, or bearer.....$250 00

This check is marked "loan" in parentheses. It has no endorsement.

In addition to the above checks, about the same amount was paid to members and State officers in currency, of which there is no memoranda.

The following orders were given to the parties named, (all being members of the House of Representatives,) on Colonel LeGrand Benedict, Business Manager of the Republican Printing Company, and were paid by him. They were paid in certificates of indebtedness and were given subsequent to the passage of the Act authorizing their issue at the session of 1873–74:

A. Collins.....$ 25 00
A. P. Ford..... 75 00
J. Prioleau..... 50 00

Levi Lee	$ 26 00
A. W. Hough	40 00
James Mills	25 00
W. A. Grant	200 00
J. T. Gilmore	25 00
J. C. Wilson	50 00
Thomas Hamilton	800 00
Cæsar Sullivan	50 00
P. Young	25 00
S. Smalls	200 00
T. H. Martin	50 00
H. H. Ellison	75 00
J. C. Tingman	75 00
S. Green	300 00
C. F. North	25 00
Ben Scott for Thomas Hamilton	200 00
N. T. Spencer	30 00
Wm. Black	75 00
Eben Hays	50 00
Jacob Allman	25 00
James Young	50 00
J. W. Johnson	25 00
B. F. Thompson	25 00
Limus Simmons	25 00
M. L. Owens	100 00
J. D. Boston	50 00
Gloster Holland	300 00
C. Simms	25 00
John Wallace	25 00
J. Felder Myers	800 00
D. P. McLaurin	50 00
E. H. Gourdin	50 00
G. A. Reed	50 00
James F. Peterson	50 00
Thomas Pressley	50 00
F. Giles	50 00
S. J. Keith	175 00
R. B. Artson	550 00

[*A. O. Jones on Public Printing.*]

The following paper is amongst the orders:

"January 6, 1874.

"*Dear Colonel Benedict:*

"Another one of 'the friends' is after the company—Mr. Hamilton, of Beaufort. He wants $200 in certificates of indebtedness. Please let him have the amount and assure him it is a 'tight squeeze.'

"As ever, yours truly,

"A. O. JONES."

The above amounts and a great deal more, as shown by the books of the Republican Printing Company, were paid. On pages 4 and 5 of the ledger of the company I find the following entries representing amounts paid to the members of the House in consideration of their support or non-opposition to the Act passed appropriating $231,000 to the Republican Printing Company:

December 8, 1873,	T. Hurley	$5,000 00
December 8, 1873,	T. Hurley	1,300 00
December 9, 1873,	C. Minort	2,000 00
December 10, 1873,	E. H. Gourdine	50 00
December 10, 1873,	S. J. Lee	5,000 00
December 10, 1873,	J. A. Bowley	2,000 00
December 10, 1873,	Thomas Hamilton	800 00
December 10, 1873,	E. H. Gourdine	50 00
December 10, 1873,	J. Greenwood	50 00
December 10, 1873,	G. A. Reed	25 00
December 10, 1873,	D. P. McLaurin	50 00
December 10, 1873,	Thomas Pressley	50 00
December 11, 1873,	J. A. Bowley	3,000 00
December 11, 1873,	N. B. Myers	950 00
December 11, 1873,	Fortune Giles	50 00
December 11, 1873,	James Mills	25 00
December 11, 1873,	P. Simkins	250 00
December 11, 1873,	S. J. Keith	175 00
December 11, 1873,	S. Smalls	200 00
December 11, 1873,	Gloster Holland	300 00
December 11, 1873,	J. F. Peterson	50 00
December 11, 1873,	R. W. Turner	200 00
December 11, 1873,	R. D. Gaither	75 00
December 11, 1873,	J. A. Bowley	1,000 00
December 11, 1873,	Butler Spears	450 00

December 11, 1873,	Charles Simms	$ 25 00
December 11, 1873,	T. H. Martin	50 00
December 11, 1873,	H. H. Ellison	75 00
December 11, 1873,	N. T. Spencer	30 00
December 11, 1873,	S. Smalls	25 00
December 11, 1873,	J. C. Wilson	50 00
December 11, 1873,	W. A. Grant	200 00
December 11, 1873,	J. J. Grant	25 00
December 11, 1873,	A. P. Ford	75 00
Deeember 11, 1873,	F. J. Moses, Jr	800 00
December 11, 1873,	A. W. Hough	40 00
December 11, 1873,	J. C. Tingman	75 00
December 11, 1873,	Prince Young	25 00
December 11, 1873,	James Young	50 00
December 11, 1873,	Henry Riley	50 00
December 11, 1873,	Gloster Holland	175 00
December 11, 1873,	Eben Hays	50 00
December 11, 1873,	D. Graham	100 00
December 11, 1873,	W. W. Ramsey	500 00
December 11, 1873,	J. F. Peterson	50 00
December 11, 1873,	R. A. Tarleton	100 00
December 11, 1873,	C. C. Puffer	1,000 00
December 12, 1873,	J. F. Greene	500 00
December 12, 1873,	J. Crews	2,000 00
December 12, 1873,	R. M. Smith	1,000 00
December 12, 1873,	H. A. Wideman	50 00
December 12, 1873,	C. Sullivan	50 00
December 12, 1873,	C. H. Sperry	1,000 00
December 12, 1873,	A. P. Holmes	200 00
December 12, 1873,	R. B. Artson	550 00
December 12, 1873,	William Black	75 00
December 12, 1873,	J. D. Boston	850 00
December 12, 1873,	Prince Rivers	250 00
December 12, 1873,	J. J. Grant	100 00
December 12, 1873,	C. F. North	25 00
December 12, 1873,	B. F. Thompson	25 00
December 12, 1873,	J. W. Johnson	25 00
December 12, 1873,	Abram Dannerly	10 00
December 12, 1873,	William Black	75 00
December 12, 1873,	Limus Simons	26 00
December 12, 1873,	J. D. Boston	50 00

December 12, 1873, A. Simkins	$	100 00
December 12, 1873, John A. Barker		950 00
December 12, 1873, J. A. Smith		25 00
December 12, 1873, R. H. Humbert		100 00
December 12, 1873, J. B. Bascomb		50 00
December 12, 1873, S. Greene		300 00
December 12, 1873, J. A. Bowley		1,500 00
December 12, 1873, N. B. Myers		300 00
December 12, 1873, Thomas Hamilton		200 00
December 12, 1873, C. Minort		1,000 00
December 12, 1873, J. Crews		200 00

On page 24 of of the ledger of the company the following exhibits are found, the initials only of the parties named being used in most cases; and in the expense account the letters "S. S. F." mean "Secret Service Fund," and is the amount paid State officials:

November 13, 1873, [error—must be December,] "S. S. F."	$2,600 00
December 5, 1873, F. L. Cardozo	250 00
December 9, 1873, S. L. Hoge	5,000 00
December 10, 1873, F. J. Moses, Jr	3,300 00
December 19, 1873, F. J. Moses, Jr	500 00
December 23, 1873, F. L. Cardozo	9,750 00
January 5, 1874, F. L. Cardozo	7,860 00
January 13, 1874, F. J. Moses, Jr	2,250 00
February 5, 1874, F. J. Moses, Jr	4,254 50

The name of E. W. M. Mackey appears on the books of the company as having received an amount in certificates of indebtedness. This was in exchange for certificates for his pay as a member of the House of Representatives.

These entries were made by Mr. W. H. Jackson, the book-keeper of the company. In addition to these amounts, we frequently turned over to members and others paper belonging to the company, such as pay certificates, certificates of passed claims and other evidences of indebtedness. The appropriations made for printing at each session were never paid in full. Large deficiencies had to be provided for by new appropriations, and thus the same claim was bled by "the friends" over and over again, leaving the barest profit for the proprietors, indeed, almost none, when these heavy debts were paid, as the expense of carrying on the business was very great.

A. O. JONES.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
RICHLAND COUNTY.

A. O. Jones, on oath, says:

[Draft of October 1, 1873, drawn by Republican Printing Company on F. L. Cardozo, to the order of H. H. Hunter, for one hundred and fifty dollars, ninety days after date.]

I recognize this draft. It was drawn by me; that is, I wrote it and signed it on behalf of the Republican Printing Company. It was given to Mr. Hunter under the following circumstances: Mr. Hunter had been a member of the House of Representatives and of its Committee on Public Printing. For his taking care of the interests of the Republican Printing Company he claimed one thousand dollars out of a passed claim in favor of the company for six thousand dollars, which the company agreed to allow him. The company exchanged the passed claim for Treasurer's bills payable for a like amount, which I subsequently exchanged for one bill payable for the whole amount of six thousand dollars. This, with other State paper, I sold to Mr. Solomon, about or previous to the passage of the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company's claim for $125,000, at 25 cents on the dollar. This draft was given to Mr. Hunter previous to this sale, and was to be paid out of any sale we should make, and was paid out of this sale. This draft was subsequently paid by Mr. Cardozo, as State Treasurer, and charged to the account of the company on the Treasurer's books. We subsequently paid Mr. Hunter enough money to make up, with the amount of this draft, what was due to him as the proceeds of his one thousand dollars of the six thousand dollar bill payable. [Letter herewith annexed, marked "A," dated February 17th, 1874, signed Rev. H. H. Hunter, refers to the foregoing transaction.]

A. O. JONES.

"A."

CHARLESTON, S. C., February 17th, 1874.

Hon. A. O. JONES, *Columbia, S. C.:*

DEAR SIR—Your favor with draft enclosed of $58.33 came to hand, and I can scarcely *now* believe that you were capable of doing what you claim has been in a *claim* that I was and am so deeply interested in. When J. N. Hayne, Esq., could have gotten 60 cents on the dollar you demurred, and stated that you could not allow any paper of yours to be sacrificed at three-fifths its face value, and now you claim that 75 cents

on its face value you accepted. Sir, I expected that the $1,000 which you told *us* time and again was my share would have netted me at the outside $750, and now it's *sold*, as you state,—and as it's *sold*, it dwindles to $833.33 for $208.33. I cannot believe you mean thus to act in this matter; but it's left with you. *A base ingrate* to friends always meets his reward. I was your friend, believed your promises, and expect you now in prosperity to make good all you promised when you depended upon me and others. Expecting and believing that we all were perpetrating a huge joke about this matter, as above, to test my faith in your promises,

Yours truly,

REV. H. H. HUNTER,
56 Radcliffe Street, Charleston, S. C.

[See House Journal 1870-71, page 38,—H. H. Hunter appointed on Committee on Public Printing.]

TESTIMONY OF A. O. JONES.

A. O. Jones, sworn, says:

Lives in Charleston County. Has been Clerk of the House of Representatives of this State from reconstruction to the coming in of the Hampton administration. Remembers the Act of 1871 in relation to the public printing of the Acts of the Legislature, &c. A contract was made with L. Cass Carpenter for the publication of the laws in the "Union;" he was the sole proprietor. Contracts produced and said by witness to have been executed by the parties whose names are attached thereto; thinks the blank of the contract was printed in the office of the Republican Printing Company; entered into various contracts with newspapers for publishing the laws; gave some more and some less; they had *carte blanche* to publish the laws; the object of the law was to publish the laws in the newspapers, one after another, as a matter of information to the people; *it was not understood certainly, as a general rule, that any law was to be published in any one newspaper more than once.* The Clerks kept no records of the certificates on the back of the accounts. The "Union" was the official paper for Richland County during its entire existence. The accounts for publishing the laws were, as a general thing, certified on *faith*; sometimes copies of the advertisement were put in, but this was unusual.

A. O. JONES.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 29, 1877.

TESTIMONY OF AUGUSTUS SIMKINS.

COLUMBIA, S. C., October 29, 1877.

Augustus Simkins, being sworn, says that he is a resident of the County of Edgefield and is a farmer; was elected to the Legislature in 1872 and served two terms. On the 15th day of January, 1873, A. O. Jones, then Clerk of the House of Representatives and a member of the Republican Printing Company, gave me a check for the sum of fifty dollars for voting for the first printing Bill. And in December, 1873, he paid me in certificates of indebtedness the sum of one hundred dollars for voting for the second printing Bill.

A. SIMKINS.

TESTIMONY OF R. S. TARLETON.

OCTOBER 3, 1873.

R. S. Tarleton, sworn, says:

Lives in Colleton County; was a member of the House for four years, commencing in 1870; received money from A. O. Jones, Clerk of the House and one of the Republican Printing Company, for his votes on printing Bills; recognizes his signature on check No. 195, February 27, 1873, for $100, signed by Jones. Jones sent me to Benedict at another time and he gave me $100 in certificates of indebtedness.

R. S. TARLETON.

TESTIMONY OF PRINCE R. RIVERS.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., August 13, 1877.

Prince R. Rivers, Esq., being duly sworn, deposes on oath as follows:

My name is Prince R. Rivers; residence is at Hamburg, S. C., and my occupation is at present a farmer. I was a member of the House of Representatives from 1868 until 1874—six years. I held the office of Trial Justice from 1868 till about the 1st day of June, 1877. As to the Republican Printing Company, I received $200 for voting for the $250,000 claim. I was paid as follows: A. O. Jones gave me an order to go down to the office of the Republican Printing Company, and I handed the order to LeGrand Benedict, I think it was, and he paid me $200 in certificates of indebtedness. Other members were paid in the same way. Humbert, of Darlington, was one I met there.

P. R. RIVERS.

TESTIMONY OF ABRAM DANNERLY.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
September 27, 1877.

Abram Dannerly, being further examined, says on oath:

That while he was a member of the Legislature in 1872 and 1873 he was promised and paid money to support the printing Bills by A. O. Jones, Clerk of the House, and by James A. Bowley, a member of the House, and that James A. Bowley was very active in support of the printing claims. Caucuses were held at Fine's building and at Charles Minort's. Bowley was the leading man at these caucuses.

his
ABRAM ⋈ DANNERLY.
mark.

In presence of:
S. DIBBLE,
GERHARD MULLER,
JOHN R. COCHRAN.

TESTIMONY OF C. F. NORTH.

COLUMBIA, S. C., November 2, 1877.

C. F. North, being sworn, says:

That he resides in Charleston County and is a carpenter. Was elected to the Legislature in 1872 and served one term. I voted for Woodruff & Jones's first printing Bill. Mr. Ford, a member from Charleston, brought to me a check on Solomon's bank for $50, and I went to the bank and got the money on it. It was a present from Jones because of my vote for the printing Bill.

C. F. NORTH.

TESTIMONY OF LEVI LEE.

COLUMBIA, S. C., November 3, 1877.

Levi Lee, being sworn, says:

That he resides at Winnsboro, in Faiafield County, and is a farmer by occupation. That he was elected to the Legislature in 1872 and served one term. Was a member when the Bill of the Republican Printing Company was passed, and voted for it. In consideration of my support of the Bill, A. O. Jones, then Clerk of the House, on the 16th day of January, 1873, gave me a check for $50 on the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, at which place I got the money.

LEVI LEE.

TESTIMONY OF S. J. KEITH.

COLUMBIA, S. C., November 6, 1877.

S. J. Keith, being sworn, says:

That he resides at Darlington Court House and is a carpenter and farmer. Was elected to the Legislature in 1870 and has been a member ever since and now is. I voted for both the first and second printing Bills. For my vote for the first Bill, A. O. Jones, then Clerk of the House and a member of the Republican Printing Company, gave me a check on Hardy Solomon's bank for about $75, and I got the money. For the second Bill, I received some $175 or $200 in certificates of indebtedness from the Republican Printing Company; may have received a number of checks from Jones in support of printing Bills generally. During the session of 1876–77 Jones gave me a bonanza warrant for $100—number 1, as well as I remember, and I traded it to J. S. Fillebrown for $30. My colleague, J. A. Smith, received a check for the first Bill for the sum of fifty or one hundred dollars.

S. J. KEITH.

TESTIMONY OF R. W. TURNER.

ROOMS INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., October 24, 1877.

R. W. Turner, being sworn, deposes as follows:

I am a resident of the city of Charleston, and was elected a member of the House from that County in 1872. I supported the claims or Bills to pay the claims of the Republican Printing Company. I made no arrangement as to what I should receive with Mr. A. O. Jones that I remember of. I think the members generally understood that there was something in it,—that is that Jones would make the men who voted for the claims a present. After the claims passed he gave me a check for, I think, about $50, which I collected. I considered it a present or a return of favors, as I had favored him in supporting his claim.

(Signed,) R. W. TURNER.

TESTIMONY OF DAVID GRAHAM.

COLUMBIA, S. C., October 29, 1877.

David Graham, being sworn, says:

That he is a resident of the County of Edgefield and is a farmer by occupation. Was elected to the Legislature in 1872 and served two terms. On the 15th day of January, 1873, A. O. Jones, then Clerk of

the House of Representatives and a member of the Republican Printing Company, gave me a check for fifty dollars for voting for the first printing Bill; and A. O. Jones paid me $100 in certificates of indebtedness to vote for the second printing Bill. I received something in the election of Comptroller General Dunn, but I forget the amount.

DAVID GRAHAM.

TESTIMONY OF BUTLER SPEARS.

COLUMBIA, S. C., November 2, 1877.

Butler Spears, being sworn, says:

That he is a resident of Sumter County, and is now by occupation the Jailor of that County. Was elected to the Legislature in 1872 and served one term. Voted for the printing claim of the Republican Printing Company, and, in consideration of my vote, A. O. Jones, then Clerk of the House and a member of the said company, paid me a certain sum of money, the amount of which I have forgotten. I don't think it was quite one hundred dollars.

B. SPEARS.

TESTIMONY OF F. J. MOSES.

ROOMS OF THE LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., October 16, 1877.

Personally appeared F. J. Moses, who, on oath, deposes and says:

When, as Governor, I approved the large printing Bill for the Republican Printing Company, during the session of 1872–73, I received from Mr. Woodruff the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, I think. The money was paid in a check drawn by LeGrand Benedict in favor of Hardy Solomon, and the sum of money was turned over to Messrs. Seibels & Ezell as the first payment on the purchase of the Preston mansion.

F. J. MOSES.

TESTIMONY OF J. J. GRANT.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., October 18, 1877.

J. J. Grant, being further examined, deposes on oath as follows:

I was a member of the House from Charleston County in 1873 and voted for the Bill to pay the claims of the Republican Printing Company, from which I received from A. O. Jones, Clerk of the House, an

order on Mr. Benedict, of the printing office, for certificates of indebtedness—the amount I do not recollect—and I got the certificates from Mr. Benedict on the order of Mr. Jones.

JOS. J. GRANT.

October 18, 1877.

TESTIMONY OF W. W. RAMSAY.

ROOMS INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, November 6, 1877.

W. W. Ramsay, being sworn, says:

That he resides in Sumter County, S. C. Represented the same in House of Representatives for seven years. Voted for the claim of the Republican Printing Company which authorized payment to be made of certificates of indebtedness. Received for my vote and influence $500 in the certificates of indebtedness from A. O. Jones. Mr. Jackson paid them over to me in the building occupied by the printing company. The entry on the printing company's books is correct.

W. W. RAMSAY.

TESTIMONY OF CHARLES H. SIMMS.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
September 26, 1877.

Charles H. Simms, being further examined, says, on oath:

I was paid either twenty-five or fifty dollars, I don't remember which, in certificates of indebtedness for voting for the printing Bill of the Republican Printing Company. A. O. Jones sent me a card to my seat in the House, and I went to the office of the Republican Printing Company and Woodruff gave me the certificates for it.

CHARLES SIMMS.

September 26, 1877.

TESTIMONY OF JAMES YOUNG.

ROOMS JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., October 17, 1877.

James Young, being sworn, deposes as follows:

I was a member of the House of Representatives from the County of Laurens when the large claims of the Republican Printing Company

passed. After the Bills passed, Mr. Jones made me a present of a check for a small amount, and at another time gave me an order on some man in the printing office for some printing money, which order I delivered to the business manager of the company and received, I think, about fifty dollars in certificates of indebtedness on account of my support of the last large claim. I know that a large number of the members of the House were paid by Mr. Jones. It was generally understood that he would give the members something if they would vote for the Bills of the printing company. The members of the House conversed freely with each other about Jones and what he paid. The members were not very well satisfied with Jones, as he did not pay the members anything like as much as Mr. Woodruff did the Senators. It was no secret that Jones paid the members. It was talked of by the members on the streets, at the boarding houses and at the State House.

(Signed,) JAMES YOUNG.

TESTIMONY OF J. T. GILMORE.

ROOMS INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., September 29, 1877.

J. T. Gilmore, being sworn, deposes as follows:

I reside in Richland County. I was at one time a member of the House of Representatives, and was elected from this County. I was a member when the Bills to pay the claims of the Republican Printing Company passed. I supported them, and was paid a small amount on each claim by Mr. Jones in consideration of my support. Most of the members, if not all, who supported his claim, were paid by him, sometimes by a check on the bank and at others by orders on Col. Benedict, who had charge of the affairs of the Republican Printing Company. The members of the House made no secret amongst themselves as to Jones paying them; it was a general understanding that we were to be paid something if we supported the Bills. I have often heard the members complain that Jones did not pay them enough; in fact, it was often discussed by the members how they could get rid of him if he did not pay more liberally. Jones would tell the members of the House that he could not pay as much as Mr. Woodruff did to the Senators, because he (Woodruff) had only a few Senators to pay, whilst he had near an hundred members to take care of. It was a common occurrence to see from five to ten members going together to get their money.

(Signed,) J. T. GILMORE.

TESTIMONY OF J. C. TINGMAN.

COLUMBIA, S. C., October 31, 1877.

J. C. Tingman, being sworn, says:

I reside in the County of Charleston and was elected a member of the House from that County in 1872. I was a member when the claims of the Republican Printing Company passed the House, and received a gift or gratuity from Mr. Jones in consideration of my friendly action towards the claim. I received an order from him on a man who had charge of the office of the printing company. When I presented it he gave me printing money for it.

(Signed,) J. C. TINGMAN.

TESTIMONY OF C. MINORT.

ROOMS OF JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., October, 1877.

C. Minort, being sworn, says:

I reside in the city of Columbia, County of Richland. I was elected a member to the lower house of the General Assembly in 1872. I supported the claims or Bills to pay the claims of the Republican Printing Company. I received, in consideration of my support and influence, payment by check and a considerable amount in certificates of indebtedness. Altogether it amounted to two or three thousand dollars.

(Signed,) C. MINORT.

TESTIMONY OF N. T. SPENCER.

ROOMS INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., October 19, 1877.

N. T. Spencer, being sworn, says:

I reside in Charleston city, in the County of Charleston. I was a member of the House of Representatives from that County in 1872. I do not remember of voting for the Bills to pay the claims of the printing company. I may have done so. I made no arrangement with Mr. Jones to pay me for my support of his or the company's claims. I remember of some one handing me a check after the Bill had passed, and said it was a present from Mr. Jones. I did not consider it in payment of a bribe offered me, but as an act of friendship on his part.

N. T. SPENCER.

TESTIMONY OF JARED WARLEY.

COLUMBIA, S. C., November 23, 1877.

Jared Warley, being sworn, says:

I reside in the County of Clarendon. I am Senator from that County now. I was a member of the House in 1872, and voted for the payment of one of the claims of the Republican Printing Company. Mr. A. O. Jones, Clerk of the House and a member of the Republican Printing Company, made me a present of, I think, about one hundred dollars in consideration of my action.

JARED WARLEY.

TESTIMONY OF EDWIN FORDE, JAMES H. DISEKER AND E. A. NELSON.

COLUMBIA, S. C., October 25, 1878.

Edwin Forde and James H. Diseker, being first duly sworn, each for himself, say that they reside in the city of Columbia, in this State, and are practical printers by profession, and have been engaged in that business respectively for eighteen and twenty-three years. Have been for some time employed by the Committee in examining and measuring all official advertisements, Acts, Joint Resolutions, &c., &c., ordered to be published by the different State officers, and under the contracts with the Clerks of the two Houses as published in the Columbia Daily Union—editor and proprietor L. Cass Carpenter—and in the Charleston Daily Republican, owned by the Carolina Printing Company and others. We first went over the files of the papers, took down the title of each advertisement, Act and Joint Resolution. We also measured the exact space occupied by each and every advertisement, gave the number of insertions and estimated the cost thereof, according to their advertised rates and contracts with the Clerk of the Senate, Josephus Woodruff, and A. O. Jones, Clerk of the House of Representatives. We also made memoranda of the excessive insertions of each advertisement when marked for a certain number of insertions, and also the dates of such insertions. During these examinations we find that in the Daily Union a large number of official advertisements were inserted for a longer time than they were ordered. The Acts and Joint Resolutions published in the paper were measured according to the type in which they were printed and the number of lines given that should have been included in the space occupied by such Acts and Joint Resolutions. We find also that some Acts have been published the second time without any change in the phraseology or otherwise. [Contract provided for but one publication.] We find that advertisements appeared after the time they were ordered to be

stopped and where no possible good could result from their publication. For instance, the advertisement ordering an election in Chester County was inserted several times after the election had been held and for several issues after the time fixed for the last publication. We have also made a tabular statement of our actings and doings (to which we have affixed our signatures) in which is given the title of the advertisement, date of first insertion, how many times ordered, when marked, how many times inserted, with the dates, number of lines, the rate per line, estimate for insertions and estimate for actual insertions. We find that there was due L. Cass Carpenter, editor of the Columbia Daily Union, for all official advertisements of every description, including the publishing of insurance laws, Acts and Joint Resolutions, and allowing full pay for advertisements every time they appeared in the paper, the sum of $17,174.05 from November, 1870, to May, 1873. [Amount drawn from the State Treasury $59,987.64.]

We measured all advertisements appearing in the Charleston Daily Republican in like manner, and find that, allowing full pay for all official advertisements, including insurance laws, Acts and Joint Resolutions, that there was due that paper $24,538.20. [Amount paid by the State Treasurer, $60,982.14.]

The Act to regulate the agencies of insurance companies not incorporated in this State was published in the Columbia Daily Union two hundred and twenty-one times. In our experience we have never seen so expensive an advertisement published for so long a time; have never seen such an one inserted more than three or four or five times that was paid for. Advertisement giving the names of licensed insurance companies doing business in this State was inserted fifty-seven times and made four hundred and four lines each time, which was certainly excessive as to number of insertions, and was, in our opinion, useless. We have often known such advertisements inserted several times in order that the space might be occupied and thereby save expenses in printing matter, but never charged for. We adopted the same *modus operandi* with reference to the Charleston Daily Republican as we did in the Daily Union. We estimated the rates according to contract for publishing the Acts, and for all other advertisements the rates charged by the paper referred to as shown by the advertised rates. We gave full and fair measurement, and full prices. We find that the Charleston Republican was worse than the Daily Union in running advertisements longer than they were ordered. For instance, a notice of the organization of the Land Commission, marked to be inserted twenty-seven times, was inserted one hundred and forty-nine times, and this is a very fair sample of the advertisements. Another notice of State Treasurer, with reference to bills receivable, was marked to go in three times, but was

inserted four hundred and seventeen times. Instances of the same nature were constantly found by us while examining the files. In estimating amounts due the two papers we allowed full payment for all insertions, regardless of the number of times they were ordered to be published. We consider the charge of 25 cents a line for advertising the Acts and Joint Resolutions a direct fraud upon the State, and the publication of the insurance laws so often, and collection of accounts for the same, a greater fraud than that of charging 25 cents a line for the Acts and Joint Resolutions. In our experience an advertisement of the length of the insurance law is always contracted for at a lower rate after the first insertion.

EDWIN FORDE.
JAMES H. DISEKER.

COLUMBIA, October 25, 1877.

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Personally came before me Edwin A. Nelson, who, being duly sworn, says that he is a practical printer by profession and has been engaged at that business about eight years. That he assisted the above named gentlemen in the work of measuring the official advertisements published in the Daily Union of Columbia, and the Charleston Republican, and the amounts due them under their contracts and their advertised rates where no contract was made, and that the foregoing statements are true to his own knowledge.

EDWIN A. NELSON.

Sworn to before me this 26th October, 1877.

J. C. SHEPPARD, [L. S.]
Notary Public S. C.

TESTIMONY OF CAPTAIN F. W. DAWSON.

ROOMS JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., January 31, 1878.

Captain F. W. Dawson, being sworn, says: I reside in Charleston, and have been since 1867 one of the editors and proprietors of the Charleston News, and of its suceessor, the News and Courier.

The letter dated January 4, 1868, signed F. W. Dawson, now shown to me, is in my handwriting. I cannot, at this moment, tell what is the bill referred to, but I am pretty sure that it was for advertising election notices or something of the kind. It was the universal practice in Charleston to allow a discount of twenty per cent. on advertising ac-

counts with regular advertisers. This was the rule in the Courier office as well as in the News office. At this very time we allow a discount of twenty per cent. and twenty-five per cent. on sales of real estate, and on all sales by auctioneers and agents. The twenty per cent. alluded to in my letter to Woodruff was not added to the account. In no case, at any time, has any sum, large or small, been added to any account of the News, or the News and Courier, to be taken off afterwards in the shape of discount. The discount is an allowance that we make to those with whom we deal, and the charge is the same whether we deal with principals and allow no discount, or with agents and do allow a discount. At any time, whatever the rate of charge, we are glad to allow a discount for prompt payment.

The letter shown me, dated November 24, 1868, is in my handwriting. I made a sworn statement concerning this letter to the Senate Committee in June last, and I ask that this statement, then made, be considered part of the testimony now given. The enclosure referred to, if it can be found, will show plainly that my only desire was to be just and liberal in the course taken by the News towards my political opponents. I never asked a favor of any kind from Governor Scott, and never to my knowledge received any favor from him. During the greater part of his term the News was the most unsparing critic that he had, as the records show. I was never, at any time, his apologist or defender. Woodruff, at the time the letters shown me were written, was, to the best of my recollection, a paid reporter for the News, and as he bore, at that time, a good character, I wrote to him with perfect freedom, and with entire confidence that the meaning of my words would not be perverted or misconstrued.

The letter of January 30, 1869, is written by me. Our rate for such advertising as is referred to was fifteen cents a line. I was willing to do it for the State at twelve and a half cents, or even at ten cents. If done at the lower rate, I could not afford to allow as large a discount as if done at the higher rate. Either way the State got better terms than a private advertiser could have had. I frequently make similar arrangements with advertising agents, allowing less than the usual commission or discount where the price is reduced.

The letter of December 13, 1870, is in my handwriting. It refers, I believe, to some small amount for executive advertising. I am positive that it was in every way correct.

The three letters of January 22, 1871, were written by me. I offered to do the work at far less than our regular rates, which were fifteen cents a line for the daily edition, fifteen cents a line additional for the tri-weekly edition, and ten cents a line for the weekly edition, making forty cents a line for the three editions. The rate at which the work was done

for the State was twenty cents a line for the three editions, which is far less than the price charged private customers for the same kind of work. In May last, when these letters were first published, my answer was read on the floor of the Senate. The offer of the discount was, as I have already testified, in accordance with our business practice. There was the additional reason that I desired Woodruff to exert himself to collect the money that would be due. I had no influence with the State officers, and he had. The discount was a loss to us, but no loss to the State. The offer of discount was not a bribe. No preference was shown to the News. The advertising was given to both the News and the Courier. I do not know specifically what the arrangements with the Courier were. The laws were, in fact, published in nearly all the newspapers in the State. I think that no commission was paid Woodruff on account of the contract referred to. He did not collect the money. It was paid to us in full, without discount or rebate, by General Gurney, who was County Treasurer of Charleston. On all the accounts he did collect, Woodruff, I am confident, received his discount. If he did not, it was because he refused to take it. Our friendly relations with Woodruff lasted until he was proved to be a common thief. Even up to a year ago he plied me with threats and promises through third persons. A. O. Jones was his usual messenger. My invariable answer was that I had no malice in the matter, but that Woodruff was robbing the State, and I should continue to fight him until he was ejected from office and put where he could do no more harm. I could at any time have secured Woodruff's favor by agreeing to let him alone. I have never borrowed any money from Woodruff for myself or any other person. I may have asked him at one time to advance us some money on account of what was due to us by the State, but he said he was unable to do this and I thought nothing more of it. I wanted the advance for the firm and not for any individual. There was ample security, outside of our advertising accounts, for any money lent us, as we then owned, as we now do, a large amount of property in Charleston. Of course I expected to pay back every cent I might borrow; Woodruff so knew.

The letter of January 25, 1871, was written by me; it confirms what I have previously testified. In speaking of the "Newses" I alluded to the copies of the News furnished daily, by Woodruff's order, for the Senate. As he had ordered these before the Senate had taken any action I did not wish him to be the loser if the Senate should disallow the claim.

The letter dated March 18, 1871, is not in my handwriting; I think it is in the handwriting of Mr. Riordan, my partner. I know nothing about it.

I did not have any conversation with Woodruff concerning the revenue bond scrip. I did not request Woodruff to see Patterson and Neagle and make arrangements to secure the support of the News for the bond scrip or for anything else; any such statement, by whomsoever made, is shamelessly false; I did not name any amount as the price of our support; I did not, I tell you, ever entertain or conceive such a proposition. I did not authorize Woodruff to telegraph to Patterson that I would go to Columbia to see him; I did not go as far as Branchville, on my way to Columbia, and then return. If Woodruff says that I had, or attempted to have, any bargain with Patterson, or anybody else, about the Blue Ridge scrip, he again says what is untrue. The News was not paid for supporting the sterling loan fund Bill, or any other Bill, nor did it seek or expect any payment. Colonel Lathers persuaded me at one time that the passage of the loan fund Bill would be advantageous to the State if proper Commissioners had control of the whole negotiation; such Commissioners could not be had, and I opposed the Bill. It is untrue that I received a share in some bonds, or the profits on some bonds, for anything done or left undone by me in connection with the loan fund Bill or any other Bill. Captain Hoffmann was our Columbia correspondent at one time; I do not remember when.

A proposition was made to me by Woodruff to take Blue Bidge scrip in payment of our bills against the State, provided we would double the amount of the bills, as the scrip was selling at fifty cents on the dollar. I flatly refused to make any such arrangement, and said distinctly that if I accepted scrip at all I would take it at par for the original amount of the bills.

F. W. DAWSON.

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COLUMBIA, S. C., June 8, 1877.

To the Hon. R. E. BOWEN, *Chairman Senate Committee:*

SIR—The subjoined telegram reached me yesterday evening:

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 7.

To F. W. DAWSON, *Charleston, S. C.:*

Letters from you to Woodruff, of November 28, 1868, and January 30, 1869, have been put before the Committee of investigation. If you wish to explain, you can do so to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. We are about to close.

R. E. BOWEN,
Chairman.

In response to this telegram I came before your Committee this morning, and, after examining the letters to Woodruff referred to, asked that they be stricken from the record of your proceedings on the ground that, as there is nothing in the letters that is directly or by implication dishonest, corrupt or immoral, they are not properly before your Committee or within the scope of your investigation. Your Committee having determined that the letters shall be submitted with the testimony taken by your Committee, I now, by your permission, submit the following statement:

When the letter of November 24 was written to Woodruff, that person, to the best of my recollection, was a salaried reporter for the Charleston News. No charges had been made against him, the excessive appropriations for public printing had not been proposed, and he bore a fair average character. The letter was written, I presume, in reply to a request by Woodruff that I would define the attitude of the Charleston News toward the Scott administration. It is such a letter as I would unhesitatingly write at any time. A newspaper is a business undertaking, and the object of its publishers, while holding constantly in view its public uses and purposes, is, as in any other profession or business, to earn a fair return for the skill, labor and capital they employ. They cannot be "blind advocates." They "must be independent." Upon these principles I have acted since I have been connected with journalism in South Carolina; and only when it can be shown that, in seeking to make money, I have been a "blind advocate" or ceased to be "independent" shall I see any error in my course. There certainly was no idea on the part of Governor Scott that I gave him a blind support, for his later messages contain bitter attacks upon the Charleston News, and in the columns of that paper are the most exhaustive and denunciatory exposures yet made of the faults, follies and crimes of his administration. The remark in the letter that I desired to be "posted" about any scheme that wants "puffing or crushing" was just what I have constant occasion to say to the gentlemen who now represent the News and Courier in Columbia. It is their business to keep us "posted," and we are governed in a large degree by their suggestions. When it shall be shown that I have, with any corrupt purpose, or regardless of its merits, supported or opposed any scheme whatever, inferences to my prejudice may be drawn from what I wrote to Woodruff.

The letter of January 30, 1869, confirms the statement made by me to the Senate last month, and shows that Woodruff was paid by us for the work he did in collecting money due us, and that his instructions from me were to pay himself in full first and remit the balance if any.

The rate charged by the Charleston News in 1869 for ordinary advertising, such as the Acts, was fifteen cents a line. I offered to do the work for the State at either thirty-three per cent. or sixteen per cent. less than was charged to private persons for the same kind and quantity of work. I doubt that many other persons who have done work for the State can say and prove as much. I see no impropriety in allowing a commission upon the work obtained and money collected, and such a practice obtains in every department of business. What is said in the concluding sentence of the letter I now repeat: "We are willing to give a helping hand to any up-country project, railroad or otherwise, and *free!*"

For many years I have, with such ability as I could command, and in such manner as promised the best results to the State, laid bare the rascalities of faithless public servants. In this work I have necessarily made many enemies, who are not all members of one political party. Threats without number have been made against me. No charges against me have been too grave. The hope was that by assailing their accuser the thieves might divert attention from themselves. It is some satisfaction to know that they have doubly failed. They have not silenced the paper I represent; they have not saved themselves, and they have not, when put to the proof, made good any single charge against me.

The letters on which Woodruff lays so much stress were private and confidential business letters from an employer to an agent or employee; they were not intended for publication any more than is any other matter of detail in the management of our business, I see in them nothing to regret, except that in writing them I trusted an unworthy and treacherous agent, who now endeavors to shield himself from the consequences of his subsequent corruption and profligacy by violating the sanctity of private correspondence and adding perfidy to his other crimes.

I respectfully request that my previous statement, read in the Senate by the Hon. S. S. Crittenden, be made a part of this reply, and am

Yours, obediently,

F. W. DAWSON.

TESTIMONY OF B. W. RIORDAN.

ROOMS JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., May 8, 1878.

B. W. Riordan, being called and sworn, deposes as follows:

I reside in the city of Charleston. I am one of the proprietors of the News and Courier. Some time in the year 1872, Josephus Woodruff made a proposition to our firm that we receive Blue Ridge scrip in payment of our accounts against the State, and that the bills be increased so as to cover the loss by the depreciation of the scrip. The proposition was rejected by us, and no bill against the State was ever made out or authorized by me under any such arrangement or with any such understanding as that contemplated in Woodruff's proposition.

B. W. RIORDAN.

EXHIBITS ON PRINTING.

EXBIBIT E, F, G.

Showing the cost of printing in South Carolina during Republican administration from session 1868-69 to session 1875-76, inclusive, together with cost of printing from 1790 to 1868, and cost of printing session 1876-77:

Session of 1868-69	$21,124 00
Session of 1869-70	45,000 00
Session of 1870-71	152,465 00
Session of 1871-72	173,000 00
Session of 1872-73	450,000 00
Session of 1873-74	385,000 00
Session of 1874-75	50,000 00
Session of 1875-76	50,000 00
Total cost from 1868 to 1876	$1,326,589 00
Total cost from 1790 to 1868	609,000 00
Showing an excess of cost for printing during eight years of Republican administration over the seventy-eight previous years of	$717,589 00

Average cost of printing under Republican administration per year	$165,823 00
Average cost of printing under old *regime* per year	7,807 00
Cost of printing under Hampton administration one year	6,178 00

EXHIBIT E, F, G.—Continued.

Showing that the printing in South Carolina for one session under Republican administration, 1872-73, cost $171,759 more than the printing for twenty-five years under the old *regime*, commencing at 1840–41, and ending session 1865–66, including payments made during the war in Confederate currency.

Amount appropriated session of 1872–73, Republican administration	$450,000 00

Old Regime.

Amount paid and appropriated 1840–41	$10,491 57	
Amount paid and appropriated 1841–42	10,895 45	
Amount paid and appropriated 1842–43	4,250 56	
Amount paid and appropriated 1843–44	5,610 04	
Amount paid and appropriated 1844–45	3,969 21	
Amount paid and appropriated 1845–46	5,028 48	
Amount paid and appropriated 1846–47	5,505 88	
Amount paid and appropriated 1847–48	6,981 64	
Amount paid and appropriated 1848–49	4,572 72	
Amount paid and appropriated 1849–50	3,741 39	
Amount paid and appropriated 1850–51	9,088 97	
Amount paid and appropriated 1851–52	5,529 38	
Amount paid and appropriated 1852–53	5,021 78	
Amount paid and appropriated 1853–54	8,576 33	
Amount paid and appropriated 1854–55	9,792 11	
Amount paid and appropriated 1855–56	13,455 62	
Amount paid and appropriated 1856–57	9,434 96	
Amount paid and appropriated 1857–58	13,172 49	
Amount paid and appropriated 1858–59	11,156 97	
Amount paid and appropriated 1859–60	11,177 78	
Amount paid and appropriated 1860–61	15,734 68	
Amount paid and appropriated 1861–62	6,500 00	
Amount paid and appropriated 1862–63 (Confederate money)	16,431 36	
Amount paid and appropriated 1863–64 (Confederate money)	20,000 00	
Amount paid and appropriated 1864–65 (Confederate money)	42,141 63	
Amount paid and appropriated 1865–66 (Orr administration)	20,000 00	
Total for twenty-five years, "old *regime*."		$278,251 00
Excess of cost of printing for one year of Republican administration over that of the old *regime* for twenty-five years		$171,749 00

EXHIBIT E, F, G.—Continued.

Showing amount appropriated for public printing in South Carolina within fifteen months, from December, 1872, to March, 1874:

Joint Resolution approved December 21, 1872, appropriated for Republican Printing Company	$250,000 00
Publishing Acts	75,000 00
Act approved January 28, 1873, Republican Printing Company	50,000 00
Act approved February 26, 1873, Republican Printing Company	50,000 00
Publishing laws	25,000 00
Act November 19, 1873, Republican Printing Company	50,000 00
Act November 19, 1873, Republican Printing Company	231,000 00
Act March 9, 1874, Republican Printing Company	25,000 00
Act March 9, 1874, Republican Printing Company	54,000 00
Publishing laws	25,000 00
Total for fifteen months under Republican administration	$835,000 00
Cost of printing for seventy-eight years under old *regime*	609,000 00
	$226,600 00

Excess of cost of printing under Republican administration for fifteen months over that of old *regime* for seventy-eight years, as above, $226,000.

Cost of printing per month under Republican administration	$55,666 00
Cost per month under Hampton administration	514 80

EXHIBIT A, H, D.

Amount appropriated during one year of Republican administration for printing, (1872–73.).....	$450,000 00

DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATIONS.

Cost of printing for one year in			Louisiana	$40,528 71
"	"	"	North Carolina	18,281 31
"	"	"	Mississippi.....	18,439 85
"	"	"	Florida	19,669 35
"	"	"	Alabama.....	17,000 00
"	"	"	Tennessee.....	11,402 60
"	"	"	Georgia..	12,904 00
"	"	"	Texas.....	31,163 47
"	"	"	Missouri	27,000 00
"	"	"	Maryland	25,000 00
"	"	"	Virginia.....	29,812 00
"	"	"	Arkansas.....	13,040 00
"	"	"	Kentucky.....	13,999 71
				$278,241 00

Excess of cost of one year's printing in South Carolina over the cost for the same time in the thirteen other Southern States.....	$171,759 00

EXHIBIT L.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., February 12, 1878.

To His Excellency FRANCIS T. NICHOLLS,

Governor of the State of Louisiana:

DEAR SIR—Your communication of the 9th instant at hand. Sorry to say it did not reach me in time to give you the desired information on same day.

I now have in my possession documents showing the amounts which have been paid to the public printer during the years 1868 to 1877, inclusive, and take the liberty to add them to the desired information. The figures are taken from the reports of the Auditor and from claims now before the Legislature, to wit:

In 1868 State paid for printing	$125,343 00
In 1869 State paid for printing	439,345 00
In 1870 State paid for printing	317,135 00
In 1871 State paid for printing	362,493 00
In 1872 State paid for printing	154,752 00
In 1873 State paid for printing	172,891 00
In 1874 State paid for printing	158,801 00
In 1875 the State appropriated	200,000 00
In 1876, appropriation $60,000, claims $88,816.92	148,816 92
In 1877, including all printing for all departments	40,528 71

Very respectfully, etc.,

LOUIS LEONHARD,
Chairman Committee on Printing.

EXHIBIT P.

A portion of orders given by A. O. Jones on Colonel Benedict to pay members of the House of Representatives for their support for the Bill appropriating $231,000 for claim of Republican Printing Company [See evidence of Jones and Benedict.]

Col. Benedict will please let Mr. Thos. Hamilton have eighteen hundred dollars (certificates of indebtedness) and oblige,

Yours, &c.,

A. O. JONES.

DECEMBER, 10, 1873.

Mr. Jackson, please pay.

L. G. B.

Col. Benedict will please let Mr. Reed have fifty dollars and oblige,

Yours, &c.,

A. O. JONES.

DECEMBER 10, 1873.

Col. Benedict will please let Mr. Gourdin have fifty dollars (certificates of indebtedness) and oblige,

Yours, &c.,

A. O. JONES.

DECEMBER 10, 1873.

Col. Benedict will please let Mr. Gourdin have fifty dollars (certificates of indebtedness) and oblige,

Yours, &c.,

A. O. JONES.

DECEMBER 10, 1873.

—

Col. Benedict will please pay Mr. McLarin fifty dollars (certificates of indebtedness) and oblige,

Yours, &c.,

A. O. JONES.

DECEMBER 10, 1873.

—

Col. Benedict will please let Mr. Pressley have fifty dollars (certificates of indebtedness) and oblige,

Yours, &c.,

A. O. JONES.

DECEMBER 10, 1873.

—

Col. Benedict will please let Mr. Martin have fifty dollars (certificates of indebtedness) and oblige,

Yours, &c.,

A. O. JONES.

DECEMBER 10, 1873.

—

Col. Benedict will please let Mr. Ellison have seventy-five dollars (certificates of indebtedness) and oblige,

Yours, &c.,

A. O. JONES.

DECEMBER 10, 1873.

$5 due Ellison.

—

Col. Benedict will please let Mr. N. T. Spencer have thirty dollars and oblige,

Yours, &c.,

A. O. JONES.

DECEMBER 10, 1873.

Col. Benedict will please let Mr. J. Prioleau have fifty dollars (certificates of indebtedness) and oblige,

Yours, &c.,

A. O. JONES.

DECEMBER 10, 1873.

—

Col. Benedict will please let Mr. Wilson have fifty dollars and oblige,

Yours, &c.,

A. O. JONES.

DECEMBER 10, 1873.

—

Col. Benedict will please pay Mr. W. A. Grant two hundred dollars and oblige,

Yours, &c.,

A. O. JONES.

DECEMBER 10, 1873.

—

Col. Benedict will please let Mr. Tingman have seventy-five dollars and oblige,

A. O. JONES.

DECEMBER 10, 1873.

—

Col. Benedict will please let Mr. P. Young have twenty-five dollars (certificates of indebtedness) and oblige,

Yours, &c.,

A. O. JONES.

DECEMBER 10, 1873.

—

Col. Benedict will please let Mr. Hays have fifty dollars (certificates of indebtedness) and oblige,

Yours, &c.,

A. O. JONES.

DECEMBER 10, 1873.

Col. Benedict will please let Mr. J. F. Myers have eight hundred dollars and oblige,

Yours, &c,

A. O. JONES.

—

Col. Benedict will please let Mr. J. W. Johnson and Mr. B. F. Thompson have twenty-five dollars each (certificates of indebtedness) and oblige,

Yours, &c.,

A. O. JONES.

December 19, 1873.

—

Col. Benedict will please let Mr. Simmons have twenty-five dollars (certificates of indebtedness) and oblige,

Yours, &c.,

A. O. JONES.

December 10, 1873.

—

Col. Benedict will please let Mr. S. Green have three hundred dollars (certificates of indebtedness) and oblige,

Yours, &c.,

A. O. JONES.

December 20, 1873.

—

Col. Benedict will please pay to Mr. A. Collins twenty-five dollars (certificates of indebtedness) and oblige,

Yours, &c.,

A. O. JONES.

December 10, 1873.

—

Col. Benedict will please let Mr. Gilmore have twenty-five dollars and oblige,

Yours, &c.,

A. O. JONES.

December 10, 1873.

Due Gilmore $5.

Col. Benedict will please let Mr. F. Giles have fifty dollars (certificates of indebtedness) and oblige,

Yours, &c.,

A. O. JONES.

DECEMBER 10, 1873.

—

Colonel Benedict will please give Mr. Mills twenty-five dollars (certificate of indebtedness) and oblige,

Yours, &c.,

A. O. JONES.

DECEMBER 10, 1873.

—

COLUMBIA, December 10, 1873.

Colonel Benedict will please pay to Mr. P. Simkins two hundred and fifty dollars (certificates of indebtededness) and oblige,

Yours, &c.,

A. O. JONES.

Charge Jones (J. D. Boston) $50.

—

Colonel Benedict will please pay to Mr. S. J. Keith one hundred and seventy-five dollars (certificates of indebtedness) and oblige,

Yours, &c.,

A. O. JONES.

DECEMBER 10, 1873.

—

Colonel Benedict will please let Mr. Peterson have fifty dollars (certificates of indebtedness) and oblige,

Yours, &c.,

A. O. JONES.

DECEMBER 10, 1873.

—

Colonel Benedict will please let Mr. Hollins have three hundred dollars and oblige,

Yours, &c.,

A. O. JONES.

Col. Benedict will please let Mr. C. Simms have twenty-five dollars (certificates of indebtedness) and oblige,

Yours, &c.,

A. O. JONES.

DECEMBER 10, 1873.

—

Col. Benedict will please let Mr. James Young have fifty dollars (certificates of indebtedness) and oblige,

Yours, &c.,

A. O. JONES.

DECEMBER 10, 1873.

—

Col. Benedict will please let Mr. Sullivan have fifty dollars, (certificates of indebtedness) and oblige,

Yours, &c.,

A. O. JONES.

DECEMBER 10, 1873.

—

Col. Benedict will please pay to Mr. R. B. Artson five hundred and fifty dollars and oblige,

A. O. JONES.

DECEMRER 10, 1873.

Col. Benedict will please let Mr. Black have seventy-five dollars (certificates of indebtedness) and oblige,

Yours, &c.,

A. O. JONES.

DECEMBER 19, 1873.

—

Col. Benedict will please let Mr. Levi Lee have twenty-six dollars (certificates of indebtedness) and oblige,

Yours, &c.,

A. O. JONES.

DECEMBER 17, 1873.

—

Col. Benedict will please let Mr. North have twenty-five dollars (certificates of indebtedness) and oblige,

Yours, &c.,

A. O. JONES.

DECEMBER 17, 1873.

Col. Benedict will please let Mr. Bascombe have fifty dollars (certificates of indebtedness) and oblige,

Yours, &c.,

A. O. JONES.

DECEMBER 19, 1873.

—

Col. Benedict will please let Mr. Allman have twenty-five dollars (certificates of indebtedness) and oblige,

Yours, &c.,

A. O. JONES.

DECEMBER 10, 1873.

—

Col. Benedict will please pay Mr. Hough forty dollars (certificates of indebtedness) and oblige,

Yours, &c.,

A. O. JONES.

DECEMBER 10, 1873.

—

Col. Benedict, please let Mr. Owens have one hundred dollars (certificates of indebtedness) and oblige,

Yours, &c.,

A. O. JONES.

DECEMBER 10, 1873.

—

Col. Benedict will please let Mr. Ford have seventy-five dollars (certificates) and oblige,

Yours, &c.,

A. O. JONES.

DECEMBER 10, 1873.

—

Col. Benedict will please let Mr. John Wallace have twenty-five dollars (certificates of indebtedness) and oblige,

Yours, &c.,

A. O. JONES.

DECEMBER 10, 1873.

EXHIBIT E, D,

Showing contract made with the Charleston Republican to print the laws at twenty-five cents per line each, in both daily and weekly. Also, extract from the same paper showing that their advertised rates were only "*fifteen cents per line for first insertion; each subsequent insertion ten cents per line; liberal discount for long and large space.*"

MEMORANDUM.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
RICHLAND COUNTY.

Memorandum of agreement made and entered into this sixteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-two, by and between Josephus Woodruff, Clerk of the Senate, and A. O. Jones, Clerk of the House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, for and in behalf of the State of South Carolina, and J. Evans Britton, business manager of and for the Charleston Republican Printing and Publishing Company, and one of the proprietors and publishers of the "Charleston Daily Republican" and the "Charleston Weekly Republican," newspapers published at Charleston, S. C., in the County of Charleston and State aforesaid.

Witnesseth that the said J. Evans Britton, business manager, &c, hereby agrees to publish and print in the columns of the said newspapers all the Acts and Joint Resolutions passed and to be passed by the General Assembly of the State, now in session at Columbia, during the present session; and the said Josephus Woodruff and A. O. Jones, Clerks as aforesaid, for and on behalf of the State, and by virtue of and in accordance with an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the publication of the Acts, reports, resolutions, Journals and other papers of the General Assembly," approved January 23, 1871, agree to cause to be paid to the said J. Evans Britton, business manager, &c., the sum of *twenty-five cents for each paper per line* for all Acts and Joint Resolutions so published and printed: *Provided, nevertheless,* That it is hereby agreed and mutually understood by and between the parties hereto that the said Josephus Woodruff and A. O. Jones, Clerks as aforesaid, shall in no wise, either individually or collectively, be held liable for the payment of the consideration hereinbefore mentioned.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this sixteenth day of January, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of
BENN PITMAN.
Y. J. P. OWENS.

J. WOODRUFF, [SEAL.]
Clerk of Senate.
A. O. JONES, [SEAL.]
Clerk House of Representatives.
J. EVANS BRITTON, [SEAL.]
Business Manager C. R. P. & P. Co.

DAILY REPUBLICAN,
Office corner of Meeting and Market Streets.

Official paper of the United States.
Official paper of the State.
Official paper of the city.

TERMS:

Advertisements—First insertion, 15 cents a line; each subsequent insertion, 10 cents a line. Liberal discount for long time and large space.

EXHIBIT A.

Joseph Woodruff, being sworn, says:

I have examined pay certificate claim No. 20, marked Exhibit A, and payable to S. J. Lee, Esq. I am not positive, but remember that a claim certificate for the amount of $2,575 was issued to S. J. Lee, it being claimed as due the Charleston Republican, and issued as such, though payable to the order of S. J. Lee. I am satisfied that this certificate was issued as a claim of the Charleston Republican; claims were being constantly passed to pay real and imaginary claims of the Republican. The State did not, to my knowledge, receive any consideration for this certificate; it was one of the mistakes—or, as some one would call it, one of the steals. Such claims as this were passed from time to time for the benefit of members.

J. WOODRUFF.

EXHIBIT "A" CERTIFICATE.

IN THE SENATE CHAMBER,
COLUMBIA, S. C., January, 30, 1872.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. S. J. Lee twenty-five hundred and seventy-four dollars for amount of claim passed the Senate and House of Representatives. $2,574.

C. W. MONTGOMERY,
President of Senate *pro tem.*
F. J. MOSES, JR.,
Speaker House of Representatives.

J. WOODRUFF, Clerk of Senate.

[Endorsed S. J. Lee.]

This certificate was paid, though the Clerk of the House never signed it.

EXHIBIT J, L.

Showing that the publication of the insurance laws in the Daily Union-Herald by L. Cass Carpenter was without authority, and that the money paid him for such publication was a fraud, though the bills had not been raised from $500 to $1,000 each:

ROOMS INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C.

J. L. Neagle, being recalled, says:

That he frequently forbid Mr. L. Cass Carpenter to continue the publication of the laws in relation to insurance companies, but without avail; and, finding by the State Treasurer's report to the Comptroller General's office that he was collecting the money for the publication of the said Acts, I wrote a letter to Mr. Carpenter on the second day of December, 1870, ordering him in writing to discontinue the said advertisement. Mr. Carpenter received the letter and came to me in person and begged that I would withdraw it, which I refused to do. He continued the advertisement and the collection of the money for some time afterwards without the shadow of law or my power to prevent it. The copy letter of the letter referred to above can be found in copy letter book now in the Comptroller General's office marked "C."

J. L. NEAGLE.

["C."]

DECEMBER 2, 1870.

L. C. CARPENTER, Esq., *Editor Daily Union, Columbia, S. C.:*

DEAR SIR—You will please discontinue until otherwise directed all advertisements emanating from this office and oblige,

Yours respectfully,

J. L. NEAGLE,
Comptroller General.

EXHIBIT Q.

[The following Joint Resolution purports to pay for printing ordered during the sessions of 1870–71 and 1871–72; nevertheless, the vouchers in the Treasurer's office show that the Republican Printing Company was more than paid in full for 1870–71, and that during that time vouchers of the company were raised from $45,000 to $90,000 and paid for the last named amount.]

JOINT RESOLUTION TO MAKE APPROPRIATION FOR EXPENSES OF PRINTING ORDERED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY DURING THE REGULAR SESSIONS OF 1870–71 AND 1871–72.

SECTION 1. *Be it resolved* by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, if so much be necessary, be, and is hereby, appropriated for the payment of printing claims of the Republican Printing Company for work ordered by the General Assembly at the sessions of 1870–71 and 1871–72.

SEC. 2. That the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, if so much be necessary, be, and is hereby, appropriated for the payment of outstanding claims for the publication of the laws in the various newspapers of the State.

SEC. 3. That the sums hereby appropriated shall be expended under the direction of the Clerk of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, in accordance with the provisions of an Act approved January 13, 1871, entitled "An Act to provide for the publication of the Acts, Reports, Resolutions, Journals, and other papers of the General Assembly."

Approved December 21, 1872.

EXHIBIT Q.—*Continued.*

[The Report on Immigration, referred to in the first Section of the following Act, was never printed, though paid for in full. The appropriations in Sections 2 and 3 were unconscionable; the same work could be done now for about one-tenth the amount charged. The amount appropriated in Section 5 for balance due, $100,589.63, was in keeping with all the accounts of the Republican Printing Company,—always claiming a balance due.]

AN ACT TO MAKE APPROPRIATION FOR THE PAYMENT OF EXPENSES OF PRINTING.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted* by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars be, and is hereby, appropriated for the compilation and printing of the Report on Immigration ordered by the General Assembly at the session 1872–73.

SEC. 2. That the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars be, and is hereby, appropriated for the payment of printing the decisions of the Supreme Court.

SEC. 3. That the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars be, and is hereby, appropriated for the printing of the tax duplicates, returns and other necessary papers for the assessment and collection of taxes for the fiscal year 1873–74.

SEC. 4. That the State Treasurer be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to issue to the Republican Printing Company certificates of indebtedness to the amount of the above appropriations, and also for the balance due said company—one hundred thousand five hundred and eighty-nine dollars sixty-three cents—with interest, appropriated by the General Assembly for printing at the session of 1872–73.

SEC. 5. That the sums hereby appropriated be paid on the certificates of the Clerks of the two houses, said certificates of indebtedness to be receivable in payment of all dues to the State and redeemable at the State Treasury out of the incoming taxes, except taxes levied for school purposes and interest on the public debt.

Approved November 19, 1873.

EXHIBIT Q.—*Continued.*

The following are two of the raised amounts of the Republican Printing Company referred to heretofore. It will be observed that the accounts are made out "by discount on revenue bond scrip received in payment." On examination of the records in the Treasurer's office we ascertained that no payments had been made in revenue bond scrip, and have attached to this exhibit the receipts in Treasurer's office showing that the accounts were paid in currency, though the accounts are made out as if paid in scrip, the endorsements on the back of the accounts claimed that the full amounts were due and remained unpaid, and the two Clerks so certified. It will be observed that these accounts bear date May and June, 1872, and were doubled and paid; nevertheless, they were paid again under the Joint Resolution appropriating $250,000, approved December 21, 1872. The itemized account in one instance was for binding three hundred copies Acts General Assembly, ($3.50 per copy, $1,050,) when it is a well-known fact that other parties did the binding and submitted accounts for the same. The itemized accounts also bear the following:

Discount on former bills	$550 00
Discount on former bills	880 00
Discount on former bills	725 00
Discount on former bills	527 00

showing that the State not only paid raised and fraudulent bills, but the amount for which they were discounted.

—

[Terms Cash.]

Republican Printing Company,
Columbia, S. C., June 13th, 1872.

J. Woodruff, *President.*
C. McJunkin, *Manager.*

State of South Carolina,
To REPUBLICAN PRINTING COMPANY, *Dr.*

To printing Ku Klux trials ordered by General Assembly, thirty-five hundred copies	$22,894 00
By discount on revenue bond scrip received in payment	22,894 00
	$45,788 00

Endorsed as follows:

We certify that the within account of forty-five thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight dollars is correct and remains unpaid.

J. WOODRUFF,
Clerk of Senate.
A. O. JONES,
Clerk of House.

Treasurer's No., 60; J. Woodruff; $45,788; 30th July, 1872.

Treasurer's receipt for the above:

[No. 60.]

STATE TREASURY OFFICE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., January 30, 1872.

Received of Niles G. Parker, Treasurer of the State of South Carolina, the sum of forty-five thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight dollars, being for permanent printing account Republican Printing Company, certified by Clerks of Senate and House.

REPUBLICAN PRINTING COMPANY,
Per J. WOODRUFF, President.

$45,788.

REPUBLICAN PRINTING COMPANY'S

BOOK AND JOB OFFICE,

J. WOODRUFF, *President.*
C. MCJUNKIN, *Manager.*

[TERMS CASH.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 1, 1872.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
To REPUBLICAN PRINTING CO., *Dr.*

To bill rendered as per voucher	$1,214 15
discount on bond scrip received in payment	1,214 15
bill rendered as per voucher	2,087 25
discount on revenue bond scrip received in payment	2,087 25
bill rendered as per voucher	1,918 00
discount on revenue bond scrip received in payment	1,919 00
bill rendered as per voucher	2,184 11
discount on revenue bond scrip received in payment	2,184 11
bill rendered, Acts of G. A	6,143 34
discount on revenue bond scrip	6,143 34
bill rendered as per voucher	1,347 70
discount on revenue bond scrip	1,347 70
bill rendered as per voucher	2,515 36
discount on revenue bond scrip	2,515 36
Total	$34,819 82

Treasurer's Nos., 7½ and 8½; $34,819.82; 3d July, 1872.

Endorsed as follows:

Account of Republican Printing Company against State.—We certify that the within account of thirty-four thousand eight hundred and nineteen dollars is correct and remains unpaid.

J. WOODRUFF,
Clerk of Senate.
A. O. JONES,
Clerk of House.

No. 7½. STATE TREASURY OFFICE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., July 3, 1872.

Received of Niles G. Parker, Treasurer of the State of South Carolina, the sum of twelve thousand two hundred and eighty-six $\frac{68}{100}$ dollars, being for permanent printing account Republican Printing Company.

REPUBLICAN PRINTING COMPANY,
$12,286.68. Per J. WOODRUFF.

No. 8½. STATE TREASURY OFFICE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., July 3, 1872.

Received of Niles G. Parker, Treasurer of the State of South Carolina, the sum of twenty-two thousand five hundred and thirty-three $\frac{14}{100}$ dollars, being for current printing account of Republican Printing Company.

REPUBLICAN PRINTING COMPANY,
$25.533.14. Per J. WOODRUFF.

COPIES OF CHECKS GIVEN BY WOODRUFF & JONES TO MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND REFERRED TO BY THEM IN THEIR EVIDENCE. ALSO, EVIDENCE OF L. N. ZEALY, CASHIER, TOUCHING THEIR PAYMENT.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., June 10, 1878.

Laurence N. Zealy, being duly sworn, deposes on oath as follows:

My name is Laurence N. Zealy; residing at Columbia, S. C., and at present in charge of R. A. Young's business. I have been been connected with the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company from some time in the latter part of 1872 until the bank closed in July, 1875. While I was in the bank, I was at first Collecting Clerk, while Roath was Cashier and Jacobs Teller and Book-keeper. When Roath left, Jacobs acted as Cashier, Teller and Book-keeper, and I was Assistant Book-keeper and

Collecting Clerk. After Jacobs left, I was acting Cashier, Book-keeper and Teller. I have examined the following checks, payable to Y. J. P. Owens or bearer and order, and find that they have been paid by the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company and charged to J. Woodruff for Republican Printing Company and J. Woodruff's individual account:

No. — COLUMBIA, S. C., April 26, 1871.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to Y. J. P. Owens, or order, one thousand dollars.

$1,000.

J. WOODRUFF,
For Republican Printing Company.

[Endorsed on the face Y. J. P. Owens and the figures 138.]

No. 13. COLUMBIA, S. C., February 21, 1871.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to Y. J. P. Owens, or bearer, one thousand dollars.

$1,000.

J. WOODRUFF.

[Endorsed on the face with the figures 508.]

No. 28. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 12, 1871.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company pay to Y. J. P. Owens, or bearer, one thousand dollars.

$1,000.

J. WOODRUFF.

[Endorsed on the face with the figures 503.]

No. 63. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 26, 1871.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company pay to Y. J. P. Owens, or bearer, one thousand dollars.

$1,000.

J. WOODRUFF.

[Endorsed on the face with the figures 504.]

No. — COLUMBIA, S. C., February 10, 1871.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company pay to Y. J. P. Owens, or bearer, one thousand dollars.

$1,000.

J. WOODRUFF.

No. — COLUMBIA, S. C., April 26, 1871.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to Y. J. P. Owens, or order, one hundred dollars.

$100.

J. WOODRUFF,
For Republican Printing Company.

[Endorsed on the face Y. J. P. Owens and the figures 138.]

No. 25. COLUMBIA, S. C., March 7, 1871.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to Y. J. P. Owens, or bearer, two thousand dollars.

$2,000.

J. WOODRUFF.

[Endorsed on the face with the figures 508.]

I have also examined the following checks payable to James M. Allen, bearer, and order, and find that they have been paid by the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company and charged to account of Woodruff for Republican Printing Company and Woodruff individually:

No. 32. COLUMBIA, S. C., May 8, 1871.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to James M. Allen, or order, five hundred dollars.

$500.

J. WOODRUFF.
For Republican Printing Company.

[Endorsed on the face James M. Allen and the figures 138.]

No. — COLUMBIA, S. C., April 22, 1871.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company pay to James M. Allen, or bearer, five hundred dollars.

$500.

J. WOODRUFF.

No. — COLUMBIA, S. C., February 14, 1871.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to J. M. Allen, or bearer, two hundred dollars.

$200.

J. WOODRUFF.

[Endorsed on the face James M. Allen and the figures 504.]

I have also examined the following checks paid to L. Wimbush by the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, payable to order, properly endorsed, and charged to J. Woodruff, for Republican Printing Company, and J. Woodruff, individual account:

No. 53. COLUMBIA, S. C., May 26, 1871.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to L. Wimbush, or order, three hundred dollars.

$300.

J. WOODRUFF.

[Endorsed on the face L. Wimbush and the figures 139.]

No. 58. COLUMBIA, S. C., July 6, 1871.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to L. Wimbush, or order, two hundred dollars.

$200.

J. WOODRUFF,
For Republican Printing Company.

[Endorsed on the face L. Wimbush and the figures 139.]

No. 30. COLUMBIA, S. C., March 15, 1871.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to L. Wimbush, or order, two hundred and fifty dollars.

$250.

J. WOODRUFF.

[Endorsed on the face L. Wimbush and the figures 510.]

I have also examined the following checks, payable to Dr. B. Bosemon and Dr. B. A. Bosemon, signed by J. Woodruff, for Republican Printing Company, and find that they have been paid by the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company and charged to the account of J. Woodruff, for Republican Printing Company:

No. 23. COLUMBIA, S. C., May 2, 1871.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to Dr. B. Bosemon, or order, two hundred dollars.

$250.

J. WOODRUFF,
For Republican Printing Company.

[Endorsed on the face B. Bosemon and the figures 138.]

No. 45. COLUMBIA, S. C., July 11, 1871.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to Dr. B. A. Bosemon, or order, one hundred dollars.

$100.

J. WOODRUFF,
For Republican Printing Company.

[Endorsed on the face B. A. Bosemon and the figures 139.]

I have also examined the following checks, payable to E. E. Dickson, or bearer, signed by J. Woodruff, and find that they have been paid by the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company and charged to individual account of J. Woodruff:

No. 12. COLUMBIA, S. C., February 20, 1871.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to E. E. Dickson, or bearer, three hundred dollars.

$300. J. WOODRUFF,

[Endorsed on the face E. E. Dickson and the figures 508.]

No. 74. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 27, 1871.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company pay to E. E. Dickson, or bearer, three hundred dollars.

$300. J. WOODRUFF.

I have also examined the following checks and note, payable to B. F. Whittemore, or order, and bearer, and find that they were paid at the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company and charged to account of J. Woodruff, for Republican Printing Company, and J. Woodruff's individual account, except one check, No. 21, dated January 31st, 1872, payable at Carolina National Bank, for $750, and bears evidence of having been paid, and, though payable to bearer, is endorsed by B. F. Whittemore, whose signature I recognize:

No. 16. COLUMBIA, S. C., February 22, 1871.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to B. F. Whittemore, or bearer, sixty dollars.

$60.

J. WOODRUFF.

[Endorsed on the face B. F. Whittemore and the figures 508.]

No. 13. COLUMBIA, S. C., March 31, 1871.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia pay to B. F. Whittemore, or order, one hundred dollars.

$100.

J. WOODRUFF,
For Republican Printing Company.

[Endorsed on the face B. F. Whittemore and the figures 138.]

No. 21. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 31, 1872.

Carolina National Bank pay to Hon. B. F. Whittemore, or bearer, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

$750.

REPUBLICAN PRINTING COMPANY,
Per WOODRUFF, President.

[Endorsed on the face B. F. Whittemore.]

No. —. COLUMBIA, S. C., March 4, 1871.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to B. F. Whittemore, or bearer, five hundred dollars.

$500.

J. WOODRUFF.

[Endorsed on the face B. F. Whittemore and the figures 508.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., November 9, 1872.

Thirty days after date, I promise to pay to , or order, one hundred dollars, for value received.

J. WOODRUFF.

[Endorsed on the face B. F. Whittemore and the figures 591.]

I have also examined the following checks, payable to cash and J. N. Hayne, or bearer, and order, signed by J. Woodruff and J. Woodruff for Republican Printing Company, and find that they have been paid by the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company and charged to account of J. Woodruff for Republican Printing Company and J. Woodruff individually:

No. 24.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 24, [date altered by Woodruff to 4,] 1871.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to J. N. Hayne, or order, three hundred and fifty dollars.

$350.

J. WOODRUFF,
For Republican Printing Company.

[Endorsed on the face J. N. Hayne and the figures 138.]

FRIEND JACOBS—Please pay. A mistake was made in date.

Yours,
JOE.

No. 33. COLUMBIA, S. C., May 9, 1871.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to J. N. Hayne, or bearer, one hundred and fifty dollars.

$150.

J. WOODRUFF,
For Republican Printing Company.

[Endorsed on the face with the figures 138.]

No. 52. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 24, 1871.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company pay to cash, or bearer, one hundred dollars.

$100.

[Endorsed on the face Jas. N. Hayne.]

No. 11. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 26, 1872.

Carolina National Bank pay to cash, or bearer, one hundred dollars.

$100.

J. WOODRUFF.

[Endorsed on the face J. N. Hayne.]

I have also examined the following check, payable to J. Hollinshead, or bearer, signed by J. Woodruff for Republican Printing Company, endorsed by George B. King, and find that it has been paid by the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company and charged to the account of J. Woodruff, for Republican Printing Company:

No. 8. COLUMBIA, S. C., March 30, 1871.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company pay to J. Hollinshead, or bearer, eighty dollars.

$80.

J. WOODRUFF,
For Republican Printing Company.

[Endorsed George B. King and the figures 138.]

I have also examined the following checks, payable to cash and W. B. Nash, or order, and bearer, signed by J. Woodruff for Republican Printing Company and J. Woodruff individually, and find that they have been paid by the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company and charged to the account of J. Woodruff for Republican Printing Company and J. Woodruff individually. Check payable to cash or order endorsed by William M. Fine:

No. 58. COLUMBIA, S. C., February 8, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to cash, or order, five hundred dollars.

$500.

J. WOODRUFF.

[Endorsed William M. Fine and the figures 591.]

No. 3. COLUMBIA, S. C., March 20, 1871.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to W. B. Nash, or bearer, two hundred and fifty dollars.

$250.00.

J. WOODRUFF,
For Republican Printing Company.

[Endorsed with the figures 138.]

I have also examined the following checks, payable to H. W. Duncan, or order, signed by J. Woodruff and J. Woodruff for Republican Printing Company, and find that they have been paid by the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, and charged to the account of J. Woodruff for Republican Printing Company and J. Woodruff individually, except check No. 31, dated February 5, 1872, on Carolina National Bank for $50, which is properly endorsed, and, from appearances, has been paid:

No. —. COLUMBIA, S. C., February 16, 1872.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company pay to H. W. Duncan, or order, fifty dollars.

$50.00.

J. WOODRUFF.

[Endorsed H. W. Duncan and the figures 548.]

No. 31. COLUMBIA, S. C., February 5, 1872.

Carolina National Bank pay to H. W. Duncan, or order, fifty dollars.

$50.

J. WOODRUFF.

[Endorsed H. W. Duncan.]

No. 4. COLUMBIA, S. C., March 4, 1871.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to H. W. Duncan, or order, fifty dollars.

$50.

J. WOODRUFF,
For Republican Printing Company.

[Endorsed with the figures 138.]

I have also examined the following checks, payable to Robert Smalls, or order, and R. Smalls, or order, signed by J. Woodruff for Republican Printing Company, and find that they have been paid by the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, and charged to the account of J. Woodruff for Republican Printing Company, endorsed by Robert Smalls, one bearing this additional endorsement:

"Pay to the order of J. C. Roath, Esq., Cashier.

"NATHAN RITTER, Cashier."

Which endorsement indicates that it has passed through bank in Charleston for collection:

No. 19. COLUMBIA, S. C., April 3, 1871.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to Robert Smalls, or order, two hundred dollars.

$200.

J. WOODRUFF.
For Republican Printing Company.

[Endorsed: Pay to the order of J. C. Roath, Esq., Cashier. Nathan Ritter, Cashier. Robert Smalls. Also, the figures 138.]

No. 41. COLUMBIA, S. C., July 5, 1871.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to R. Smalls, or order, fifty dollars.

$50.

J. WOODRUFF,
For Republican Printing Company.

[Endorsed Robert Smalls.]

I have also examined the following checks, payable to J. L. Jamison, or order, and signed by J. Woodruff for Republican Printing Company and J. Woodruff individually, and find that they have been paid by the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company and charged to the account of J. Woodruff for Republican Printing Company and J. Woodruff individually, and properly endorsed:

No. 3. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 13, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to J. L. Jamison, or order, two hundred dollars.

$200.

J. WOODRUFF.

[Endorsed J. L. Jamison.]

No. 16. COLUMBIA, S. C., March 31, 1871.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to J. L. Jamison, or order, sixty-five dollars.

$65.00.

J. WOODRUFF,
For Republican Printing Company.

[Endorsed J. L. Jamison and the figures 138.]

No. 33. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 22, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to J. L. Jamison, or order, one hundred dollars.

$100.

J. WOODRUFF.

[Endorsed J. L. Jamison and the figures 584.]

No. 31. COLUMBIA, S. C., June 7, 1871.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to J. L. Jamison, or order, fifty dollars.

$50.00.

J. WOODRUFF,
For Republican Printing Company.

[Endorsed J. L. Jamison and the figures 139.]

I have examined the following check, payable to John Wilson, or order, signed by J. Woodruff for Republican Printing Company, and find that it has been paid by the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company and charged to the account of J. Woodruff for Republican Printing Company:

No. 5. COLUMBIA, S. C., March 23, 1871.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to John Wilson, or order, seventy-four dollars.

$74.

J. WOODRUFF,
For Republican Printing Company.

[Endorsed John Wilson and the figures 138.]

I have also examined the following check, payable to Hon. A. J. Ransier, or bearer, signed by J. Woodruff for Republican Printing Company, and find that it has been paid by the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company and charged to account of J. Woodruff for Republican Printing Company:

No. 6. COLUMBIA, S. C., March 24, 1871.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to Hon. A. J. Ransier, or bearer, two hundred and twenty-seven dollars and ninety cents.

$227.90.

J. WOODRUFF,
For Republican Printing Company.

[Endorsed with the figures 138.]

I have also examined the following checks, payable to J. B. Dennis, or order, and bearer, signed by J. Woodruff for Republican Printing Company, and find that they have been paid by the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company and charged to the account of J. Woodruff for Republican Printing Company, all properly endorsed:

No. 34. COLUMBIA, S. C., May 8, 1871.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to J. B. Dennis, or bearer, one hundred dollars.

$100.

J. WOODRUFF,
For Republican Printing Company.

[Endorsed John B. Dennis and the figures 38.]

No. 12. COLUMBIA, S. C., March 31, 1871.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to J. B. Dennis, or order, one hundred dollars.

$100.

J. WOODRUFF,
For Republican Printing Company.

[Endorsed J. B. Dennis and the figures 138.]

No. 36. COLUMBIA, S. C., May 8, 1871.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to J. B. Dennis, or order, one hundred and fifty dollars.

$150.

J. WOODRUFF,
For Republican Printing Company.

[Endorsed John B. Dennis and the figures 138.]

I have also examined the following checks, (two,) payable to W. H. Jones, or order, signed by J. Woodruff for Republican Printing Company, and find that one has been paid by South Carolina Bank and Trust Company and charged to the account of J. Woodruff for Republican Printing Company. One (No. 26) dated February 2, 1872, for $250, endorsed by W. H. Jones, Jr., and Isaac Sulzbacher, bears evidence of having been paid:

No. 38. COLUMBIA, S. C., May 9, 1871.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to W. H. Jones, Jr., or order, one hundred dollars.

$100.

J. WOODRUFF,
For Republican Printing Company.

[Endorsed W. H. Jones, Jr., and the figures 138.]

No. 26. COLUMBIA, S. C., February 2, 1872.

Carolina National Bank pay to W. H. Jones, or order, two hundred and fifty dollars.

$250.

REPUBLICAN PRINTING COMPANY,
Per J. WOODRUFF, President.

[Endorsed W. H. Jones, Jr., Isaac Sulzbacher.]

I have also examined the following check, payable to T. A. Davis, or order, signed by J. Woodruff for Republican Printing Company, and find that it has been paid by the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company and charged to the account of J. Woodruff for Republican Printing

Company. The following endorsement appears: "T. A. Davis. Robert S. Fletcher, Deputy County Treasurer, pay J. C. Roath, Esq., Cashier, or order. A. Simonds, President." Which indicates that it passed through First National Bank of Charleston:

No. 26. COLUMBIA, S. C., May 17, 1871.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to T. A. Davis, or order, fifty dollars.

$50.

J. WOODRUFF,
For Republican Printing Company.

[Endorsed T. A. Davis. Robert S. Fletcher, Deputy County Treasurer, pay J. C. Roath, Esq., Cashier, or order. A. Simonds, President. Also, the figures 139.]

I have also examined the following check, payable to Jos. A. Green, or order, signed by J. Woodruff for Republican Printing Company, and find that it has been paid by the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company and charged to the account of J. Woodruff for Republican Printing Company. The following endorsement appears: No. 84. Pay Citizens' Savings Bank, or order, for collection. Jos. B. Greene. Citizens' Savings Bank, per H. S. Darby:

No. 84. COLUMBIA, S. C., April 26, 1871.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to Jos. A. Greene, or order, one hundred dollars.

$100.

J. WOODRUFF,
For Republican Printing Company.

[Endorsed: Pay Citizens' Savings Bank, or order, for collection. Jos. A. Green. Citizens' Savings Bank, per H. S. Darby. Jos. A. Greene.]

I have also examined the following checks, payable to S. A. Swails, or order, and bearer, signed by J. Woodruff for Republican Printing Company, and find that they have been paid by the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company and charged to the account of J. Woodruff for Republican Printing Company, one of which bears the following endorsement: "S. A. Swails;" another, "S. A. Swails," "C. Waring;" the other, "Pay to the order of J. C. Roath, Esq., Cashier. Nathan Ritter, Cashier." This last endorsement shows that it has passed through one of the banks in Charleston:

No. 18. COLUMBIA, S. C., April 1, 1871.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to S. A. Swails, or bearer, fifty dollars.

$50.

J. WOODRUFF,
For Republican Printing Company.

[Endorsed S. A. Swails and the figures 138.]

No. 47. COLUMBIA, S. C., July 27, 1871.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to S. A. Swails, or bearer, one hundred dollars.

$100.

J. WOODRUFF.

[Endorsed: Pay to the order of J. C. Roath, Esq., Cashier. Nathan Ritter, Cashier. Also, the figures 139.]

No. —. COLUMBIA, S. C., April 28, 1871.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to S. A. Swails, or order, fifty dollars.

$50.

J. WOODRUFF,
For Republican Printing Company.

[Endorsed S. A. Swails, C. Waring, and the figures 138.]

I have also examined the following check, payable to A. L. Singleton, or order, properly endorsed, signed by J. Woodruff for Republican Printing Company, and find that it has been paid by the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company and charged to the account of J. Woodruff for Republican Printing Company:

No. 53. COLUMBIA, S. C., February 14, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to A. L. Singleton, or order, fifty dollars.

$50.

J. WOODRUFF.

[Endorsed A. L. Singleton.]

I have also examined the following check, payable to W. J. Whipper, or order, signed by J. Woodruff for Republican Printing Company, and find that it has been paid by the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company and charged to the account of J. Woodruff for Republican Printing Company. Said check bears the following endorsement: W. J. Whipper. Pay J. L. Roath, Esq., Cashier, or order. A. Simonds, President. Which shows that it passed through the First National Bank of Charleston:

No. 35. COLUMBIA, S. C., May 8, 1871.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to W. J. Whipper, or order, two hundred dollars.

$200.

J. WOODRUFF,
For Republican Printing Company.

[Endorsed: W. J. Whipper. Pay J. L. Roath, Cashier, or order. H. Simonds, President. Also, the figures 138.]

I have also examined the following check, payable to C. P. L., or order, signed by J. Woodruff, and find that it has been paid by the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company and charged to the account of J. Woodruff. Said check bears the following endorsement:

"Pay to the Carolina National Bank, or order. C. P. Leslie.

"C. J. IREDELL,
"Assistant Cashier."

No. 30. COLUMBIA, S. C., June 10, 1871.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to C. P. L., or order, two hundred dollars.

$200. J. WOODRUFF.

[Endorsed: Pay to the Carolina National Bank, or order. C. P. Leslie. C. J. Iredell, Assistant Cashier. Also, the figures 519.]

Upon examination of the following check, dated February 25, 1872, on the Carolina National Bank, payable to J. F. Beckman, or bearer, for $25, endorsed by J. F. Beckman and signed by J. Woodruff, has the appearance of having been paid:

No. —. COLUMBIA, S. C., February 25, 1872.

Carolina National Bank pay to J. F. Beckman, or bearer, twenty-five dollars.

$25.

J. WOODRUFF.

[Endorsed J. F. Beckman.]

TESTIMONY OF LAURENCE N. ZEALY.

ROOMS JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., June 11, 1878.

Laurence N. Zealy, being recalled, says:

I have examined the following check, No. 17, payable to cash, signed by J. Woodruff, amounting to five thousand dollars:

No. 17. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 19, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to cash, or bearer, five thousand dollars.

$5,000.

J. WOODRUFF.

[Endorsed "A" and the figures 584.]

and find on reference to Journal "A," page 437, of books South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, on Saturday, January 1873, check for five thousand dollars, charged to J. Woodruff. The check bears date 19th January, 1873, and, the necessary amount of funds being to the credit of J. Woodruff, was charged to his account on Saturday, the 18th January, 1873, Sunday being the 19th January, 1873. I also find, in individual ledger, page 584, as designated on margin of Journal "A," page 437, the same amount charged to J. Woodruff, and that said check appears by following deposit slip, viz.:

SOUTH CAROLINA BANK AND TRUST COMPANY,

COLUMBIA, January 18, 1873.

Deposited by

HON. ROBERT SMALLS.

Gold	.....	.....
Currency	.....	.....
Checks W	$5,000	
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....

The above having been placed to the credit of Hon. Robert Smalls; for, upon examination of Journal B, page 437, Saturday, January 18, 1873, I find the following entry: "Hon. Robert Smalls credited five thousand dollars." And by reference to the following number (875) on said page, 437 of Journal B, which number (875) refers to the number of the page on which the account headed "Hon. Robert Smalls" appears, the following entry is found: "1873, January 18th. By deposit, (No. 437,) $5,000. (Individual Ledger.)" Said deposit check referred to above bears the letter "W," after the word "check," on same line, which indicates that the deposit made was a check; and it was the habit of the

officers of the bank, when a check was deposited by any person, to place the first letter of the maker of the check's name upon the deposit slip. From the appearance of this letter "W," and the entry in the books, I have no hesitation in saying that it refers to the check of J. Woodruff, charged on the same day to J. Woodruff's account, and placed to the credit of Hon. Robert Smalls.

I have also examined the following checks, and find that they have been paid by the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company and charged to the account of J. Woodruff,—eight in number:

No. 21. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 19, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to cash, or bearer, five thousand dollars.

$5,000.

J. WOODRUFF.

[Endorsed with the figures 584.]

No. 22. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 18, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to cash, or bearer, three thousand dollars.

$3,000.

J. WOODRUFF.

[Endorsed with the figures 584.]

No. 2. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 13, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to cash, or bearer, two thousand dollars.

$2,000.

J. WOODRUFF.

[Endorsed with the figures 584.]

No. 12. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 16, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to cash, or bearer, five hundred dollars.

$500.

J. WOODRUFF.

No. 13. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 17, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to cash, or bearer, five hundred dollars.

$500.

J. WOODRUFF.

No. 24. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 22, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to cash, or bearer, three hundred dollars.

$300.

J. WOODRUFF.

[Endorsed with the figures 584.]

No. 15. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 16, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to cash, or bearer, two hundred and fifty dollars.

$250.

J. WOODRUFF.

No. 30. COLUMBIA, S. C, January 22, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to cash, or bearer, two hundred dollars.

$200.

J. WOODRUFF.

[Endorsed with the figures 584.]

I have also examined the following checks, five in number, payable to cash, or bearer, and signed by J. Woodruff, and find that they have been paid by the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company and charged to the account of J. Woodruff:

No. 48. COLUMBIA, S. C., February 6, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to cash, or bearer, two hundred dollars.

$200.

J. WOODRUFF.

[Endorsed with the figures 591.]

No. 54. COLUMBIA, S. C., February 14, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to cash, or bearer, five hundred dollars.

$500.

J. WOODRUFF.

No. 56. COLUMBIA, S. C., February 17, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to cash, or bearer, one hundred dollars.

$100.

J. WOODRUFF.

[Endorsed with the figures 591.]

No. 64. COLUMBIA, S. C., February 25, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to cash, or bearer, two hundred dollars.

$200.

J. WOODRUFF.

[Endorsed with the figures 591.]

No. 67. COLUMBIA, S. C., February 27, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to cash, or bearer, two hundred and fifty dollars.

$250.

J. WOODRUFF.

[Endorsed with the figures 591.]

I have also examined the following checks, twenty-four in number, payable to W. H. Jones, Jr., J. Lee (three), G. F. McIntyre, H. J. Maxwell, J. M. Smith (three), C. Smith, J. Hollinshead (two), J. H. White (four), E. E. Dickson, S. Ford, R. H. Gleaves, C. D. Hayne, A. L. Singleton, W. E. Johnston, signed by J. Woodruff, and find that they have been paid by the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company and charged to account of J. Woodruff:

No. 11. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 17, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to W. H, Jones, Jr., or order, five hundred dollars.

$500.

J. WOODRUFF.

[Endorsed W. H. Jones, Jr.]

No. 43. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 31, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to J. Lee, or order, one hundred and fifty dollars.

$150.

J. WOODRUFF.

[Endorsed John Lee.]

No. 7. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 15, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to J. Lee, or bearer, one hundred dollars.

$100.

J. WOODRUFF.

[Endorsed with the figures 584.]

No. 35. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 24, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to J. Lee, or order, one hundred dollars.

$100.

J. WOODRUFF.

[Endorsed John Lee and the figures 584.]

No. 42. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 31, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to G. F. McIntyre, or order, two hundred dollars.

$200.

J. WOODRUFF.

[Endorsed George F. McIntyre.]

No. 9. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 17, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to H. J. Maxwell, or order, one thousand dollars.

$1,000.

J. WOODRUFF.

[Endorsed H. J. Maxwell.]

No. 60. COLUMBIA, S. C., February 22, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to J. M. Smith, or order, five hundred dollars.

$500.

J. WOODRUFF.

[Endorsed Jas. M. Smith and the figures 591.]

No. 59. COLUMBIA, S. C., February 18, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to J. M. Smith, or order, five hundred dollars.

$500.

J. WOODRUFF.

[Endorsed Jas. M. Smith and the figures 591.]

No. 22. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 18, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to J. M. Smith, or order, three hundred dollars.

$300.

J. WOODRUFF.

[Endorsed Jas. M. Smith and the figures 584.]

No. 36. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 25, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to C. Smith, or order, five hundred dollars.

$500.

J. WOODRUFF.

[Endorsed C. Smith and the figures 584.]

No. 16. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 16, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to J. Hollinshead, or order, one hundred dollars.

$100.

J. WOODRUFF.

[Endorsed J. Hollinshead.]

No. —. COLUMBIA, S. C., February 7, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company pay to J. Hollinshead, or bearer, fifty dollars.

$50.

J. WOODRUFF.

[Endorsed with the figures 591.]

No. 5. COLUMBIA, S. C., March 23, 1871.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to J. H. White, or bearer, one hundred dollars.

$100.

J. WOODRUFF.

[Endorsed with the figures 584.]

No. 66. COLUMBIA, S. C., February 26, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to J. H. White, or order, one hundred dollars.

$100.

J. WOODRUFF.

[Endorsed J. H. White.]

No. 23. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 18, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to J. H. White, or order, fifty dollars.

$50.

J. WOODRUFF.

[Endorsed J. H. White.]

No. 45. COLUMBIA, S. C., February 4, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to J. H. White, or order, twenty-five dollars.

$25.00.

J. WOODRUFF.

[Endorsed J. H. White.]

No. 5. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 14, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to E. E. Dickson, or order, two hundred dollars.

$200.

J. WOODRUFF.

[Endorsed E. E. Dickson and the figures 584.]

No. 32. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 21, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to S. Ford, or bearer, fifty dollars.

$50.

J. WOODRUFF.

[Endorsed with the figures 584.]

No. 18. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 15, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to Hon. R. H. Gleaves, or order, three hundred dollars.

$300.

J. WOODRUFF.

[Endorsed R. Howell Gleaves.]

No. 37. COLUMBIA, S. C., May 9, 1871.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to C. D. Hayne, or order, one hundred and fifty dollars.

$150.

J. WOODRUFF,
For Republican Printing Company.

[Endorsed C. D. Hayne and the figures 138.]

No. 69. COLUMBIA, S. C., February 28, 1873.

Sonth Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to C. D. Hayne, or order, three hundred dollars.

$300.

J. WOODRUFF.

[Endorsed C. D. Hayne and the figures 191.]

No. 10. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 16, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to C. D. D. Hayne, or order, five hundred dollars.

$500.

J. WOODRUFF.

[Endorsed C. D. Hayne.]

No. 25. COLUMBIA, S. C., May 4, 1871.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to A. L. Singleton, or order, fifty dollars.

$50.

J. WOODRUFF,
For Republican Printing Company.

[Endorsed A. L. Singleton and the figures 138.]

No. 74. COLUMBIA, S. C., March 8, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to W. E. Johnston, or order, two hundred and twenty-five dollars.

$225.

J. WOODRUFF.

[Endorsed W. E. Johnston and the figures 597.]

I have carefully examined the following checks, seventy in number, drawn on the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, signed by A. O. Jones, payable to and endorsed by the following persons, viz.: Levi Lee, J. C. Tingman, D. C. Woolf, Aug. Simkins, D. P. McLaurin, John Lilly, John A. Barker, Charles Simms, W. H. Frasier, H. H. Ellison, R. B. Artson, C. Minort, Prince Young, Edward Petty, D Graham, Nelson Davies, J. D. Boston, P. R. Rivers, Henry Riley, James Young, J. T. Gilmore, N. T. Spencer, Paris Simkins, Thomas H. Martin, R. Tarleton, Gloster Holland, J. Felder Myers, R. W. Turner, S. Smalls, E. M. Sumter, E. Cain, J. C. Wilson, S. Green, Wm. Dannerly, (endorsed A. Dannerly,) C. H. Sperry, Richard Bryan, C. J. Andell, Thos. Hamilton, Cæsar Sullivan, N. B. Myers, John Boston, J. A. Bowley, Jonas Mills, C. F. North, S. J. Keith, S. S. Bridges, Tim Hurley, Esq., Limus Simmons.

I find that all of them have been paid by the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company and charged to the account of A. O. Jones.

Also, the following three checks, payable to the following persons: R. M. Smith, Mr. LeGrand Benedict and Carolina National Bank, signed by A. O. Jones, which I find have been paid by the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company and charged to account of A. O. Jones:

No. 194. COLUMBIA, S. C., February 27, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to Levi Lee, or order, twenty dollars.

$20.

A. O. JONES.

[Endorsed Levi Lee.]

No. 187. COLUMBIA, S. C., February 25, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to J. C. Tingman, or order, twenty-five dollars.

$25.

A. O. JONES.

[Endorsed J. C. Tingman and the figures 587.]

No. 23. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 15, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to Aug. Simkins, or order, fifty dollars.

$50.

A. O. JONES.

[Endorsed Augustus Simkins.]

No. 65. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 16, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to D. C. Wolfe, or order, fifty dollars.

$50.

A. O. JONES.

[Endorsed D. C. Wolfe.]

No. 69. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 16, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to D. P. McLaurin, or order, fifty dollars.

$50.

A. O. JONES.

[Endorsed D. P. McLaurin.]

No. 84. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 16, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to John Lilly, or order, fifty dollars.

$50.

A. O. JONES.

[Endorsed John Lilly.]

No. 172. COLUMBIA, S. C., February 19, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to John A. Barker, Esq., or order, four hundred and fifty dollars.

$450.

A. O. JONES.

[Endorsed John A. Barker and the figures 587.]

No. 104. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 22, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to J. A. Barker, or order, three hundred dollars.

$300.

A. O. JONES.

[Endorsed J. A. Barker.]

No. 118. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 24, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to John A. Barker, or order, two hundred and fifty dollars.

$250.

A. O. JONES.

[Endorsed John A. Barker.]

No. 183. COLUMBIA, S. C., February 21, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to Charles Simms, or order, fifty dollars.

$50.

A. O. JONES.

[Endorsed Charles Simms and the figures 587.]

No. 5. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 13, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to W. H. Frazier, or order, fifty dollars.

$50.

A. O. JONES.

[Endorsed W. H. Frazier and the figures 559.]

No. 14. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 13, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to H. H. Ellison, or order, fifty dollars.

$50.

A. O. JONES.

[Endorsed H. H. Ellison and the figures 539.]

No. 45. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 15, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to R. B. Artson, or order, fifty dollars.

$50.

A. O. JONES.

[Endorsed R. B. Artson.]

No. 121. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 24, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to R. B. Artson, or order, fifty dollars.

$50.

A. O. JONES.

[Endorsed R. B. Artson.]

No. 7. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 13, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to R. B. Artson, or order, fifty dollars.

$50.

A. O. JONES,

[Endorsed R. B. Artson.]

No. 126. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 24, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to C. Minort, or order, four hundred dollars.

$400.

A. O. JONES.

[Endorsed C. Minort and the figures 587.]

No. 98. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 17, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to C. Minort, or order, one hundred dollars.

$100.

A. O. JONES.

[Endorsed C. Minort.]

No. 71. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 16, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to Prince Young, or order, fifty dollars.

$50.

A. O. JONES.

[Endorsed Prince Young.]

No. 77. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 16, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to B. H. Nerland, or order, fifty dollars.

$50.

A. O. JONES.

[Endorsed with the figures 587.]

No. 47. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 15, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to Edward Petty, or order, fifty dollars.

$50.

A. O. JONES.

[Endorsed Ed. Petty.]

No. 24. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 15, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to D. Graham, or order, fifty dollars.

$50.

A. O. JONES.

[Endorsed Daniel Graham.]

No. 66. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 16, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to Nelson Davies, or order, fifty dollars.

$50.

A. O. JONES.

[Endorsed Nelson Davies.]

No. 118. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 24, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to J. D. Boston, or order, two hundred and fifty dollars.

$250.

A. O. JONES.

[Endorsed with the figures 587.]

No. 177. COLUMBIA, S. C., February 20, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to J. D. Boston, Esq., or order, five hundred dollars.

$500.

A. O. JONES.

[Endorsed Joseph D. Boston and the figures 587.]

No. 32. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 15, 1873.
South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to J. D Boston, or order, two hundred and fifty dollars.
$250.
A. O. JONES.
[Endorsed Joseph D. Boston.]

No. 62. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 15, 1873.
South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to P. R. Rivers, or order, one hundred dollars.
$100.
A. O. JONES.
[Endorsed P. R. Rivers and the figures 559.]

No. 82. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 16, 1873.
South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to Henry Riley, or order, fifty dollars.
$50.
A. O. JONES.
[Endorsed Henry Riley.]

No. 83. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 16, 1873.
South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to James Young, or order, fifty dollars.
$50.
A. O. JONES.

No. 29. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 15, 1873.
South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to J. T. Gilmore, or order, fifty dollars.
$50.
A. O. JONES.
[Endorsed John T. Gilmore.]

No. 172. COLUMBIA, S. C., February 25, 1873.
South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to N. T. Spencer, or order, sixty dollars.
$60.
A. O. JONES.
[Endorsed N. T. Spencer and the figures 587.]

No. 44. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 15, 1873.
South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to N. T. Spencer, or order, one hundred dollars.
$100.
A. O. JONES.
[Endorsed N. T. Spencer.]

No. 63. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 15, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to Paris Simkins, or order, one hundred dollars.

$100.

A. O. JONES.

[Endorsed P. Simkins.]

No. 55. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 15, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to Thomas H. Martin, or order, twenty-five dollars.

$25.

A. O. JONES.

[Endorsed Thomas H. Martin and the figures 559.]

No. 112. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 24, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to R. Tarleton fifty dollars.

$50.

A. O. JONES.

[Endorsed R. S. Tarleton.]

No. 195. COLUMBIA, S. C., February 27, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to R. Tarleton, or order, one hundred dollars.

$100.

A. O. JONES.

[Endorsed R. S. Tarleton.]

No. 4. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 13, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to R. Tarleton, or order, fifty dollars.

$50.

A. O. JONES.

[Endorsed R. Tarleton and the figures 559.]

No. 51. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 15, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to Gloster Holland, or order, one hundred dollars.

$100.

A. O. JONES.

[Endorsed Gloster Holland.]

No. 94. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 16, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to J. Felder Myers, or order, five hundred dollars.

$500.

A. O. JONES.

[Endorsed J. Felder Myers and the figures 559.]

No. 102. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 21, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to J. Felder Myers, or order, five hundred dollars.

$500.

A. O. JONES.

[Endorsed J. Felder Myers and the figures 559.]

No. 58. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 15, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to R. W. Turner, or order, one hundred dollars.

$100.

A. O. JONES.

[Endorsed R. W. Turner.]

No. 3. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 13th, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to S. Smalls, or order, fifty dollars.

$50.

A. O. JONES.

[Endorsed S. Smalls.

No. 110. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 24, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to S. Smalls, or order, one hundred dollars.

$100.

A. O. JONES.

[Endorsed S. Smalls and the figures 587.]

No. 91. COLUMBIA, January 16, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to E. M. Sumpter, or order, fifty dollars.

$50.

A. O. JONES.

[Endorsed E. M. Sumpter.]

No. 107. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 24, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to E. M. Sumpter, or order, fifty dollars.

$50.

A. O. JONES.

[Endorsed E. M. Sumpter and the figures 577.]

No. 28. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 15, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to E. Cain, or order, fifty dollars.

$50.

A. O. JONES.

[Endorsed Everidge Cain.]

No. 34. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 15, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to J. C. Wilson, or order, fifty dollars.

$50.

A. O. JONES.

[Endorsed J. Clem Wilson.]

No. 109. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 24, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to S. Green, or order, two hundred dollars.

$200.

A. O. JONES.

[Endorsed Samuel Green.]

No. 13. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 13, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to S. Green, or order, two hundred dollars and fifty dollars.

$250.

A. O. JONES.

[Endorsed Samuel Green and the figures 559.]

No. 97. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 17, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to S. Green, or order, one hundred and fifty dollars.

$150.

A. O. JONES.

[Endorsed Samuel Green.]

No. 115. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 24, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to S. Green, or order, one hundred and ninety dollars.

$190.

A. O. JONES.

[Endorsed Samuel Green.]

No. 87. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 16, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to A. Dannerly, or order, twenty-five dollars.

$25.

A. O. JONES.

his

[Endorsed A. ⋈ Dannerly. John S. Wiley, witness.]

mark.

No. 20. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 14, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to C. H. Sperry, or order, two hundred and fifty dollars.]

$250.

A. O. JONES.

[Endorsed C. H. Sperry.]

No. 123. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 24, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to C. H. Sperry, or order, one hundred dollars.

$100.

A. O. JONES.

[Endorsed Chas. H. Sperry and the figures 587.]

No. 74. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 16, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to Richard Bryan, or order, fifty dollars.

$50.

A. O. JONES.

[Endorsed R. Bryan and the figures 587.]

No. 156. COLUMBIA, S. C., February 6, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to R. Bryan, or order, ten dollars.

$10.

A. O. JONES.

[Endorsed R. Bryan and the figures 587.]

No. 125. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 24, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to C. J. Andell, or order, one hundred dollars.

$100.

A. O. JONES.

[Endorsed: Pay E. E. Dickson. C. J. Andell. E. E. Dickson. And the figures 587.]

No. 151. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 30, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to Thomas Hamilton, or order, two hundred and fifty dollars.

$250.

A. O. JONES.

[Endorsed T. Hamilton.]

No. 72. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 16, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to Cæsar Sullivan, or order, fifty dollars.

$50.

A. O. JONES.

his

[Endorsed Cæsar ⋈ Sullivan.]

mark

No. 10. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 13, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to N. B. Myers, or ———, one hundred doilars.

$100.

A. O. JONES.

[Endorsed N. B. Myers and the figures 559.]

No. 150. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 30, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to N. B. Myers, or order, two hundred dollars.

$200.

A. O. JONES.

[Endorsed N. B. Myers.]

No. 73. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 16, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to John Boston, or order, fifty dollars.

$50.

A. O. JONES.

[Endorsed John Boston.]

No. 100. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 22, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to J. A. Bowley, or order, forty-four hundred dollars.

$4,400.

A. O. JONES.

[Endorsed Jas. A. Bowley.]

No. 56. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 15, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to Jas. A. Bowley, or order, three hundred dollars.

$300.

A. O. JONES.

[Endorsed Jas. A. Bowley.]

No. 79. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 16, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to James Mills, or order, fifty dollars.

$50.

A. O. JONES.

his
[Endorsed James ⋊ Mills.]
mark

No. 48. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 15, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to C. F. North, or order, fifty dollars.

$50.

A. O. JONES.

[Endorsed C. F. North.]

No. 184. COLUMBIA, S. C., February 22, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to S. J. Keith, or order, fifty dollars.

$50.

A. O. JONES.

[Endorsed Samuel J. Keith and the figures 587.]

No. 100. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 24, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to S. J. Keith, or order, one hundred and fifty dollars.

$150.

A. O. JONES.

[Endorsed Samuel J. Keith.]

No. 6. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 13, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to S. J. Keith, or order, fifty dollars.

$50.

A. O. JONES.

[Endorsed Samuel J. Keith and the figures 559.]

No. 39. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 15, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to S. S. Bridges, or order, fifty dollars.

$50.

A. O. JONES.

[Endorsed S. S. Bridges.]

No. 140. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 30, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to Tim Hurley, Esq., or order, twenty-five hundred dollars.

$2,500.

A. O. JONES.

[Endorsed Timothy Hurley and the figures 587.]

No. 28. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 15, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to Limus Simmons, or order, fifty dollars.

$50.

A. O. JONES.

[Endorsed Limus Simmons.]

No. 101. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 21, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to Mr. LeGrand Benedict, or order, twenty-two hundred and fifty dollars.

$2,250.

A. O. JONES.

[Endorsed "For B. A. Bosemon."]

No. 103. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 27, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to Carolina National Bank, or order, five hundred dollars.

$500.

A. O. JONES.

[Endorsed with the figures 587 and the words: "To take up note of C. Minort."]

No. 49. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 15, 1873.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to R. M. Smith, (loan,) or bearer, two hundred and fifty dollars.

$250.

A. O. JONES.

I know that the names of the parties to whom the checks were payable were members of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina.

L. N. ZEALY.

OTHER CHECKS,

TURNED IN BY WOODRUFF AND REFERRED TO IN HIS EVIDENCE.

No. 9. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 24, 1872.

Carolina National Bank pay to cash, or bearer, eight hundred and fifty dollars.

$850.

J. WOODRUFF.

No. —. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 13, 1872.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to cash, or bearer, two hundred and thirty-eight dollars.

$238.

J. WOODRUFF.

[Endorsed with the figures 548.]

No. —. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 5, 1872.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to cash, or bearer, two hundred and fifty dollars.

$250.

J. WOODRUFF.

No. —. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 8, 1872.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to cash, or bearer, two hundred dollars.

$200.

J. WOODRUFF.

[Endorsed with the figures 548.]

No. 3. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 19, 1873.

Carolina National Bank pay to cash, or bearer, one hundred dollars.

$100.

J. WOODRUFF.

No. 11. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 26, 1872.

Carolina National Bank pay to cash, or bearer, one hundred dollars.

$100.

J. WOODRUFF.

No. —. COLUMBIA, S. C., February 19, 1872.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to cash, or bearer, fifty dollars.

$50.

J. WOODRUFF.

[Endorsed with the figures 548.]

No. 22. COLUMBIA, S. C., May 2, 1871.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to H. H. Hunter, or order, two hundred and fifty dollars.

$250.

J. WOODRUFF,
For Republican Printing Company.

[Endorsed: H. H. Hunter. Pay to the order of J. C. Roath, Cashier. Nathan Ritter, Cashier. Also, the figures 38.]

No. —. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 25, 1871.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company pay to F. Arnim, or bearer, two hundred and thirty dollars.

$230.

J. WOODRUFF.

[Endorsed with the figures 504.]

No. 49. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 22, 1871.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to G. F. McIntyre, or bearer, fifty dollars.

$50.

J. WOODRUFF,
For Republican Printing Company.

[Endorsed with the figures 138.]

No. 23. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 31, 1872.

Carolina National Bank pay to J. A. Bowley, or order, fifty dollars.

$50.00.

REPUBLICAN PRINTING COMPANY,
Per WOODRUFF, President.

[Endorsed J. A. Bowley.]

No. 2. COLUMBIA, S. C., March 20, 1871.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to loan, (C. P. L.,) or bearer, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

$750.

J. WOODRUFF,
For Republican Printing Company.

[Endorsed with the figures 138.]

No. 37. COLUMBIA, S. C., May 9, 1871.

South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, pay to C. D. Hayne, or order, one hundred and fifty dollars.

$150.

J. WOODRUFF,
For Republican Printing Company.

[Endorsed: C. D Hayne. J. H. Beckman. Murphy & Little. Pay W. B. Gulick, Cashier, or order, for collection, for South Carolina Loan and Trust Company. Also the figures 138.]

ROOMS JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C.

Josephus Woodruff, being recalled, says:

In making payments to Senators, I often drew checks payable to cash or bearer. The checks in the hands of the Committee payable to cash or bearer, and bearing date January, 1873, February and March of same year, are of this class. Each and every one of them were given to Senators in consideration of their support of the Joint Resolution appropriating $250,000 to pay the claims of the Republican Printing Company. In most instances where I drew a check of this character I made a note of it in my diary, and find that most of the checks mentioned by me in my diary are among those turned over to the Committee. The checks payable to cash or bearer dated previous to the year 1873 were given to Senators under the arrangement made to divide amounts drawn on printing pay certificates issued as gratification. Check payable to H. H. Hunter, a member from Charleston County, was one of this class. In reference to other checks now in the hands of the Committee, not mentioned in evidence given heretofore, I desire to state that each and every one of them were given to members of the Senate and House in consideration of their aiding the company by their votes or influence in securing appropriations for public printing.

J. WOODRUFF.

REPORT

OF THE

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE

ON

PUBLIC FRAUDS

ELECTION OF HON. J. J. PATTERSON TO THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

PAY CERTIFICATES.

REPORT

OF THE

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE

ON

PUBLIC FRAUDS

AND

ELECTION OF HON. J. J. PATTERSON

TO THE

UNITED STATES SENATE,

MADE TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

AT THE

REGULAR SESSION 1877-78.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
U. S. A.

COLUMBIA, S. C.
CALVO & PATTON, STATE PRINTERS.
1878.

PAY CERTIFICATES.

REPORT.

PAY CERTIFICATES.

The legislative pay certificate was the fountain-head and nursery of many of the frauds, forgeries and perjuries exposed in this report. Through this source the most flagrant violations of law were committed, whereby the State was annually robbed of amounts ranging from two hundred thousand to one million of dollars, including fraudulent printing certificates, which were collected and divided between the officials, Senators, members of the House and political hangers-on of the administration. To perpetuate the power and influence of the Republican party, it was necessary to have a ready and unfailing reservoir of funds. No simpler or easier way suggested itself than the issuing of pay certificates by the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate. Thus it became not only possible but practicable to perpetuate the numerous frauds in the public printing and supplies, to which we have already referred. Indeed, this, like the famous hydra, threw out its hundred heads, encircling and poisoning every department of the government, and giving comfort and support to local leaders. In its trail followed the low, despicable forgeries and perjuries necessary to effect the end proposed. It is not surprising that the poor and ignorant members of the General Assembly fell into these practices when they were conceived and brought forth by such adroit swindlers as those who led. This immense fund produced and nurtured a bond ring, a printing ring and this legislative ring—the most popular and at the same time most unscrupulous. It is evident, from the testimony, that such a source of revenue as this was indispensable to silence any complaint and to pacify the fears of the timid and the greed of the avaricious, whilst the other great rings were in successful progress.

Among the many remarkable and famous leaders in this enterprise, without at all intending to disparage the claims of others, your Committee must mention the names of F. J. Moses, who issued and sold, and John J. Patterson, who became the purchaser. These two stand out out in bold relief, as twin stars, shedding a baleful "light" upon all who approached them. The evidence which we append will fully justify the

conclusion which your Committee has reached. The table submitted with this report shows, among other things, that in one session there was issued $1,168,255 in pay certificates, (not including printing certificates,) every dollar of which was a robbery, except about two hundred thousand dollars due the members of the Senate and House and regularly-elected and appointed attachees of the General Assembly. The evidence of more than one witness shows that it was a race between the bond ring, composed of a limited number, and the General Assembly, as to who should receive the most of the money raised by taxation and the sale of bonds. It was decided that the greatest good could be accomplished by distributing the money to the greatest number, and members of the General Assembly, therefore, became the beneficiaries. An unlimited number of certificates were issued on the written or verbal order of the presiding officers, and of Chairmen of Standing or Special Committees. Clerk Woodruff says "that nearly every one who told a tale of distress from Ku-Kluxism, or of suffering on account of their politics, was given a pay certificate." In addition to this the *contingent fund* swelled to an enormous amount through the system of furnishing liquors, wines, cigars, groceries, jewelry and almost every conceivable article under the head of "sundries;" and large numbers of certificates were issued ranging in amounts from $500 to $5,000 each. These were gratification certificates. This method was resorted to as the best means of harmonizing the "friends," as the leaders were then called. At one session at least two hundred and fifty thousand dollars were issued in this way for Senate purposes, and when objections were made, they were met by the reply that "these are small matters and the State does not suffer from them; that it was only a fight between the representatives of the people and the vultures of the bond ring."

It appears from the evidence and a large number of certificates in the Treasurer's office that the Clerk often transposed the initials of the names of the party receiving these fraudulent certificates.

Woodruff continues: "The certificate drawn to the order of 'L. F. Christopher' for $2,500 is one of this class, and was drawn for the purpose of paying the expenses of a Committee to Washington in opposition to one sent by the Taxpayers' Convention."

The taxpayers not only paid their own Committee's expenses, but were made to defray that of the thieves, who plead before the national administration for more time and the protection of bayonets to enable them to keep up the *role* of robbery of the people.

Senator B. F. Whittemore was the spokesman and leading member of this Committee. This information is comment enough.

Woodruff adds that this certificate was drawn on the order of Lieutenant Governor Gleaves, who said Cardozo would take care of it. The initials "L. F. C." represent F. L. Cardozo.

This certificate was collected by Ex-Governor R. K. Scott, and bears the following endorsement in his handwriting:

"Mr. Cardozo promises to pay this January first, 1875."

Woodruff also says: "The certificate for $2,500, payable to A. B. Jordan, was for James A. Bowley, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in the House. Another, payable to J. M. Foreman, amounting to $2,500, was for Governor F. J. Moses,—the initials in each being merely transposed. Such certificates were usually ordered after a meeting and consultation of the presiding officers with the State Treasurer and Chairmen of the Committee of Ways and Means in the House and Finance in the Senate."

Thus it will be seen that the Chairmen of the most important Committees joined in a conspiracy with others to defraud the State.

He further says that "certificates payable to T. C. Andlow represented Senator T. C. Andrews; one to D. C. Higby represented Senator C. D. Hayne."

When the witness (Woodruff) was shown the following list, he stated that the paper is in the handwriting of Lieutenant Governor Gleaves and represents an order given to draw certificates for the Senators. The first column indicates the amount demanded by each Senator; the second column the amounts allowed by the Lieutenant Governor. Certificates were drawn in accordance with these instructions:

Amount Allowed.		Amount Demanded.	
Senator T. C. Andrews	$300	C. T. Andlow	$500
Senator L. Cain	300	L. Crosby	500
Senator F. A. Clinton	300	A. F. Cants	500
Senator H. C. Corwin	300	C. H. Chissom	500
Senator E. E. Dickson	300	Ed. Dillon	500
Senator C. D. Hayne	300	D. C. Higby	500
Senator J. C. Hope	200	C. J. Herrin	500
Senator W. R. Jervey	300	R. W. Jinkins	500
Senator W. E. Johnston	300	E. W. Johns	500
Senator John Lee	200	John Leavy	500
Senator Moses Martin	200	M. Maston	500
Senator C. Smith	300	Charles Simeon	500
Senator J. M. Smith	300	M. J. Lundery	500
Senator J. H. White	200	H. J. Whitecomb	500
Senator B. F. Whittemore	300	B. Wharton	500

Fraudulent certificates were thus issued for fifteen Senators under fictitious names, in which, however, their initials are preserved, and, though transposed or reversed, are clearly identified. Mr. Woodruff continuing, says: "That he is satisfied that J. C. Hope did not receive the one made out to order of C. J. Herrin." The Treasurer's books show that Senator W. R. Jervey collected his, and that Governor Scott collected those drawn in the name of D. C. Higby, C. T. Andlow, and a few others of this lot. Senator John Lee sold his to William M. Fine. (See his evidence). The evidence of Messrs. Woodruff and Lee proves that a legislative pay certificate, drawn payable to the order of C. L. Frankfort, for $4,000, (the initials of which are those of F. L. Cardozo,) was issued at the suggestion of Treasurer F. L. Cardozo, and was divided equally between Cardozo, Lieutenant Governor Gleaves, Speaker S. J. Lee, Josephus Woodruff, Clerk of the Senate, and A. O. Jones, Clerk of the House. Lee testifies that "he and Lieutenant Governor Gleaves received eight hundred dollars each in certificates of indebtedness of Republican Printing Company from F. L. Cardozo, at his (Cardozo's) house, and he told them that he had his own share." Woodruff testifies "that he receipted to Cardozo for $2,400 in certificates of indebtedness, and took the legislative pay certificates, leaving a balance of $800 each for Clerk Jones and himself." The books of the Treasurer show that the certificate was paid February 3, 1874. The books of the Republican Printing Company show that on February 5th, 1874, the account of Woodruff was credited with $800, and that of Jones for a like amount. Opposite the entries is written "on certificate for $4,000." The credits also appear on the day book and ledger in the handwriting of the book-keeper, Mr. Jackson. Mr. Cardozo has been tried in this case and convicted by an impartial jury, a majority of whom were of his own race and party. When the witness (Woodruff) was shown a certificate purporting to be for a claim passed by the Legislature for $1,000, payable to the Republican Printing Company, he said "it was one of many issued in a batch, amounting to $18,741.94, which were divided and shared between the company, State officials and Senators." Among this number we find one paid to Senator W. B. Nash. It also appears from the evidence that each member of the Committee appointed to annually examine the books of the Treasurer and Comptroller General almost invariably received a six hundred dollar certificate for work performed in six days, or *one hundred dollars per day.*

The evidence and certificates in the Treasurer's office prove that many thousands of dollars in certificates were issued to defray the imaginary expenses of the "High Old Joint Committee" for clerks, experts, room rent, &c., not a dollar of which was an honest claim. We refer to evidence of General Dennis, wherein he says: "This Committee were for

a while paid out of the 'armed force fund.' They departed for New York on the 9th of June, 1871. They called on the Financial Agent, Kimpton, and there met Attorney General Chamberlain. After consultation with them both, it was agreed that Kimpton should pay *all expenses* of the Committee; that in order to give Kimpton a little recreation, they took a recess for one month; Hurley went to Boston, Whittemore to East Woburn, Massachusetts, Swails to Elmira, New York, and he thinks Gardiner went to Saratoga with Kimpton."

Thus our representatives whiled away their hours at fashionable resorts, planning and scheming to rob the people, who were compelled to pay their bills. The published reports show that Kimpton paid this Committee more than $17,000. General Dennis testifies that "only $12,501.32 of this amount was actually paid the Committee, including incidental expenses, room rent and clerk hire; that the highest amount paid any member by Kimpton was $3,108, and the smallest $1,284." In addition to amounts paid from the armed force fund and from Kimpton, your Committee find that other large sums were paid to the several members of the Committee by legislative pay certificates. Dennis, Jones and Woodruff testify that large accounts were made out and rendered against the State for alleged services on this Committee.—some of which are in the handwriting of Senator B. F. Whittemore. By adding the amounts paid out of the armed force fund and by Kimpton to that paid in legislative pay certificates, we find that the members of this Committee were paid for the time actually employed from twenty to sixty dollars each per day. Although there was no authority of law to justify these payments by the Financial Agent, they were evidently inspired and advised by Attorney General Chamberlain—himself a member of the Financial Board. A margin of time was necessary to "cook the books" of the agency and to make them ready for the inspection of this virtuous Committee, all the more important, not to avoid exposure, but to deprive the members of the opportunity and pretext for blackmail. That the books of the Financial Agent were remodeled to suit the emergency will appear in another portion of this report. It would have been the very height and depth of villainy on the part of these creatures to pay for this acquittance out of their *own* unrighteous gains and commissions; but it goes beyond expression when we know that every dollar of this expenditure was included in Kimpton's account against the State and balanced in the settlement made with him by Scott, Parker and Chamberlain as they left their offices in 1872.

We now present for your consideration the evidence of General Dennis and ex Governor Moses, in which it is shown that fraudulent pay certificates amounting to $5,000 were issued in the name of J. G. Gershon and were divided between Speaker Moses and Lieutenant Governor

Ransier. Dennis says: "The Speaker thought he ought to have something, and made out a bill for $2,500, which, as Chairman, I approved. When the certificate was presented to Lieutenant Governor Ransier, President of the Senate, for his signature, he refused to sign it unless he (Ransier) could be paid an equal amount. I was sent for, and went down to the State House and found Ransier and Moses in the Speaker's room. Moses said: 'Governor Ransier refuses to sign this certificate unless he can have one for a similar amount.' So it was agreed that he should have it. The first bill was destroyed, and the following (also entirely fictitious) was made out to cover the two amounts for Speaker Moses and Lieutenant Governor Ransier:"

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

To JOHN GERSHON, *Dr.*

For room rent, fees, &c., for the Joint Special Investigating Committee in New York.....$5,000 00

Dennis further says "that the certificates were issued and divided between Moses and Ransier; that, an *additional compensation* of $1,500 being allowed him as Chairman, bills were made out covering the amount and certificates issued and signed by Ransier and Moses." This evidence is corroborated by ex-Governor Moses, Woodruff and Jones, who testify that the certificates issued in the name of J. C. Gershon were to pay some real or imaginary claims of the "Old High Joint." The Gershon certificates are in the vaults of the Treasurer's office, cancelled and paid.

It also appears that a $5,000 certificate was issued to Senator B. F. Whittemore, for the purpose of purchasing the portraits of Lincoln and Sumner for the Senate. Most of this amount has been paid him, but the portraits are not to be found, and it is presumed that Senator Whittemore *pocketed* them when preparing for flight from the State.

In reference to a passed claim certificate, No. 14, for $2,300, payable to the Columbia Union-Herald, Mr. Woodruff says "it was one of the 'mistakes,' and that he believes J. G. Thompson knew he had no right to the money when he collected it." Woodruff, continuing, says concerning certificates issued to J. N. Dobson for $642 and C. N. Smith for $642 as Committee clerks, "that no such persons served; if they had, he would have known it." These certificates were collected by Associate Justice Wright, and bear the following endorsements: "Per C. N. Smith for J. J. Wright," and "Per J. N. Dobson for J. J. Wright."

Judge Wright, when summoned before the Committee, testified as follows: "I know that at one time several years ago I let two young men, who, as well as I remember, represented themselves as attachees of the General Assembly, have some money—about twenty-five dollars to

one and fifty dollars to the other—and took as collateral security pay certificates from each. I think this was during Parker's term of office. I do not know the names of the parties, nor have I ever seen them since. I made inquiry for them but could not find them. I am not positive about the handwriting of the endorsement upon the certificates. My impression is that it is my signature on the back of the Dobson certificate, and perhaps on the other, but I do not speak positively. I now ask leave to retract what I said in reference to the endorsements since a more careful inspection. I could not have written the entire endorsement, for the English is too bad; the language is not mine."

Your Committee leave the matter with you to judge where this man obtained these certificates, and whether it is a probable story that young men who were strangers to him would give him $1,284 worth of State paper for $75 without his ever hearing of them again. His testimony that he did not know them, and in the next moment saying he made inquiry for them, and his confused statement in reference to the endorsement, together with the fact that he only objected to the "English," and could see nothing wrong in law or in morals in the act of signing another man's name, place him in no enviable light before the public.

Of the certificates presented, Mr. Woodruff designated more than $60,000 as "gratification certificates" issued for the State officials and Senators, and named Senators Owens, Whittemore, Nash, Gaillard and others as recipients of portions of them. By reference to Woodruff's evidence, it will be seen that a fraudulent certificate was issued to Senator Robert Smalls for a large amount. Woodruff testifies that certificates were issued to various Senators out of the Senate contingent fund and divided between them. Senator Cain corroborates this statement in his evidence, and implicates Senators B. F. Whittemore, Nash, Jervey, Gaillard, J. M. Smith, Dublin I. Walker, J. H. White and himself. Woodruff says: "Certificates were issued for 'supplies,' not only for necessary articles, but frequently as a *bonus* or *gratification* to Senators." On examination of the vouchers, we find that this was true and that immense sums were thus annually expended.

A. O. Jones, Clerk of the House from 1868 to 1876, says "it was made his duty to attest the signature of the Speaker; that he never questioned the right of the Speaker to order his warrant on the State Treasurer; that the issue of certificates was enormous in number and amounts, and the pressure upon the presiding officers by members of the Senate and House to have certificates issued to their friends, political and otherwise, for sinecures and gratuities increased at every session. The issue ran to the highest point at the session of 1871–72, when the orders on the State Treasurer, drawn by the Speaker of the House, amounted to over a half million of dollars, two-thirds of which were for sinecures and gratuities."

"Among the papers of the Committee, of which they desire an explanation, I recognize the following,"—and here he names five certificates, purporting to have been given to clerks and messengers, for $405 each, collected by Dr. J. L. Neagle, then Comptroller General.

He says "he knows no such parties and believes them to be gratuities."

Jones makes the same statement in regard to eleven others of a similar nature, calling for $486 each, collected by J. L. Watson, Treasurer of York County. Sixty odd other certificates, issued by the Speaker of the House, ranging in amounts from $321 to $642 each, and aggregating $26,000, were presented to him for inspection and he pronounced them all gratuities; knew of no such persons as those named in the certificates, and that no service was rendered for them.

Your Committee only presented to Jones a very few of the large number of these certificates in their possession. By reference to his evidence, hundreds of names of fictitious persons will be found in the body of certificates and described by him as gratuities. Sixty of the certificates referred to were collected by F. S. Jacobs, T. J. Coghlan, Treasurer of Sumter County, J. B. Lowry and G. W. Waterman, the two last being brothers-in-law of Governor R. K. Scott. The certificates collected by Waterman and Lowry, according to evidence of F. J. Moses, were given to Governor Scott in cancellation of a debt due him by Moses, and that he, (Scott,) consenting to this arrangement, allowed Crews to turn over a sum of $10,000 due Moses on a bribe promised him by Patterson on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad consolidating Bill.

Your Committee cannot refrain from presenting you a literal copy of some of the orders given by Speaker Moses, showing, as they do, the reckless and dishonest manner of conducting the affairs of State:

"My Dear Jones—Please make out for me, and send by bearer, the following certificates. I want them by 10 o'clock. I will not ask for any more: Clerks—Wm. Nettles, Charles Jones, Waring Mikell, Stephen Wilcox. Messengers—Ephraim Simms, Washington Gilbert, Jonas Gilmore, Samuel Knox. Pages—Eddie Simms, Tom Burton. Please make them all out from November 28th, 1871.

"Sincerely,

"F. J. M., Speaker."

—

Again he writes:

"My Dear Osceola—Please send me, by bearer, a certificate for $4,300 in favor of J. H. & M. L. Kinard for 'sundries furnished;'

and one for $1,500 in favor of Hardy Solomon for 'sundries furnished,' and oblige

"F. J. MOSES, Jr., Speaker, &c.

"February 23d, 1872."

—

Again he writes:

"Dear Jones—Please fix the within for our friend Hurley.

"Sincerely,

"MOSES."

Hurley writes:

"Frank, these are the cusses; make an order to A. O. Jones.

"T. H."

"Charles Rede, Messenger.
"John B. Turner, Clerk.
"Amos Baimis, Clerk.
"David D. Cooper, Messenger.
"Andrew Smith, Messenger.
"Elias Woodrow, Clerk."

Jones says the handwriting on the above seems to be that of Mr. Hurley.

"Dear Osceola—Please make out a certificate for my pet.

"Sincerely yours,

"F. J. M."

—

We also find an order which, Mr. Jones says, appears to be in the handwriting of Mr. Briggs, a member from York County, for the following: William Riley, Clerk of Committee; R. Finnegan, Clerk; Giles Foxworth, Messenger; Jonas Wilson, Messenger.

We especially refer you to the testimony of Mr. R. Finnegan, a resident of Columbia, where he says that B. F. Briggs, whilst a member of the House, endeavored to induce him to endorse certificates, which he refused to do. Afterwards he insisted on the certificates being destroyed in his presence, and Briggs informed him that he had already destroyed them. After this he saw them published in a list of claims brought before the Senate, whereupon he wrote Clerk Woodruff a letter, which is attached to his evidence, marked "Exhibit B. F." In said letter

he stated "that he denounced the certificates as a fraud, as he had not rendered the State any service; again demanding that it be destroyed in his presence, and that his name should not be used for the benefit of those who desired to steal."

We also refer you to the letter of B. F. Briggs, annexed to the evidence, addressed to Senator White, in which he says: "The certificates were for Reuben Finnegan and not Robert Finnegan; forbade White delivering the certificates, claiming that he paid a valuable consideration for them." We only cite this as one of many hundreds of a like nature.

We call attention to others of a similar kind, referred to in evidence of A. O. Jones, especially that payable to W. H. Gardner, member from Sumter County. Also to a certificate collected by T. Hurley, made payable to T. Harlingford, a fictitious name, the initials of which represent T. Hurley.

Jones, continuing, says: "The joint certificates exhibited, amounting to $20,425.56, and the House certificates, amounting to $131.094.30, I have examined, and, in my opinion, not one of the joint certificates would stand good upon close scrutiny. Of the House certificates, I do not regard as valid any that were not issued to some known person. This would throw out about thirty thousand dollars as invalid. Of those issued in the names of known persons, fifty thousand dollars, at least, would not bear too much light."

Sergeant Williams, of the House, in his evidence, says: "Out of one hundred and fifty certificates issued to persons styled as clerks of the House, not one such person served, and every dollar paid on their certificates was a direct fraud upon the State." [For names, see his evidence] They called for amounts ranging from $300 to $642 each, aggregating $76,200. Williams says that "there were only eight porters employed." Yet we find that in one session alone certificates were issued to 235 porters. We gave this witness over seventy certificates for inspection, made out in the names of persons styled "porters," in reference to which he testifies that "*not one of them served*," adding that "the House only employed about ten messengers." Notwithstanding this we find that during one session certificates were issued to *one hundred and forty*, and at another for two hundred and twelve messengers. Williams testifies that "the House actually employed eight laborers and from five to ten pages." Yet we have certificates from the Treasurer's office showing that as many as 159 laborers and 124 pages were paid during one session. For several sessions certificates were issued for about fifty pages, many of whom were children of the members. We submitted to the inspection of the same witness twenty-five certificates, drawn for the payment of "supplies," under the head of "sundries," aggregating about

$68,000. On a close examination, he said that "the State received no consideration for them; no such persons ever performed any service or furnished any supplies to the State. I have examined a large number of certificates drawn in my name and pronounce nine out of ten fraudulent."

From the testimony before us, we find that the largest transaction of the kind at any one time was between John J. Patterson, who never made two bites at one cherry, and Speaker F. J. Moses. The latter testifies as follows:

"Some time during the session of 1871–72, John J. Patterson came to me and proposed that if I would turn over to him blank pay certificates he would have them filled up with fictitious names to the amount of $30,000, and if I would sign them as Speaker and have Jones attest them as Clerk he would pay me $10,000, he to keep the certificates. I accepted the proposition, delivered to him a batch of blank pay certificates, and he returned them to me filled out, I think in the handwriting of F. S. Jacobs, Cashier of the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, to the amount above stated."

The evidence further shows that they were duly signed, and that Patterson paid Moses in cash $7,000 at one time and $3,000 at another.

Moses was recalled, and says:

"Certificates shown me I recognize as some of those to which I have just alluded; the names are all fictitious, and I do not know that such persons ever existed."

The number, date, amount, &c., are as follows:

Number.	*Date.*	*Amount.*	*To Whom Payable.*
R.....	December 16, 1871.....	$1,537 47	Joseph Myer.
C.....	December 20, 1871	843 19	Peter Emminger.
S.....	December 18, 1871.....	973 23	John Schuze.
D.....	December 10, 1871.....	1,494 31	Joseph Richards.
G..... ..	December 21, 1871.....	1,962 50	Robert Mathews.
H.....	December 21, 1871.....	1,726 50	P. Haggerty.
G.....	December 23, 1871.....	2,234 76	Robert Kepple.
Q.....	December 23, 1871.....	1,462 58	Samuel Barnes.
I.....	December 15, 1871.....	784 72	J. A. Hoffman.
A.....	December 15, 1871	893 26	George Howell.
N.....	May 7, 1871	1,440 00	W. Tippet.
B.....	January 15, 1871.....	1,440 33	George Single.

From the entries made in the books of the Treasurer and on the backs of these certificates, we find that they were paid to F. S. Jacobs. On the examination of the individual ledger of the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, it will appear that on or about the day the collections were made the amounts were placed to the credit of John J. Patterson.

The following letter is in the possession of the Committee:

DEAR JONES—I received enclosed orders from General Moses last evening. Please make out certificates immediately so I can forward them to him for his signature, as he is in a hurry for them. Is everything lovely this morning?

"Youry truly,

"F. S. JACOBS."

The orders referred to were for the appointment of thirty clerks and messengers, and accompanying them were thirty fictitious names. In the evidence of Jones, under the head of legislative pay certificates, these orders appear verbatim.

Moses testifies as follows concerning these orders: "Certain orders are now shown to me, all in Jacobs's handwriting, which I identify as signed by me as Speaker. I distinctly recognize them as having been given by me in carrying out the contract referred to as between Patterson and myself." Jones corroborates Moses as to the handwriting of Jacobss, the issuing of the certificates and their delivery to Jacobs. We refer in this connection to the evidence of John Williams.

Mr. Tappan, a clerk in the office of Treasurer Parker, examined the certificates paid to F. S. Jacobs, and gave his opinion as follows: "The handwriting in the body of the certificates, as well as the endorsements on the back, is that of Mr. Jacobs; although the writing is disguised, some of the endorsements are *unquestionably* made by Jacobs."

The evidence shows that strangers often came to Columbia, sometimes from other States, who would remain a day or two with their office-holding friends, receive a legislative pay certificate and leave.

S. J. Lee (ex-Speaker) testifies that certificates were issued in payment for carriages and horses, and designates some such certificates in his evidence.

S. J. Keith, a member from Darlington, says in his evidence before the Committee, "that Senator B. F. Whittemore collected a number of fraudulent certificates through the Treasurer of that County."

Your Committee also have evidence that between twenty-five and thirty thousand dollars worth of fraudulent certificates were issued and delivered to Hardy Solomon, which he collected and distributed to various State officers and members through what was known as the "claims

of the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company," under which head you will find the evidence in reference to this most infamous swindle.

By way of comparison, we refer to tabular statement marked "Exhibit J, O, H," in which it is shown that during one session certificates were issued to four hundred and seventy-five Committee clerks, and to more than four hundred other officers and attachees of the General Assembly, while at the present time there are only fifty employed. By Act passed during special session, 1877, the number is reduced to less than thirty. Through this nefarious practice, legislative expenses absorbed almost every dollar of the tax moneys, and made serious inroads on the proceeds of the sale of bonds, leaving every department of government without a dollar. During one session alone certificates were issued to the amount of $1,168,255.16, and more than $900,000 of this amount was receipted for on the books of the Treasurer during that fiscal year. Allowing $175,000 as the legitimate expenses, and deducting $102,960, being $660 per diem and mileage for one hundred and fifty-six members, there remained $72,040 for the regularly-appointed officers and attachees actually employed and incidental expenses necessarily incurred. Deduct this from the amount actually issued and the result is the enormous sum of $993,255.16 robbed from the State in one term for the avowed purpose of "*uniting and harmonizing the friends.*"

The following are a few extracts from Mr. Woodruff's diary bearing on the matter of issuing pay certificates:

WEDNESDAY, January 8, 1873.

Cardozo informed me that Owens had drawn that $1,387 certificate. The rascal did not tell me that. Gave Owens a joint certificate to collect. I expected to get half of that.

—

THURSDAY, January 9, 1873.

Left a $675 certificate with McKinley, which Cardozo promised to pay to-morrow. That will relieve me to this extent: I will send Klinck, Wickenberg & Co. draft for $485, and Jamison $151, making $646. The rest I will keep for loose change. Received a letter from Klinck, Wickenberg & Co. stating they had shipped goods to Mr. Johnston.

—

WEDNESDAY, January 22, 1873.

Figured up contingent expenses of the Senate since commencement of session. They amount to thus far about $25,000. That is pretty stiff. Gave Jamison a check for $100, which makes him $300. Received a

letter from Leslie relative to his safe. Cannot do anything for him. Will probably have to let Charles P. severely alone this time. He is out of office, and therefore no good.

—

TUESDAY, January 30, 1873.

Owens wants me to make up more pay certificates, but I don't want to do it.

—

MONDAY, February 10, 1873.

Made out certificate for the President of $200. Told John Owens I would draw those he ordered as soon as possible.

—

THURSDAY, February 13, 1873.

Cardozo says Jones and myself will be responsible and legally bound for any over issue of pay certificates. If so, our printing appropriation would be exhausted before actually passed. Luckily we have no bondsmen for the wolves to go to. The liquor bills are very heavy, and I am puzzled what to do about them.

—

TUESDAY, December 9, 1873.

Took or receipted for $2,400 from Cardozo to-day, in the nature of a certificate from Frankfort for $4,000.

—

FRIDAY, January 23, 1874.

Got Cardozo to cash a pay certificate for $500 for postage stamps for Senators.

—

SATURDAY, January 24, 1874.

It is strange, but my experience is that colored men are inclined to be ungrateful to their best friends. But Bowley is not much of a specimen of a man—rather more of the orang outang.

SATURDAY, February 7, 1874.

The pressure on Gleaves and myself is immense. I hope he will resist like a man and refuse to issue certificates for Smalls, McIntyre and the rest.

—

FRIDAY, February 12, 1874.

Will get the certificates for Whittemore and will ask the President to let me draw them. Do not know what Owens, as Chairman of Finance Committee, will want.

—

TUESDAY, March 3, 1874.

Do not like Smalls' idea of renewing an old certificate for $2,000 of last year for one of this year. McIntyre wants the same thing. Both members of Committee to examine into sinking fund, and desire to sink a little more in their pockets.

—

TUESDAY, March 10, 1874.

Received a threatening letter from Finnegan, who says his name has been used in a certificate without authority; that he knows all about it, and that Briggs got them for him. I know nothing about it. The certificates were put in amongst the rest. I remember this Briggs making a reform speech, intended simply for effect in his County of York. The reform question appears to be taking hold of the politicians in the Legislature, and each will now try to outstrip the other. I suppose I will have to pay Whittemore's expenses this session. Will tell Jervey that President Gleaves declines to sign so many certificates. Cardozo wants a $1,400 certificate. That is pretty rough. I think Cardozo can afford to let that alone, but I suppose it will have to be drawn.

—

WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1874.

Was unable to keep much memoranda this day in consequence of rush upon me for certificates. At times I was puzzled to know what to do or think.

—

FRIDAY, March 13, 1874.

Do not know what to do for Whittemore. Will have to make out certificates by the bushel, I suppose.

SATURDAY, March 14, 1874.

The Senators appear determined to do something against Gleaves. It's all wrong. Even Sperry, of the House, wants something out of the contingent fund of the Senate. He will not get it. If such men come back next year, there will be a terrible fight over the spoils.

—

SUNDAY, March 15, 1874.

Must try to take care of some Senators. Want to do something for Holcombe and Dunn. Am sorry now that the claim bill did not pass; but as Symmers, Berry, Howie & Allen and others have got their claims through, I trust we will not see their long faces around the General Assembly again. Signed a number of pay certificates and promised to do all I could for each Senator. All seemed to be surprised about financial matters. Senator White should not complain, for he got the certificate for Bristow Davidson. Corwin appears easy; he is not a hard man, by any means. What are the prospects of business? Cardozo seems willing to pay with no money in the Treasury—entirely too willing. If there were any he would be unable to do anything.

—

TUESDAY, March 17, 1874.

Signed and gave out certificates to a great number to-day. Almost signed the State away. I did hope that Gleaves and Lee would be able to stand the pressure. It's just awful!

—

WEDNESDAY, March 18, 1874.

Settled with Dunn and Holcombe satisfactorily to-day; gave them a certificate of Republican Printing Company, for which they can get certificates of indebtedness. Nash is mad at somebody. Can't help him, and I suppose he will continue mad. Gave a great many parties their certificates to-day. I suppose they really amount to nothing.

—

TUESDAY, March 24, 1874.

Called on Cardozo to-day and gave him an order for $2,500 for the Governor; also, another order on the permanent fund of the regular session printing. Trust these will close his mouth for the balance of his term. He shall not have another red cent out of me.

Wednesday, May 27, 1874.

Senator Whittemore called and talked for some time, but it amounted to nothing. Met Senator Jones and informed him of my impecuniosity, that I was unable to help him, &c. He was disappointed, angry, and threatened to vote against me next time for Clerk of the Senate. Well, I have done my best for all of them.

—

Wednesday, June 3, 1874.

Proposed to stand by the friends. Think such Democrats as Senator Holcombe my best friends. Trust Mr. Holcombe will be returned to the Senate.

—

Thursday, November 26, 1874.

Gave Patterson $1,045 in pay certificates, for which he gave me a receipt for one year's rent of his home. Promised to call and see him at half past nine o'clock to-morrow.

—

Friday, January 15, 1875.

Wrote a letter to General John A. Wagner relative to charter of Carolina Mutual Insurance Company. Will get it through for him and not cost the General a dollar. Sent certificates to President Gleaves to sign; got them signed. Will send them also to Gaillard. Must try to get something out of them to pay my account. Received check from Cardozo for $1,250, which I turned over to Jackson to deposit for office. Could do nothing with my contingents. Got all contingent certificates signed by the President and Gaillard. Gleaves and Cardozo came near having a serious quarrel. Crews and Owens are on the war path. Things looked squally.

—

Friday, February 5, 1875.

The members of the Committee on Contingent Accounts think Gaillard did not tote fair.

—

Thursday, April 1, 1875.

Arrived in Columbia this morning. *Etter told me a fuss had been made about Smalls' claim; that Nash was blowing about it, and others.*

The claim has been made out for $2,250 and sold to General Gardner for $900. He agreed to take $1,400 in certificates for it. Gave him $1,000 certificate issued for contingent accounts and a $400 certificate issued to myself. Canceled the certificate for $2,000 and issued one to Smalls for $250. Elliott claimed $5,000 for his services. Jones kicked and agreed on $2,500. I thought that a big sum, but Elliott got mad and said the whole thing could go. Elliott said he could get the Governor to sign the tax Bill, and that he would do it to-morrow.

—

[A joint certificate for passed claim for $2,250, of which only $250 had been passed, was issued to Robert Smalls and disposed of by him. Smalls was arrested, but Woodruff took up the certificate from the purchaser and Smalls was released. Nevertheless, Smalls was subsequently paid the $2,000 as well as the $250.]

—

Monday, May 10, 1875.

Cardozo agreed to accept $1,000 passed claim printing certificate and carry it until the South Carolina Railroad Company paid its taxes. Gave Willie one of $500 and a memorandum relative to what I had loaned Cardozo. The latter made out it was a *present*, so I had to promise to send him a $500 claim from Charleston.

—

Thursday, May 20, 1875.

Returned from Florida. Received a dispatch from Jones asking me to come to Columbia immediately. Heard that Smalls had been arrested and given bail for his appearance at Court in October.

—

Monday, June 7, 1875.

Saw Patterson, who wanted me to cash his rent certificates; declined to do it out of the printing fund. Am satisfied that Cardozo has beaten me out of $1,250, and that Minton had made a mistake in his entries if he put that $1,000 passed claim certificate to the debit of the printing fund.

—

Friday, June 18, 1875.

Read a decision in Tweed's case in New York Herald. Must watch these proceedings, as they may have some slight bearing in South Carolina proceedings.

February 4, 1876.

Gave Jim Thompson a certificate for big bonanza amounting to $3,755. Gave it to get his assistance to help through the claims I held and registered with the Bonanza Commission.

—

We call attention to evidence of T. J. Coglan, ex-Treasurer of Sumter County, and a letter from Governor Scott annexed thereto, showing that "*Governor Moses was compelled to visit Washington on important political business,*" and asking Coglan to cash some of Moses's pay certificates. In this connection we also refer to evidence of T. B. Johnstone, of Sumter, who loaned Moses money on a batch of fraudulent pay certificates at or about the time he visited Washington in the interest of the party.

We refer to evidence of J. H. McDevitt, which implicates certain members from Edgefield, having in their possession fraudulent printing pay certificates, described by Woodruff in his evidence. Also, to evidence of Paris Simkins, member from Edgefield, admitting certain personal accounts were paid with fraudulent legislative pay certificates of ex-Governor Moses, showing the manner in which fraudulent certificates were issued for the use of State officials, members of the Senate, House of Representatives and the local leaders of the party.

The annexed table (marked Exhibit J, O, H,) shows the expenditures on account of "Legislative Expenses" for the several sessions of 1870–71, 1871–72, 1872–73, 1873–74, under Republican rule, as contrasted with the like expenditures, session 1876 and 1877, under Democratic rule. Not a word of comment is necessary beyond the statement that under the Radical government this amount of public expense (exclusive of printing) averaged the enormous sum of $585,365.29 annually, whilst under the administration of Governor Hampton the figures, under greatly adverse circumstances, reached only the sum of $77,119, including the printing. It should be observed that these fraudulent expenditures were effected by resort to all manner of devices other than the regular method of appropriations. In the sessions from 1870–71 to 1873–74, inclusive, the whole amount of appropriations for these purposes is $1,085,000, less the printing, whilst the actual expenditures reached $2,341,461.16.

For further information we have annexed to this report *verbatim* copies of some of the fraudulent certificates isssued and paid. (See Exhibit N, O, P.)

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN R. COCHRAN, Chairman.
HENRY A. MEETZE,
Of the Senate.
GERHARD MULLER,
J. G. BLUE,
S. DIBBLE,
Of the House.

TESTIMONY OF JOSEPHUS WOODRUFF.

ROOMS JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., July 12, 1877.

Josephus Woodruff, being first duly sworn, deposes as follows:

I am Clerk of the Senate, and have been such Clerk since July, 1868 It was part of my duty to attest the signature of the presiding officer of the Senate to all Senate and joint pay certificates. In relation to claims, my duty was as follows: A passed claim is an account or claim against the State, passed by one house and concurred in by the other branch. The Clerks signed passed claim certificates, jointly, in the following form: "We hereby certify that ——— dollars (according to amount) was allowed on claim of ————————, (naming the party) passed by the House of Representatives and concurred in by the Senate;" (or *vice versa.*) It was then dated the day of passage in the house in which it was originally presented, and then officially signed by both the Clerks. The class of pay certificates based on contingent accounts of the Senate were presented against the Senate, and were generally, though not always, referred to the Senate Committee on Contingent Accounts. Sometimes an account of this kind was referred to some other Committee of the Senate. They were most always referred to some Committee, reported back, acted on by the Senate, and, when ordered paid, a Senate pay certificate was issued. I did not regard myself as responsible for the issue of pay certificates. Their steady increase induced the Clerks to seek legal advice. It was held that the Clerk's signature was a mere attestation of the genuineness of the signature of the presiding officers; that their duty was to obey orders. Acting under this advice, I drew certificates, whenever ordered by proper authority, without question. It was also urged that it was a race between a bond ring composed of a limited number and the Legislature, as to who should have the most from the receipts of taxes and sale of bonds, and that the greatest good could be accomplished by distributing the money to the greatest number—the members of the General Assembly. The certificates were generally issued, after the passage of an Act making appropriations for pay of members, officers, employees and incidental expenses, upon concurrent resolution of the two houses and orders of the presiding officers or Chairman of a standing or special Committee, or upon an order of a special joint Committee of the two houses.

Previous to the session of 1873–74 the number and pay of officers, attachees, clerks and laborers was limited only by the pleasure of the presiding officers and members of the General Assembly, and the issue of pay certificates unlimited. Nearly every one who told a case of distress from Ku Kluxism or of suffering on account of their politics was given

a pay certificate. In addition to this, the Senate contingent account swelled to an enormous amount through the system then inaugurated of furnishing liquors, wines, cigars, groceries, jewelry, and almost every conceivable article, under the head of stationery and sundries. This was all kept up, and increased at every session, until the session of 1873–74 and the passage of an Act to regulate the manner in which public funds shall be disbursed by public officers, the special tax levy Act and the Act to regulate the number and pay of attachees, introduced by Senator Cochran, who received the hearty co-operation and support of the Clerks in the passage of these measures through the two houses. I knew that a large number of the certificates issued were in fictitious names and drawn for the benefit of State officials, as well as for the presiding officers and members of the two houses. It is impossible to explain all the certificates presented, or to specify all the parties for whom they were drawn, as my memory does not serve me.

The issue of joint certificates, in amounts ranging from five hundred to five thousand dollars, and given to State officials, presiding officers and members of the two houses as gratification, was resorted to as the best method of harmonizing "the friends," as the leaders were then called.

I cannot pretend to state the largest amount of joint certificates issued, but think the issue made in fictitious names reached the highest point at the session of 1871–72, when I suppose at least $150,000 was issued in this way and $100,000 more for attachees and contingents for the Senate. Any objection made to these issues was met by the reply that they were small matters; that it was not from these things the State suffered, and that it was a fight and race between the representatives of the people and the vultures of the bond ring. I drew the joint certificates on an understanding with Jones, Clerk of the House, that as his branch was a much larger body it was but right to relieve him of that labor. When joint certificates were drawn in fictitious names I often suggested that the name used should have the initials reversed of the real name of the party for whom such certificate was issued. The certificate for L. F. Christopher was of this character. I was told to draw it for $2,500; that it was to pay the expenses of a Committee to go to Washington; that Mr. Cardozo was to be a member of the Committee and would see that the certificate was paid, and in order to indicate and fix the matter definitely the initials of the name represented the initials of the name of F. L. Cardozo. The initials of the C. L. Frankfort certificate for $4,000 also represented the initials of the name of F. L. Cardozo. It was drawn by order of Mr. Gleaves on an understanding, as he told me, with Mr. Cardozo, that there was a balance of $4,000 of the legislative appropriation of $75,000 that could be drawn against and divided between

himself and the officers of the two houses. I had my doubts about the division and payment and suggested the name to be used so that the initials should represent the initials of F. L. Cardozo. Subsequently, I paid or receipted to him for $2,400 in Republican Printing Company's certificates of indebtedness and turned in the Frankfort certificate to the company; it was paid in the following February out of the incoming taxes.

Of a somewhat similar nature were joint certificates to A. B. Jordan for $2,500, the initials of which were used to represent the name of James A. Bowley, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means; to J. M. Foreman for $2,500, the initials of which represented the name of F. J. Moses, Jr. Such certificates were usually ordered after a meeting and consultation of the presiding officers with the State Treasurer, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and Chairman of the Committee on Finance of the Senate.

The certificates to D. C. Higby and C. T. Andlow, exhibited by the Committee as vouchers found in the office of the State Treasurer, I recognize as certificates of a similar character,—D. C. Higby, for $300, representing Senator C. D. Hayne; C. T. Andlow, for $300, representing Senator T. C. Andrews. The lists in the handwriting of Mr. Gleaves, as shown by the Committee, are all of this character. The initials of the fictitious names reversed represent the names of Senators, as follows, [See stubs in joint certificate book, 1874:]

C. T. Andlow, laborer, $300, indicates Senator T. C. Andrews.

L. Crosby, legislative expenses, $300, indicates Senator L. Cain.

A. F. Cants, legislative expenses, $300, indicates Senator F. A. Clinton.

C. H. Clissen, legislative expenses, $300, indicates Senator H. C. Corwin.

Ed. Dillon, legislative expenses, $300, indicates Senator E. E. Dickson.

D. C. Higby, legislative expenses, $300, indicates Senator C. D. Hayne.

C. J. Horrin, legislative expenses, $200, indicates Senator J. C. Hope.

R. W. Jenkins, legislative expenses, $300, indicates Senator W. R. Jervey.

E. W. Johns, legislative expenses, $300, indicates Senator W. E. Johnston.

Jno. Leary, legislative expenses, $200, indicates Senator John Lee.

M. Maston, legislative expenses, $200, indicates Senator M. Martin.

Chas. Simeon, legislative expenses, $300, indicates Senator C. Smith.

M. J. Sundy, legislative expenses, indicates Senator J. M. Smith.

H. J. Whitcomb, legislative expenses, $300, indicates Senator J. H. White.

B. Wharton, legislative expenses, $300, indicates Senator B. F. Whittemore.

Of my own knowledge, I am satisfied Mr. Hope did not receive the certificate drawn to C. J. Horrin, but that it was placed in the hands of another Senator for collection. Nor do I believe that Mr. Hope had any knowledge of the transaction.

Senate pay certificate dated Columbia, S. C., January 18, 1872, issued to John R. Mitchell, for $1,125, on account of sundries. Does not know any such party, nor that any such person furnished goods to the Senate. It was probably issued as gratification for the benefit of a Senator and turned over to Mr. George Symmers in payment of some account of his for groceries and supplies furnished.

Passed claim certificate No. 24, dated February 26, 1873, for $1,000, issued to Republican Printing Company, was on account of passed claim for printing of the executive departments, amounting to $18,-741.94, [see page 1107, Reports and Resolutions, 1873–74.] The amount was divided and shared between the company, State officials and Senators. No. 24 was one of two or three of certificates of same amount given to Senator W. B. Nash.

Joint pay certificate No. 13, dated March 9, 1874, issued to Prince Milletts, laborer, for $330. Does not know any such person. Suppose it was issued by order of President Gleaves for a Senator in accordance with a previous understanding. Does not know what Senator received it.

Pay certificate to D. McPherson, laborer, $330. Does not know any such person, and believes it to be of the same character as the preceding paper. The endorsement appears to be in the handwriting of Senator Gaillard.

Joint pay certificate to Wm. J. Bowen, for legislative expenses, $985.75. Does not know any such party nor believe there was any other consideration than gratification for the issue of such certificate.

Joint certificate No. 8, J. C. Oliver, for $330, was issued for gratification, as I know of no such person.

Joint certificate No. 77, dated March 17, 1874, issued to Republican Printing Company, for $179.05, was, I think, for some account passed and ordered to be paid out of the Senate contingent fund, but was probably given for gratification to some Senator or State official. Have no memorandum of that particular amount that I can bring to my recollection.

Passed claim certificate No. 17, dated February 26, 1873, is another certificate issued on account of Republican Printing Company's claim of $18,741.94, heretofore referred to, was given to some Senator as gratification.

Joint pay certificate dated March 9, 1874, for $330, issued to R. W. Jenkins, was one of a lot, some fifteen or sixteen, drawn by the order of President Gleaves for certain Senators, the initials of the fictitious names to be the initials of the name of the Senator to whom the certificate was to be delivered. In this case the initials are intended to represent Senator W. R. Jervey.

Joint pay certificate dated March 17, 1874, for $2,500, issued to J. M. Foreman, was one of a lot drawn by order of President Gleaves for the benefit of certain State officers, the presiding officers of the two houses, Messrs. Gleaves and Lee, and for Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House and Chairman of the Committee on Finance of the Senate. As in the preceding case, the initials of the fictitious names used were the initials of the name of the person for whom the certificate was intended. In this case the certificate was issued for Governor F. J. Moses.

No. 3, Senate pay certificate, dated March 9, 1874, for $2,000, was issued to Senator Robert Smalls, in lieu of a certificate for the same amount issued to Senator Smalls at the session of 1872–73 for services as member of the Special Joint Committee of Investigation appointed to inquire into the management of the Sinking Fund. The last named certificate remained unpaid at the commencement of the session of 1873–74, and at the request of Senator Smalls the first named certificate was issued by order of President Gleaves, Senator Smalls having informed the President that Treasurer Cardozo had promised to pay the amount out of the legislative appropriation for the session of 1873–74. The original certificate was retained by Senator Smalls and presented as a claim. A certificate of passed claim was issued for the amount; but, as a question was made as to whether the claim passed the House of Representatives, I redeemed the passed claim certificate from the party who purchased it and had it canceled. Senator Smalls was subsequently tried and acquitted on a criminal charge preferred against him in connection with this matter.

Joint pay certificate for $1,000, issued to W. J. Whipper for account as Solicitor to the Special Joint Committee of Investigation appointed to inquire into the affairs of the Bank of the State. This Committee was appointed during the session of 1873–74, and Messrs. Whipper and Stone elected Solicitors. [See reports and Resolutions 1873–74, pages 819, 820, 821, &c.] Mr. Whipper was a member of the House from Beaufort County during the session of 1875–76, having been elected to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of N. B. Myers.

Account of Republican Printing Company, $3,500, for preparing copies of Acts for newspapers, indexing, &c., dated April 30, 1873. The company advanced the money, I think, for the work done out of the appropriations for current and permanent printing, and rendered the above account for payment of the advance so made.

Joint certificate No. 55, dated March 17, 1874, to H. C. Harkness, for $1,023.35, is another of a number of certificates drawn by order of the presiding officers for their own benefit. Did not know any such person as H. C. Harkness, and believe this one was delivered to Speaker S. J. Lee.

Pay certificate to J. Thompson, dated February 26, 1870, for $140, was given to Mr. Whittemore, but drawn or collected by myself at his request. Did not know J. Thompson, nor that such a person rendered any service to the Senate. Believe it was one of a lot issued to Senator Whittemore as gratification.

Joint pay certificate No. 138, S. J. Simmons, for $950. Do not know any such person as S. J. Simmons, but suppose it was issued by order of presiding officers for the benefit of one of said officers, though the endorsement has more the appearance of the handwriting of Senator Gaillard than that of Speaker Lee.

Pay certificate No. 58, to E. H. Smith, for $688, sundries furnished Senate, was issued in payment of a liquor bill for liquor ordered from Charleston, E. S. Jennison, agent. The liquor was a superior article of wine and brandy.

Pay certificate No. 64, dated January 28, 1873, issued to Republican Printing Company, $1,952.36. The company furnished a vast amount of stationery, and this may have been issued on account, but turned over as gratification to one of the Senators.

Joint pay certificate to John Morgan, $518, for services as special clerk. The first endorsement on the back, "pay to John A. Moroso," has the appearance of my handwriting, but the signatures John Morgan and John A. Moroso are not mine. I do not remember under what peculiar circumstances the certificate was issued.

Pay certificate No. 165, dated March 9, 1874, issued to Y. J. P. Owens, for $540, was given for Mr. Owens's services on the special Committee to examine the books of the State Treasurer and Comptroller General, and is for ninety days' service. This pay was claimed by members of the Committee by virtue of a provision in the Revised Statutes, which says: "The members of the Committee shall receive the same compensation for service and travel required to be performed by them as is allowed to members of the General Assembly." Since the change was made by law to an annual salary of $600 and mileage, the members of this annual Committee have been receiving the $600, with the addition of mileage.

Joint pay certificates dated January 15, 1872, for $930, $882, $310, $500, $1,575, were issued to Senator B. F. Whittemore on account of services for experts and others rendered the Joint Special Financial Committee, commonly known as the "High Old Joint," appointed at the session of 1871–72 to inquire into the affairs of the State Treasurer,

Comptroller General and Financial Agent. Did not know of any experts myself, but issued certificates generally by written order of the Chairman or members of the Committee, with the consent of the presiding officers. Believed the most of them to be fictitious, but thought I had no right as Clerk to object or disobey orders.

Joint certificate No. 27, dated December 17, 1872, for $3,887.44, was issued to Republican Printing Company on account of stationery said to have been furnished the "High Old Joint," but was turned over to Senator Owens for gratification.

Pay certificate No. 39, for $2,767, issued to Republican Printing Company for stationery furnished, was also given to some official either as a loan or gratuity; I do not remember which.

Joint pay certificate No. 132, for $1,750.55, issued to D. C. Warner, is another drawn to order of presiding officer, for which no service was rendered, and no such person in attendance that I know of.

Pay certificate No. 5, for $1,521, legislative expenses, issued in Republican Printing Company, was an account for a Senator, to be included in Senate contingent accounts. It was turned over to Senator W. B. Nash.

Passed claim certificates Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14½, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 26, 31, were issued on account of claim of Republican Printing Company of $18,741.94, heretofore alluded to as having been divided into various amounts and shared between the company, members of the General Assembly and State officials.

Joint pay certificate No. 36, dated December 17, 1872, for $5,893, was issued to E. R. Stokes, for binding, stationery, &c. The binding included, I suppose, Revised Statutes, Senate and House Journals, and the stationery furnished the engrossing and enrolling departments and Attorney General's office.

Joint certificate No. 86, for $5,000, was issued in accordance with concurrent resolution, adopted by both houses, authorizing the purchase of life-size portraits of Lincoln and Sumner. The certificate was delivered to Senator Whittemore, but the portraits when last heard from were on exhibition at the New York Academy of Design.

Pay certificates No. 59, for $404, and No. 65, for $1,000, were issued to me for account of Senate contingent expenses. I paid them over to Captain William H. Gardner in exchange for a passed claim certificate issued to Senator Smalls by me through mistake. The passed claim certificate was redeemed and cancelled with the above, and a passed claim for $250 to Senator Smalls issued in lieu thereof.

Pay certificates Nos. 51, 57, 60, for $500, $332, $1,078, were issued on account of Senate contingent expenses and divided amongst the members of the Committee on Contingent Expenses of the Senate by direction of the members.

Pay certificate No. 62, for $184, was issued to me for contingent expenses of Senate, and, to the best of my recollection, turned over to Senator Owens for collection, to be credited to amounts due him by myself.

Pay certificate No. 22, dated December 17, 1872, for $1,367, was issued to Republican Printing Company and turned over to Senator Owens as gratification.

Pay certificate No. 3, for $2,263.81, was issued to Republican Printing Company and turned over to LeGrand Benedict in discharge of a debt of the company to him.

Passed claim certificate No. 14, for $2,300, to Columbia Union-Herald, dated March 13, 1874, I think was certainly issued by mistake, as I find no record of a passed claim to that amount in either the journals or reports and resolutions. The mistake was no doubt made in the haste and pressure of business at the close of the session, and I believe Mr. J. G. Thompson knew at the time he had no right to ask for or collect that amount from the Treasury. The amount passed for the Columbia Union-Herald at that session was $1,053.

Pay certificate No. 57, dated December 22, 1874, for $1,000, was issued in my name for contingent expenses, and I think was intended to pay for the rent of Senator Patterson's house, which had been engaged by the Senate Committees on Finance and Claims.

Pay certificates dated June 29 and 30, 1872, one for $1,980, legislative expenses, and one for $480, legislative expenses, were issued to Senator Y. J. P. Owens as gratification, by order of the presiding officers and Chairman of the Committee of Investigation, (High Old Joint.)

Joint pay certificates to James G. Gershon, dated January 25, 1872, for $2,500, $1,250, and one to T. Hurley, dated January 19, 1872, for $546, were all ordered by the Chairman of the Special Committee of Investigation, (High Old Joint,) and I suppose as gratification for the parties for whose benefit they were drawn. Do not know who they were specially intended for. Know no such person as James G. Gershon. Mr. Hurley was a member of the Committee.

Joint pay certificate, dated March 13, 1872, for $1,750, was issued to Niles G. Parker, State Treasurer, for interest on advances made by bank to the Legislature.

Pay certificate to G. H. Silcox, dated February 17, 1871, for $1,321, was issued, I think, in payment of furniture ordered by Senator Leslie.

Pay certificate dated December 7, 1871, for $3,350, issued to E. T. Williams for sundries. This was no doubt a fictitious person, and the certificate issued as gratification.

Pay certificates dated February 15, 1872, and March 13, 1872, one for $1,535 and the other for $1,500 were issued to A. W. Chambers, a

fictitious personage, I think, but ordered by the Chairman of the Special (High Old Joint) Committee of Investigation. I do not know to whom they were delivered.

Pay certificates dated March 2, 1872, for $1,500, and one for $3,000, December 1872, were issued to James M. Allen for account of repairs in Committee rooms, &c. Do not think the work done by Mr. Allen in the Committee rooms cost more than one-tenth (if that much) of the amount of these certificates. Mr. Allen very rarely itemized his bills, which were all large, and frequently rendered largely in excess of work done.

Pay certificate dated March 6, 1872, for $750.54, was issued to Isaac Sulzbacher, and was one of many of this and larger amounts for jewelry, wine, cigars and other articles. These orders were almost always given direct to Mr. Sulzbacher by the presiding officers or Senators individually, and were supposed to be included in Senate contingent fund.

Joint certificate to G. A. Glover for $512.50 for legislative expenses. Do not know such a person, and think it was one of the myths ordered by the "High Old Joint" Committee.

Pay certificates dated March 6 and March 13, 1872, for $1,657.50, $1,631.50, $1,852.75, $1,962, were issued to Hardy Solomon for sundries furnished, including liquors, cigars, &c., some of the Senators, I believe, giving their orders outside of the Senate.

Pay certificate for $120 to B. T. Williston, endorsed B. T. Williston. Do not know of any such person. The endorsement has the appearance of the handwriting of Senator Whittemore.

Pay certificate dated January 30, 1872, for $2,574, payable to S. J. Lee, for legislative expenses. I have no knowledge of what the expenses were. It was no doubt one of the usual character, drawn to order for the benefit of the presiding officer.

Joint pay certificates to J. D. McPherson for $3,928.90; M. E. Carter, $230.60; G. T. Bronson, $1,585.90; T. M. Atkinson, $1,780; S. J. Wells, $3,474; P. D. Smith, $3,575.50; J. S. Hoffman, $1,650.80; Cato Simmons, $1,500; were all, to the best of my knowledge, fictitious names used to represent State officials, presiding officers and members of the General Assembly.

I do not remember any such person as C. N. Smith or J. N. Dobson as Senate Committee clerks. The regular Committee clerks always reported to me, and if there had been any such persons rendering service as clerks I would certainly have known them.

These certificates appear to have been collected by Associate Justice Wright. I think he was a member of the Senate at the time the certificates were issued. They were certainly issued as gratification.

The Legislature, up to the time heretofore alluded to, did not limit either house in its contingent or incidental expenses, and these certifi-

cates were issued without reference to the amount of the appropriation made by the General Assembly for legislative expenses. It was often the case that pay certificates of this class were issued not only for unnecessary articles in the usual course of legislation, but frequently as a bonus or gratification to some Senator for his personal use. Supplies were furnished that were wholly unnecessary to the proper working of the houses or either house, or to the departments of the State government.

Committee rooms over Stork's, Greenfield's, South Carolina Bank and Trust Company and over Fine's, (at his old stand, on the East side of Richardson street,) were furnished by M. H. Berry and Fagan Bros., and pay certificates issued for payment of the furniture by order of the Chairman or acting Chairman of Committees. Refreshments, such as liquors and cigars, were furnished by Hardy Solomon, George Symmers, Klinck, Wickenberg & Co., (of Charleston,) and by A. Brookbanks and others, through orders of a Chairman or acting Chairman of a Senate or Joint Committee, or of a Senator, and pay certificates issued therefor, nearly always after reference of the account to a Committee, report and action of the Senate. These refreshments were used by Senators, Representatives and their guests. Sometimes the certificates were issued on the orders of Chairmen and acting Chairmen without action of the Senate. I had vouchers for nearly all these claims, and have most of them in my office in the State office. I have also vouchers for claims presented originally in the Senate and passed upon by the Senate; also for claims passed as contingent accounts in the Senate. I cannot say that I have vouchers for every pay certificate issued. I know I have not. Very frequently pay certificates were issued on the verbal order of a Chairman or acting Chairman of a Committee, or of the presiding officer, and in such cases I never had any vouchers. I have not all the stubs for pay certificates signed by me as Clerk of the Senate. I have the most of them. Some of them have been lost, mislaid or stolen.

(Signed,) J. WOODRUFF.

TESTIMONY OF W. M. FINE.

COLUMBIA, December 18, 1877.

William Fine, being sworn, says:

That he resides in Columbia and is by occupation a keeper of a restaurant. Says he purchased a legislative pay certificate from Senator John Lee. The certificate was made out in the name of John Leary,

and for two hundred dollars. I turned the above named certificate over to the Bonanza Commission.

W. M FINE.

[The initials of John Leary are the same as those of Senator John Lee. See list of such certificates and the evidence relating thereto.]

TESTIMONY OF JOSEPHUS WOODRUFF.

Josephus Woodruff, being recalled, says:

I cannot give with certainty the number of clerks and attachees employed in the Senate during the sessions. I think I can safely say that there were never more than from twenty-five to thirty-five at any one session actually employed. Certificates were issued to ten times that number probably. The Senators, in addition to the certificates given them as gratification, would demand and receive certificates for their friends in their respective Counties—none of them serving a day, and but few of them ever seen in Columbia. Most of the local leaders in the Counties would receive pay certificates, though they rendered no service to the State. Generally about the close of the session men would arrive in Columbia from the various Counties and call for their pay certificates, receive them and depart in peace. If refused, they would remain here until one was given them, though they knew there was not a dollar in the Treasury to pay it. Through the system of issuing pay certificates to State officials and members of the General Assembly as gratification, and to their friends, the local leaders, and persons claiming to have been persecuted on account of their politics, the entire tax would be absorbed for legislative expenses. When the Treasury was empty and no money there to pay with, the holders of the certificates would demand that the State Treasurer endorse them, to be paid by his (the holder's) County Treasurer, and that it be made receivable for taxes. Several hundred thousand dollars would be paid in this way, and the members receive the money for their fraudulent pay certificates. I often remonstrated with the officers and leading members, and would protest against the issuing of such an unlimited number of fraudulent certificates, but to no purpose; and, as before stated, the evil was only checked by the passage of the Act fixing their number and regulating their pay, it being made a felony to issue a certificate in excess of the number fixed in the Act. The Act referred to was passed during the time Moses was Governor, and was a law in force when Mr. Chamberlain was elected Governor, and, to my knowledge, was fully and faithfully observed and enforced by the officers after its passage. This was

during Mr. Elliott's term as Speaker. I am satisfied no fraudulent certificates were issued during that time.

(Signed,) J. WOODRUFF.

TESTIMONY OF S. J. LEE.

ROOMS JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C.

Hon. S. J. Lee, being recalled, says:

I served as a member of the House of Representatives from 1868 to 1874; served as Speaker of the House for two years. It was made a part of my duty to sign legislative pay certificates issued for the payment of expenses by the House of Representatives and certificates known as joint certificates. I recognize certificate payable to the order of C. L. Frankfort as a joint certificate issued by order of Lieutenant Governor Gleaves; it bears my signature, and the amount is for $4,000 for legislative expenses, and bears date November, 1873. I remember distinctly for whom this certificate was issued, and the circumstances connected with it. Some time after the adjournment of the special session in 1873, Lieutenant Governor Gleaves sent for me to come to his office or room in the State House, now occupied by the Committee. When I arrived there, I found Mr. Gleaves and Mr. Cardozo, the State Treasurer, there, who informed me that there was a balance of four thousand dollars due and unpaid on one of the legislative appropriations; it was immediately after the issuing of the certificates of indebtedness, and I think it was to pay the balance of that appropriation, though I am not positive. It was agreed that a certificate should be drawn to cover it, and that Mr. Gleaves should have it prepared within a few days. It was prepared and signed. I afterwards went with Lieutenant Governor Gleaves, in his carriage, to the house of F. L. Cardozo, and we received our portion of the certificate as had been agreed upon, namely, $800 each, in certificates of indebtedness. Cardozo said he would give Jones and Woodruff their share, and he had his own. The pay certificate was made out in the name of a fictitious person, and was known among us as the Frankfort-on-the-Main certificate. The initials of the C. L. Frankfort certificate represent those of F. L. Cardozo. At the time I met Gleaves and Cardozo in the room of Mr. Gleaves, it was agreed that the certificate should be divided in five equal parts, giving each man eight hundred dollars who signed the pay certificate, and Cardozo, who was to pay it, the same amount. Gleaves, President of the Senate, and the

Clerk of the Senate, Josephus Woodruff, myself as Speaker and A. O. Jones as Clerk of the House signed the Frankfort certificate.

(Signed,) S. J. LEE.

TESTIMONY OF J. WOODRUFF.

ROOMS JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C.

Josephus Woodruff, being recalled, says:

Was Clerk of the Senate since 1868. It was made my duty to attest legislative pay certificates. I recognize my signature attesting the certificate payable to the order of C. L. Frankfort,—amount, $4,000. I issued it upon the order of Lieutenant Governor Gleaves, who said it was to be divided between five of us, namely, S. J. Lee, Speaker of the House, Lieutenant Governor Gleaves, A. O. Jones, Clerk of the House, Cardozo, State Treasurer, and myself. Gleaves said it was all arranged with the State Treasurer, who would pay it, as there was an unexpended balance of $4,000 on one of the appropriations and this certificate would balance the accounts. I delivered the certificate to Gleaves; afterwards saw it in the hands of Cardozo. I received the $4,000 certificate from him and receipted to him for $2,400 in certificates of indebtedness which I did not receive. This amount was to be paid to Gleaves, Lee and Cardozo. I was to keep the certificate until the taxes came in and then Cardozo was to pay it, and Jones and myself would receive our $800 each,—being the difference between the $2,400 receipted for and $4,000, the amount of the certificate. Cardozo, by having my receipt for $2,400, collected his own, Lee's and Gleaves's portion. When the taxes were collected, the certificate was paid to the business manager of our company in full, and I was credited, I think, on the same day it was paid, on the books of our company with $800, and the same amount credited to A. O. Jones. I made a memorandum in my diary on the day I receipted to Cardozo for the $2,400, as follows:

"December 9, 1873. Took or receipted for $2,400 from Cardozo today in the matter of certificate from Frankfort for $4,000."

On examination of the books of the Republican Printing Company, I find the following entry on page 5 of Ledger, individual account of A. O. Jones, credit side: "1874, February 5. By cash, $800, on certificate for $4,000." On page 7, same book, I find that I was credited on same date for a like amount.

J. WOODRUFF.

TESTIMONY OF FRANCIS L. CARDOZO.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., July 19, 1877.

Francis L. Cardozo, being further examined, deposes on oath as follows:

I don't recollect any attachees of the House named A. J. Simmons, Thomas Murchison, William Andrews, Andrew Smith, George A. Adams, James Stebbings, C. P. Brume, F. Marsh, Peter Turner, Hal Mitchell, E. R. Azmond, H. Landies, Thomas Kingsman, as attachees of 1871–72. Don't recollect any parties bearing those names. Don't recollect such men as P. B. Smith, J. D. McPherson, G. T. Bronson, C. T. Lee, M. E. Carter, P. M. Atkinson, whose names appear on joint certificates for supplies furnished. There was a very large number of attachees when Mr. Lee and Mr. Gleaves presided, and until General Elliott was Speaker, when the number was limited by law. I don't recollect any such persons as Berry Brune, John Cross, A. Washburn, A. Brown, (there were some Browns here); nor do I know C. L. Frankfort nor F. L. Christopher. I don't remember any connection between the C. L. Frankfort certificate nor the F. L. Christopher and a Committee going to Washington; nor do I know Tom Benton, John Wilcox, Jackson Smart, Nelson Monroe, Willis Come, William Scott, (there was a member named Scott,) William Nettles, Wilder Dennis, James Hemphill, William Rodgers, Eddie Thompson, Stephen Wilcox. I think it possible that they may have been here and I not remember them. There were a great many attachees. My memory is bad for names unless associated with faces. I don't remember any such persons as S. J. Wells or James Gershon as experts of High Joint Committee, nor J. H. Muller; have heard of the name of Muller in Charleston.

F. L. CARDOZO.

July 19, 1877.

TESTIMONY OF C. C. M'KINNEY.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
RICHLAND COUNTY.

C. C. McKinney, on oath, says:

I live at present in Washington; have lived there since some time in August. For about nine years previous I lived in Columbia. From 1868 to 1872 I was chief clerk in the office of Secretary of State, and from 1872 to 1877 I was chief clerk in the Treasury.

Four pay certificates, attached, being shown to witness, he says:

No part of the endorsement is in my handwriting. The number in red ink, 1643, is the number of the receipt in the Treasurer's receipt book for the payment of the amount of the four pay certificates, and the same number is marked on the back of them as constituting the voucher for the payment. The endorsement, "1463, LeGrand Benedict, $4,465, February 5, '74," appears to be in the handwriting of T. J. Minton, who was book-keeper in the Treasury at that date, and whose duty it was to put such endorsements on vouchers for payments. This endorsement, I think, indicates that LeGrand Benedict was paid $4,465 on the 5th February, 1874, for these four certificates. I mean that that amount was paid to him by the State Treasurer. I do not recognize the handwriting of the name of "C. L. Frankfort," written below the endorsement I have described. I do not recognize the endorsement in lead pencil, "pay" scratched out and "paid $2,400 in Rec's." I do not know any person of the name of C. L. Frankfort; I never heard of such a man.

C. C. McKINNEY.

October 24, 1877.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN B. DENNIS

Some time early in the Summer of 1870, says that his connection with the Adjutant General's office called him frequently to the Treasurer's office. One day he went there, and Ladd, the Chief Clerk, and Joe Crews were talking very privately; and two or three times same day was in there, and each time would find Crews and Ladd in conversation in an undertone, just inside of a little room that had been partitioned off in one corner of the office. Again, later in the day, he went into the Treasury, and he noticed that the receipt book was not in its accustomed place; it usually was kept out where any one that happened into the office could look at it if they should so choose. He says he looked all around, and in the little room in the corner, but the book was not to be seen. This created a suspicion in his mind that all was not right, and that those undertone conversations between Ladd and Crews had something to do with it. He stepped into the back room leading to the vault into what is now the passage way or connecting room between the Treasurer's office and what has lately been known as his private office, and on a shelf there was the receipt book. Upon opening it and looking at the receipts of that day, saw one Captain Wilson, ostensibly one of the paid militia Captains, had receipted for $2,500. He was convinced that Crews had drawn that money, and that was what he and Ladd were talking

about when seen in conversation so often during the day, Does not remember from which fund the money was paid, but it was from one of the three accommodating appropriations—armed force, purchase of arms or enrollment and organization of the militia, He thinks the Treasurer, Parker, was absent from the State at this time. This money, having been paid out ostensibly for the militia purposes of the State, should have been paid through the office of the Adjutant General, and as it was not done so it had a still more suspicious look, and he says he thought to himself that he would make an effort to be re-elected to the Legislature for the express purpose of getting a Committee appointed to examine this transaction with Captain Wilson, as he knew there was no such man in the militia service of the State as Captain Wilson, and he knew that Crews must have personated the above named Wilson. He says that at that time he considered himself a resident of Charleston, although in this city nearly all the time attending to his duties in the Adjutant General's office. When the County nominating convention was called and met, he went down to Charleston and was renominated for the Legislature and was re-elected. Some time during the session of 1870 and 1871, he offered a concurrent resolution that a Committee of three on the part of the House and ——— on the part of the Senate be appointed to investigate the Treasury and Financial Agency. The resolution passed the House and went to the Senate and was concurred in and the blank space filled with two. Senators S. A. Swails and B. F. Whittemore were appointed on the part of the Senate. The Speaker of the House did not make his appointment on the Committee until the last day of the session of the Legislature. He then appointed witness, William H. Gardner, of Sumter, and Timothy Hurley, of Charleston. Soon after the adjournment of the Legislature, the Committee met and organized by the election of the witness as Chairman.

After the organization of the Committee, they proceeded to the Governor's (Scott's) office to consult with him about the best method of proceeding with the investigation and the probable manner in which the expenses of the Committee were to be paid. The Governor finally concluded that they could be paid by borrowing from one of the convenient funds heretofore mentioned, and thereupon gave orders for the payment to them of one month's per diem all around. After the examination of the Treasurer's books and vouchers had been going on some time, they again called upon Governor Scott for another month's pay, but the Governor did not seem at all willing to encourage them by any further drafts on the Treasury. The Chairman of the Committee then called upon the Attorney General, D. H. Chamberlain, to see if he could devise some way whereby the Committee could be paid for its labors. His advice was to have no more to do with Governor Scott about it, but wait until

they should go to New York, and Kimpton, the Financial Agent of the State, would advance whatever should become necessary to meet the expenses of the Committee. The arrangements for the Committee being in a fair way to be made, the Committee departed for New York on the 9th day of June, 1871. Upon arriving in New York, they called upon the Financial Agent and met the Attorney General there. After consultation with them both, it was agreed that Kimpton should pay all the expenses of the Committee, but, as he was somewhat worn down by his recent arduous labors, he requested the Committee to take a recess of about a month, to allow him a little recreation before commencing the examination of his office. To this the Committee cheerfully assented, and witness went up to New Haven, Connecticut; Hurley went to Boston; Whittemore went to East Woburn, Massachusetts; Swails went to Elmira, New York; and Gardner, he thinks, went to Saratoga with Kimpton.

The Committee had appointed as Clerk T. J. Minton, and Sergeant-at-Arms J. E. Green, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate. They afterwards employed E. M. Stoeber as clerk to assist in the Land Commission records. As a great deal of money had been paid out for lands, it was considered by the Committee to come under the financial part of the investigation. B. G. Yocom was also employed as a clerk for a short time, and C. C. Bowen was appointed counsel for the Committee. Witness says while in New York he drew from H. H. Kimpton the sum of $2,773.39. Of this amount, a part went to pay necessary room rent and other incidental expenses of the Committee. W. H. Gardner drew $3,108; Timothy Hurley drew the sum of $1,740; B. F. Whittemore, $1,380; S. A. Swails, $1,284; J. E. Green, Sergeant-at-Arms, $738; T. J. Minton, clerk, $918; B. G. Yocom, clerk, $180; E. M. Stoeber, clerk, $——; Hon. C. C. Bowen, counsel, $180.

The Committee on reassembling in New York, about the 5th of July, did not at first make any great headway with the examination of Kimpton's books. There seemed to be a disposition on the part of Kimpton to throw obstacles in the way of the Committee by withholding his books from them under one pretense and another. It was during one of these delays that Mr. Bowen came to the Chairman of the Committee and said if put in a way to do so he could get some very valuable information for the Committee relative to the *Sterling Loan Bonds*, and it was then that he was appointed counsel for the Committee. He found out through a former clerk of his named Smith, whose father was employed by the American Bank Note Company, of the city of New York, that six million dollars worth of the sterling loan bonds had been printed, and part of them bearing the lithographed signature of the Governor of the State. Says, with the counsel for the Committee, Mr. Bowen, he called at the office of the aforesaid Bank Note Company and requested to know the number

and amount of bonds which they had printed for the State of South Carolina. At first the manager declined to give the information, saying Governor Scott and Treasurer Parker had told them to give no information at all; but, upon being told that legal measures would be resorted to in order to compel him or them to give the information sought, and upon his ascertaining that the Committee had a right to ask for the information, he consented and made out a statement of all the bonds printed and to whom they had been sent and at what times. It was by this that the startling discovery was made of the enormous amount of debt that had been created by the financial officers of the State. ($3,500,000.) Three million five hundred thousand dollars of the sterling loan bonds had already the signature of the Governor lithographed upon them. Parker was there ready to put his signature upon them, and Cardozo, the Secretary of State, was also there with the great seal of the State to put to them as soon as the signatures were complete, in order that there might be no delay in placing this "State blessing" upon the market. The aforesaid $3,500,000 were put out, or, in other words, were delivered, and the Bank Note Company succeeded in having them returned to its office. It was then seen that they were complete, having upon them the signature of the Governor and Treasurer of the State and the great seal of the State. But for this information obtained from Mr. Bowen and the prompt action taken thereon, the whole of the aforesaid six million dollars worth of bonds would to-day be a debt of the State. The Committee succeeded in having these bonds sent to South Carolina, where they were, the following Spring, in accordance with resolution of the Legislature, destroyed or canceled. By the action of this Committee, the financial operations of the Financial Board were so checked that it was impossible to create any new debt against the State. Says he knows nothing about the five thousand and odd dollars referred to in Kimpton's report as having been paid to the Committee in excess of the sums previously mentioned as having been paid to members of Committee and the clerks, &c. He says that after the Committee returned from New York they kept on with their labors until discharged by the Legislature some time in 1872, *i. e.* during the session of 1871 and 1872. Each member of the Committee claimed further compensation for their work and certificates were issued to them—joint certificates, as per bills presented, of which the following is a copy of one:

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 16, 1872.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

To W. H. GARDNER, *Dr.*

For services rendered as member of the Joint Special Investigating Committee, ninety-two days, at $6 per day	$552 00
Mileage from New York to Columbia	330 00
	$882 00

For this amount a certificate was issued to Gardner, and I suppose he got the money on it. A similar account was made out by each member of the Committee. He cannot say that they were for exactly the same amounts, but thinks they were nearly so, for which certificates were issued. He does not know whether the parties received the money for their certificates or not. Cannot tell as to whether he did or not; thinks he did not, as he was not as successful in getting money on his certificates as some others were, and thinks nearly all his certificates were turned into the Treasury and notes taken for them, known as "Parker's Treasury notes," and they in turn put before the Big Bonanza Commission, who allowed some of them in full and others were cut down to five cents on the dollar, and warrants for one half of that only given by the Comptroller General. He further says that they had kept General Moses in New York to obtain his testimony on the arms, purchases, &c., and that he (Moses) thought he ought to be paid for his services. He was then Speaker of the House of Representatives. He made out his bill for $2,500 against the Committee, which bill was approved by witness as Chairman. It needed a joint certificate, which was made out and signed by the Speaker and Clerk of the House and Clerk of the Senate. The President of the Senate and Lieutenant Governor, A. J. Ransier, refused to sign the certificate unless he himself could be paid an equal amount. He, witness, was sent for, and went down to the State House and found Ransier and Moses both in the Speaker's room. Moses said: "Governor Ransier refuses to sign this certificate unless he can have one of a similar amount;" and it was agreed that he could have it, and the following bill—an entirely fictitious one—made out to cover the two amounts for Governor Ransier and Speaker Moses; and the first bill made out by Moses for services, he thinks, was torn up or destroyed some way:

COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA, January 23, 1872.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

To JAMES C. GERSHON, *Dr.*

For room rent, fires, &c., for the Joint Special Investigating Committee in New York.. .....$5,000 00

For which account two pay certificates were issued for $2,500 each, and Governor Ransier took one and Speaker Moses the other, and they each received the money from the Treasury for them. Witness says that at the time the certificates were given to Governor Ransier and Moses, he said: "Well, I think I am entitled to something for extra services as Chairman of the Committee," and an additional compensation was agreed upon for him of fifteen hundred dollars, and a bill for said amount made out

and the certificates for same issued, signed by Ransier and Moses as President of Senate and Speaker of House, respectively. He thinks that went with his other certificates. Witness was asked if any person or persons were employed as experts for the Committee of which he was Chairman. He answered no; no expert was employed. Was then asked if experts could not have been employed without his knowledge, as the resolution under which the Committee was appointed authorized the employment of experts. He replied that no clerk or expert could have been employed by the Committee without his knowledge, as he was the Chairman of the Committee and would have had to give the appointment. Witness was then shown the following paper, or one of which the following is a copy:

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 7, 1871.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

To JOINT SPECIAL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE, *Dr.*

For the services of "an expert," as authorized by the concurrent resolution appointing the said Committee, for thirty-two days, at $10 per day, from March 7th, 1871.....$230 00

This account is in the handwriting of B. F. Whittemore. Witness says that he never saw it or heard of it before, and as the Committee had no expert in their employ, the account is a palpable fraud.

A similar account, in the same handwriting, dated June 7th, 1871, for sixty-one days' service of an expert, sixty-one days.....$610 00

Also one dated August 7th, 1871, for same purpose, in same handwriting, and for the same time, sixty-one days.....$610 00

Also one dated October 7, 1871, for same purpose, in same handwriting, for the same time, sixty-one days.....$610 00

And also another dated December 7, 1871, for same purpose and same time, and in the same handwriting, sixty-one days.....$610 00

All these in the handwriting of B. F. Whittemore, and witness further says that, like the first one, he never saw them or heard of them before, and they are fraudulent accounts.

Another account for A. W. Chambers for services as an expert on the Committee, dated January 1st, 1872, and for $3,000, was shown witness; says from the signature he sees that he approved the account, but cannot recall it, and cannot explain it; also that he cannot explain the account to Charles Williamson for $630, nor the account to William L. Garland for $1,000.

He says that $180 before spoken of is all the money that Mr. C. C. Bowen ever received through the Investigating Committee as counsel fees or

otherwise. Says that early in 1872 Mr. Bowen asked a settlement with the Committee for his services as counsel, &c., and proposed to leave it to the Chief Justice and to the Attorney General, D. H. Chamberlain, as to what would be a proper charge for his services. The Chief Justice said that, owing to the great service he had rendered the State in ascertaining about the $6,000,000 sterling loan bonds and preventing this amount of bonds from becoming a burden to the State, in connection with his other service, that he thought $5,000 a very reasonable compensation to allow him; Mr. Chamberlain agreed with him. Mr. Bowen said he was satisfied with $2,500, and a bill was accordingly made out and approved by the Chairman of the Committee for said amount. A certificate was given Mr. Bowen for the amount of his bill, $2,500, but that he thinks Mr. Bowen never was able to realize anything upon it. Says he thinks all of the accounts above mentioned made out against the Joint Special Investigating Committee, and for which certificates were given, with the exception of the accounts for an expert made out in the handwriting of Senator B. F. Whittemore, and those before mentioned, of which he can give no explanation, were put before the Legislature as contingent accounts, and were passed for payment.

JOHN B. DENNIS.

TESTIMONY OF F. J. MOSES, JR.

ROOMS OF THE LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., October 19, 1877.

Personally appeared F. J. Moses, who, on oath, deposes and says:

After the High Joint Special Investigating Committee returned from the North, after pursuing their investigations there, and while the Legislature was in session,—at which session the movement was made to impeach Governor Scott,—I received from the said special Committee, for my attendance in New York, two warrants for twelve hundred and fifty dollars each. A pay certificate (joint) was made out for it, but A. J. Ransier, then Lieutenant Governor and *ex officio* President of the Senate, refused to sign it unless he received one for a similar amount. Thereupon another was made out for him. He then signed mine and signed his, and I received the money on mine and suppose he did on his.

F. J. MOSES.

The certificates now shown to me I recognize as the certificates I referred to in the above. The certificates are as follows:

Number.	*Date.*	*Amount.*	*To Whom Payable.*
	January 25, 1872.....	$1,250 00	James C. Gershon.
	January 25, 1872.....	1,250 00	James C. Gershon.
	January 25, 1872.....	2,500 00	James C. Gershon.

The two certificates each for twelve hundred and fifty dollars were collected from the Treasury by F. S. Jacobs, and the certificate for twenty-five hundred dollars was collected from the Treasury by Niles G. Parker.

F. J. MOSES.

TESTIMONY OF J. J. WRIGHT.

Judge J. J. Wright, sworn, says:

He resides in Columbia; is one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court. Pay certificate dated March 13, 1872, issued to J. N. Dobson for $642 for services as Committee clerk of the Senate, and certificate of same date to C. N. Smith for same amount, shown to witness. I know that at one time, several years ago, I let two young men, who, as well as I remember, represented themselves as attachees of the General Assembly, have some money—about twenty-five dollars to one, and, as well as I remember, fifty dollars to the other,—and took as collateral security pay certificates from each. This, I think, was during Parker's administration. I don't know the names of the parties, nor have I ever seen them since. I made inquiry for them but could not find them and kept the certificates for several years. I do not now distinctly recall what I did with these certificates,—whether I traded them to John B. Dennis, or Mr. Greenfield, or whether I received a Treasury note for them. I do remember that at one time I had a Treasury note, the amount of which I now forget, and deposited it with the Carolina National Bank as collateral security for a loan for which Parker, Neagle and Patterson became responsible. But I do not remember whether I received that Treasury note from the certificates above described. This Treasury note was filed with the Big Bonanza Commission by R. K. Scott. I never received the money on these pay certificates from the State Treasury. I am not positive about the handwriting of the endorsement upon these certificates; my impression is that it is my signature on the back of the Dobson certificate, and

perhaps on the other, but I do not speak positively as to that. I now ask leave to retract what I say in reference to the endorsement, since a a more careful inspection, for I only see one indication of my handwriting and that is the letter "R" in the surname of the Dobson certificate; but I could not have written the entire endorsement, for the English is too bad. The language is not my own.

J. J. WRIGHT.

COLUMBIA, August 9, 1877.

TESTIMONY OF HON. LAWRENCE CAIN.

ROOMS JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., October 25, 1877.

Hon. Lawrence Cain, being further examined, says:

That it comes within his knowledge that pay certificates were issued for the use of the members of the House and Senate, and without any consideration whatever being given to the State for them. Was to have received one on the furniture claim, but took fifty dollars for his interest in it from General John B. Dennis. Knows that pay certificates were issued on the contingent fund of the Senate and the money collected and divided up between the members; remembers distinctly of one being divided between himself, Senator Nash, of Richland, Senator Jervey, of Charleston, Senator Gaillard, of Charleston, Senator J. M. Smith, of Barnwell, Senator Walker, of Chester, and Senator White, of York.

LAWRENCE CAIN.

TESTIMONY OF A. O. JONES.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 17, 1877.

A. O. Jones, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

I reside in Charleston, in this State. Was Clerk of the House of Representatives from July, 1868, until the inauguration of Governor Hampton's administration. It was a part of my duty to attest the signature of the presiding officer to pay certificates. Pay certificate March 13, 1872, No. 0299, in favor of Thomas Murchison, for $642, shown to witness. His signature acknowledged; do not know such a man; never knew such a man; the certificate is genuine; the body of the certificate is in my handwriting. Certificate, same date, 0306, to A. J. Simmons. Do not know such a man; never knew such a man to remember him; the signature is my own; the body of the certificate is in my handwriting. The certificate is genuine. In saying that the certificates are

genuine, I do not mean to say that any consideration was given the State for them or that they are not fraudulent; I only mean to say that they are not forgeries. Certificate 0304, same date, to William Andrews, signed by me; the body of the certificate also written by me; the certificate is genuine. I never knew such a man to remember him; don't know such a man now. Certificate, same date, No. 0312, to Andrew Smith. The signature is my own; the certificate genuine; don't know such a man; never knew such a man to remember him.

Certificate, same date, 0256, to George A. Adams. A genuine certificate; the signature my own; don't know such a man; never knew such a man to remember him. Don't remember to have delivered certificates to the Speaker about that time. I think it was not an unusual thing for other parties than those named drawing the certificates, and sometimes the Speaker himself would take the certificate as if to deliver to the parties. It was not usual for the Speaker to endorse the certificates. In saying that the certificates are genuine, I only mean that they are not forgeries. I do not remember that services were rendered by any such parties as those above named.

Certificate March 12, 1872, No. 169, to Jas. Stebbings. A genuine certificate, attested by myself; body of the certificate in my handwriting; know no such man; never knew such a man. When I would put in the word "messenger" in any certificate, I would only do so upon the order of the Speaker. The Speaker made the appointment of attachees, and no record was kept or required to be kept at that time of their names. My attestation was required to certificates. Whenever the Speaker requested me to attest a certificate I did so without making any inquiry as to the party or parties. Don't remember that any supplies were ever delivered by such a party as Jas. Stebbings. Very often there were no vouchers for a certificate, and I signed them only upon the Speaker's order. I don't know that the Stebbings claim was a good one; never made any inquiry into the consideration for which a certificate was issued.

The Speaker of the House had the power to issue certificates *ad libitum*, and it was my duty to attest his signature properly. I don't think I ever refused to attest any certificate that bore Moses's signature. At the time these different certificates were issued J. B. Dennis was Chairman of the Committee on Contingent Accounts. Do not know that all these accounts were connected with the furniture bill. Stewart, Sutphen & Co's were, as also the claim of Nicol & Davidson. Certificate, March 12th, 1872, No. 154, to Stewart, Sutphen & Co., is a genuine certificate; the body of it is in my handwriting; think the amount in this instance came directly from the Committee on Contingent Accounts. All the certificates that have been exhibited to me are in my handwriting; generally I filled out the certificates. I might often have attested certifi-

cates that ought not to have been issued, but it was not my duty to stop the Speaker, and I made no inquiries into such things. I know Joseph Crews, J. B. Dennis and M. J. Calnan: also know Kinard; don't know any other parties out of the fifteen certificates embraced in the Treasurer's No. 1707. I do not know C. P. Bruce; don't know anything about him; don't remember that he ever furnished any supplies; signed a joint certificate issued to him for $3,500,—at least it was payable to his order. Don't know William Campbell; signed certificate issued to him for $1,500. Don't know F. Marsh; signed certificate to him for $642; don't remember that he acted as clerk. Don't know Peter Turner; signed a certificate to him for $642; don't know that he performed the services. Don't know Hal Mitchell; signed a certificate to him for $535. Don't know E. R. Osmond; signed a certificate to him for $535. Don't know H. Landis; signed a certificate to him for $636. The bodies of the last *five* certificates are in my handwriting. When I was attesting these certificates I feared that Moses, as Speaker, was abusing his authority.

Certificate No. 165½, to Thomas Kingsman, is genuine; don't know the man; don't know any circumstance connected with it.

Certificate No. 265, to T. S. Johnson; don't know the man, nor have I any recollection of any circumstance connected with the certificate.

Certificate (joint) 150, to P. D. Smith, for $3,575.50; don't know the man and have no recollection of any circumstance connected with the certificate.

Certificate 156, to J. D. McPherson, for $3,928.50; don't know the man nor any circumstance connected with the certificate.

No. 155, (joint) to G. T. Brown, for $1,585.50; don't know any circumstance connected with the certificate.

No. 153, to C. T. Lee, for $1,475.60. Same as above; know nothing, except that they are genuine, so far as the issuing is concerned.

No. 154, to M. E. Carter, $1,230.60. Same as above; know nothing.

No. 152, to P. M. Atkinson, for $1,780. Same as above.

I am satisfied they were issued as gratuities.

I attested the signature of the Speaker to joint certificates. Don't have any recollection of Jacob Small; signed a certificate to him for moneys as Clerk for $642. Don't know John Simons; signed the certificate to him for $535. When I say I don't know a party, I mean in every instance that I have no recollection of him. Don't know Robert Dickerson; signed a certificate to him for $535. Don't know Berry Brume; signed a certificate to him as messenger, $535. Don't know John Cross; signed a certificate to him for $535. The three last certificates were filled out in my handwriting. Don't know that T. Hurley ever furnished any supplies to the House, but I signed the joint certificate to him for $546. It is probable that John Williams furnished

supplies to the House; I signed the certificate to him for $300 for supplies.

No. 152, no attestation to Speaker's signature, to Nicol & Davidson, for $2,573.04. No. 151, to Nicol & Davidson, for $2,573.04. No. 141, to A. Washburn, for $700. No. 142, to A. Brown, for $600. No. 119, to Berry Brown, for $1,500. No. —, Senate, to J. Sulzbacher, for $750.50. No. 88, to John B. Dennis, for $2,100. Don't remember any circumstance connected with any of the last seven certificates, and don't know any of the persons to whom they were issued except Sulzbacher and Dennis. Don't know C. L. Frankfort; don't know that he ever furnished any supplies; signed a certificate (joint) to him for $4,000.

Certificate No. 324, to Tom Benton, February 16, 1872, for $121.

Certificate No. 577, to John Wilcox, February 16, 1872, for $486.

Certificate No. 575, to Jackson Smart, February 16, 1872, for $486.

Certificate No. 578, to Nelson Monroe, February 16, 1872, for $486.

Certificate No. 576, to Willis Come, February 16, 1872, for $486.

Certificate No. 581, to William Scott, February 16, 1872, for $486.

Certificate No. 580, to Maxcy Scott, February 16, 1872, for $486.

Certificate No. 315, to William Nettles, February 16, 1872, for $486.

Certificate No. 579, to Wilder Dennis, February 16, 1872, for $486.

Certificate No. 538, to James Hemphill, February 16, 1872, for $486.

Certificate No. 339, to William Rodgers, February 16, 1872, for $486.

Certificate No. 323, to Eddy Thompson, February 16, 1872, for $121.50.

Certificate No. 318, to Stephen Wilcox, February 16, 1872, for $486.

All the thirteen above certificates, except the one to James Hemphill, are in my handwriting and are genuine. I have no recollection of any circumstances connected with any of the certificates and know none of the parties. None of the parties named served as clerks or attachees to my knowledge. Don't know why I did not attest the certificate to J. W. Hayne, for $5,000, issued for legislative expenses,—don't remember anything about the certificate. Don't know James C. Gershon, to whom a certificate was issued for $1,250, although I signed the certificate; have no recollection of any circumstance connected with the certificate. I knew a Mr. W. H. Gardner, formerly of the County of Sumter. Don't know any circumstance connected with a certificate issued to him for $2,574, January 30, 1872, for legislative expenses. Mr. Gardner was a member of the House at the time of the date of the above certificate. I know Hardy Solomon. I have no knowledge that he ever furnished any supplies for the use of the House. Certificate No. 81, January 17th, 1873, was issued to him and signed by me. The body of the certificate

is in my handwriting. Have no recollection of any circumstance connected with the certificate; and the same case with certificate No. 64, for $1,480; and the same testimony as to certificates Nos. 45 and 46, issued to John Johnson, for $1,550 and $1,450, respectively, on the 17th January, 1873; and the same as to No. 264, to H. C. Harkness, February 26, 1873, for $4,960.23. Have no recollection of anything connected with any of these certificates; the same as to No. 151, joint certificate, December 17th, 1872, to S. J. Wells, for $3,474; and the same as to certificate (joint) No. 149, December 17th, 1872, to B. M. Patterson, for $2,550.50.

Certificate No. 109, March 2d, 1871, to J. H. & M. L. Kinard, for $500.

Certificate No. 99, February 22d, 1871, to J. H. & M. L. Kinard, for $500.

Certificate No. 99, February 22d, 1871, to J. H. & M. L. Kinard, for $500.

Certificate No. 99, February 22d, 1871, to J. H. & M. L. Kinard, for $500.

Certificate No. 99, February 22d, 1871, to J. H. & M. L. Kinard, for $644.61.

The five certificates above are in my handwriting and are genuine. Do not know anything about the consideration for which these certificates were issued, and have no recollection of any circumstance connected with their issuance. Mr. Kinard kept a dry goods store in this city. The same testimony as to certificate No. K, February 24th, 1872, to same parties, for $4,300; as, also, the same as to certificate No. 158, March 2, 1872, to Stewart, Sutphen & Co., for $925.50; and the same as to certificate No. 152, to Nicol & Davidson, March 2, 1872, for $1,647.57, except that the word "bearer," in the certificate of February 24th, 1872, for $4,300, is not in my handwriting, and was evidently placed there after the delivery of the certificate.

No. 54, B, February 16, 1872, to Wilson Glover, for.....$405 00
No. 338, B, February 16, 1872, to James Wilson, for..... 405 00
No. 320, B, February 16, 1872, to Washington Gilbert, for..... 405 00
No. 541, B, February 16, 1872, to Jackson Simonds, for..... 405 00
No. 539, B, February 16, 1872, to Robert Gilliard, for..... 405 00
No. 592, B, February 16, 1872, to Edward Maloy, for..... 405 00
No. 589, B, February 16, 1872, to Harry Wines, for..... 405 00
No. 590, B, February 16, 1872, to Winfield Harris, for..... 405 00
No. 585, B, February 16, 1872, to Jacob Cobb, for..... 405 00
No. 586, B, February 16, 1872, to Baker Spears, for..... 405 00
No. 591, B, February 16, 1872, to Duncan Ferris, for..... 405 00
No. 587, B, February 16, 1872, to Donaldson Singleton, for..... 405 00
No. 322, B, February 16, 1872, to Samuel Knox, for..... 405 00

The thirteen certificates above set forth are all in my handwriting, except those to Wilson Glover, Jackson Simonds and Robert Gilliard, and are made out for Committee clerks. I attested each of them. All of them are genuine. I knew none of them, and do not remember that any of them were ever in the employ of the House. If they had served I would have, in most instances, remembered them.

No. 135, February 7, 1873, to James Parkins, for..... .....$ 948 00
No. 136, February 7, 1873, to Lewis Barnes, for.....8,000 28

The same testimony as to the certificates next above. In attesting this large issue of certificates, I often feared that Mr. Moses, as Speaker, was abusing his authority, and I frequently remonstrated with him. In some instances names and amounts and the occupation of the parties were given to have certificates issued and delivered according to order, sometimes to the Speaker in his own person, and sometimes to his agent or agents.

[Testimony suspended here.]

A. O. JONES.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 17, 1877.

TESTIMONY OF A. O. JONES.—*Continued.*

COLUMBIA, S. C., August 21, 1877.

A O. Jones, being recalled, deposes as follows:

I was elected Clerk of the House of Representatives at the special session of July, 1868, and continued in office until the recent change in the State government. In addition to other matters, it was made my duty by law to attest the signature of the Speaker of the House of Representatives to all official records of the House of Representatives, and to pay certificates issued to members, officers, employees and for incidental expenses of the House; also to joint certificates issued for expenses common to both houses. I never questioned the authority of the Speaker to draw his warrant upon the State Treasurer, nor did I consider that I had the right to refuse any attestation to his signature. Under the rules of the House, certificates were issued upon the order of the House or upon the order of the Speaker. Rule 75 reads thus: "It shall be the duty of the Clerk to issue pay certificates to members for per diem and mileage, and to officers and employees, when the two houses shall have ordered the same by concurrent resolution, and for incidental expenses, upon the order of the House or of the Speaker; the signature of the Speaker being attested by the Clerk." At the session of 1870–71,

during the second term of office of Hon. F. J. Moses as Speaker, the issue of pay certificates was increased to an enormous extent. I remonstrated with the Speaker against what I believed to be an abuse of his authority, but without effect. I made such remonstrance frequently in the presence of the Assistant Clerk, Mr. W. J. Etter. From Mr. Josephus Woodruff, the Clerk of the Senate, I learned that the issue of pay certificates by that body was as great as that of the House of Representatives. We concluded to seek legal advice regarding the matter, and obtained the opinion *that the attestation of the signatures of the presiding officers being but an authentication of the genuineness of the paper, the Clerks were in no way legally responsible for the issue.* The pressure upon the presiding officers and members of the Senate and House to have pay certificates issued to their friends, political and otherwise, for sinecures and as gratuities, increased at every session. The issue rose to the highest point at the session of 1871–72, when the orders on the State Treasury drawn by the Speaker of the House of Representatives amounted to over a half million of dollars; two-thirds of which, it is safe to assert, were for sinecures or gratuities. This abuse, though in a little milder form, continued through the sessions of 1872–73 and 1873–74, when Hon. S. J. Lee was Speaker. At the session of 1873–74, the evil was remedied by the passage of "An Act to regulate the number and pay of officers, attachees, clerks and laborers of the General Assembly and to provide the manner of electing, appointing and paying the same," approved March 17, 1874. The Clerks heartily co-operated with the author of the Bill (Mr. John R. Cochran) in its passage, and hailed it as a signal measure of relief, not only to the State, but to themselves. Previous to the passage of this Act, pay certificates were hawked on the streets of Columbia at ten cents on the dollar and were a drug at that figure. This Act, with the special levy tax Act and the Act to regulate the disbursement of public funds by public officers, effectually checked the great evil. There was very little regularity observed in the orders for pay certificates. Orders were often given by the Speaker verbally, and some upon slips of paper, many of which were easily lost or mislaid; the only record, in most cases, being the stub book of the Clerk. When the Clerks were required to certify that certificates were "regularly and properly issued" under the Bill to provide for the settlement of certain claims against the State, such certificates only implied that the pay certificate to which it was attached was genuine. Amongst the papers in the hands of the Committee, of which an explanation is required, I recognize the following:

ATTACHEES.

No 583, February 16, 1872, order of Robert Mays, messenger...$405 00
No. 584, February 16, 1872, order of Frank Small, messenger... 405 00
No. 588, February 16, 1872, order of Hugh Williams, messenger. 405 00
No. 582, February 16, 1872, order of Thomas Rhodes, clerk..... 486 00
No. 542, February 16, 1872, order of William Knox, messenger.. 405 00

The papers appear to have been collected by J. L. Neagle, then Comptroller General. I do not know any such persons, and believe them to be gratuities.

No. 324, February 16, 1872, order of Tom Benton, page.....$121 50
No. 577, February 16, 1872, order of John Wilcock, clerk..... 486 00
No. 575, February 16, 1872, order of Jackson Smoot, clerk..... 486 00
No. 578, February 16, 1872, order of Nelson Monroe, clerk..... 486 00
No. 576, February 16, 1872, order of Elias Carn, clerk..... 486 00
No. 581, February 16, 1872, order of William Scott, clerk..... 486 00
No. 580, February 16, 1872, order of Maxey Scott, clerk..... 486 00
No. 315, February 16, 1872, order of William Nettles, clerk..... 486 00
No. 579, February 16, 1872, order of Wilder Dennis, clerk..... 486 00
No. 538, February 16, 1872, order of James Hemphill, clerk.... 486 00
No. 339, February 16, 1872, order of William Rodgers, clerk... 486 00
No. 318, February 16, 1872, order of Stephen Wilcock, clerk... 486 00

The papers appear to have been collected by J. L. Watson, County Treasurer of York, and brother-in-law of J. L. Neagle. I do not know that any such persons rendered service for these certificates. I believe them to be gratuities.

No. 54, February 16, 1872, order of Wilson Glover, messenger..$405 00
No. 338, February 16, 1872, order of James Wilson, messenger... 405 00
No. 320, February 16, 1872, order of Washington Gilbert, messenger..... 405 00
No. 541, February 16, 1872, order of Jackson Simonds, messenger..... 405 00
No. 539, February 16, 1872, order of Robert Gaillard, messenger..... 405 00
No. 592, February 16, 1872, order of Edward Malloy, messenger.. 405 00
No. 586, February 16, 1872, order of Harry Wincus, messenger... 405 00
No. 590, February 16, 1872, order of Winfield Harris, messenger..... 405 00
No. 585, February 16, 1872, order of Jacob Cobb, messenger..... 405 00
No. 586, February 16, 1872, order of Baker Spears, messenger.. 405 00

No. 591, February 16, 1872, order of Duncan Ferris, messenger..$405 00
No. 587, February 16, 1872, order of Donaldson Singleton, messenger 405 00
No. 322, February 16, 1872, order of Samuel Knox, messenger.. 405 00

I do not know such persons. Believe them to be gratuities.

No. 0299, March 13, 1872, order of Thomas Murchison, clerk...$642 00
No. 0306, March 13, 1872, order of A. J. Simmons, clerk..... 642 00
No. 0304, March 13, 1872, order of William Andrews, clerk..... 642 00
No. 0296, March 13, 1872, order of George A. Adams, clerk..... 642 00
No. 0312, March 13, 1872, order of Andrew Smith, messenger... 535 00

These papers appear to have been collected by Mr. T. J. Coghlan, County Treasurer of Sumter. I do not know of any such persons performing the services for which these orders were drawn. Believe them to be gratuities.

No. 0305, March 13, 1872, order of Jacob Small, clerk.....$642 00
No. 0301, March 13, 1872, order of John Simonds, messenger... 535 00
No. 0297, March 13, 1872, order of Richard Dickenson, messenger..... 535 00
No. 0303, March 13, 1872, order of Benjamin Browne, messenger.. 535 00
No. 0302, March 13, 1872, order of John Cross, messenger..... 535 00

These papers appear to have been collected by Mr. T. J. Coghlan, County Treasurer of Sumter. I never knew of any such persons rendering service. Believe them to be gratuities.

No. 0272, March 13, 1872, order of F. Marsh, Clerk $642 00
No. 0275, March 13, 1872, order of Peter Turner, Clerk..... 642 00
No. 0258, March 13, 1872, order of Hal Mitchell, Messenger..... 535 00
No. 0265, March 13, 1872, order of E. R. Osmond, Messenger... 535 00
No. 0260, March 13, 1872, order of H. Landis, Messenger..... 636 00

These papers appear to have been collected by Mr. J. B. Lowry, brother-in-law of Ex-Governor Scott. I believe these orders to be gratuities.

No. 0278, March 13, 1872, order of J. Crowley, Clerk.....$642 00
No. 0276, March 13, 1872, order of B. E. Gray, Clerk..... 642 00
No. 0255, March 13, 1872, order of H. R. Sellers, Clerk..... 636 00
No. 0256, March 13, 1872, order of T. A. Braxton, Clerk..... 636 00
No. 0269, March 13, 1872, order of Z. Herst, Clerk..... ..... 642 00
No. 0279, March 13, 1872, order of R. F. Roller, Clerk..... 642 00

No. 0280, March 13, 1872, order of John Thompson, Clerk.....$642 00
No. 0277, March 13, 1872, order of R. Z. White, Messenger..... 535 00
No. 0259, March 13, 1872, order of Sancho Corlies, Messenger... 535 00
No. 0268, March 13, 1872, order of V. Bronson, Messenger..... 535 00
No. 0273, March 13, 1872, order of P. W. Clark, Porter..... 321 00
No. 0261, March 13, 1872, order of John Hunt, Porter..... 321 00

These papers appear to have been collected by Mr. George W. Waterman, brother-in-law of Ex-Governor R. K. Scott. I do not know any such persons. Believe them to be gratuities.

No. 523, March 13, 1872, order of Jeffrey Long, Clerk.....$264 00

Do not know that such a person rendered service.

No. 0282, March 13, 1872, order of T. W. Parmele, Clerk.....$156 00
No. 263, January 4, 1872, order of T. W. Parmele, Clerk..... 228 00

These and other like orders were issued to Mr. Parmele. Do not know that he performed any service for them.

No. 0271, March 13, 1872, order of J. Copel, Messenger.....$535 00
No. 0270, March 13, 1872, order of J. Hollenback, Messenger... 535 00

These papers appear to have been collected by Mr. C. H. Baldwin. Do not know any such persons. Believe them to be gratuities.

No. 0162, March 13, 1872, order of L. T. Tingman, Clerk.....$156 00
No. 572, February 16, 1872, order of George Johnson, Clerk..... 258 00
No. 571, February 16, 1872, order of John Smith, Clerk..... 258 00

Have no knowledge of these parties rendering service.

JOINT CERTIFICATES.

No. 9, March 9, 1874, order of D. McPherson, laborer.....$330 00
No. —, March 9, 1874, order of J. C. Oliver, laborer..... 330 00
No. —, March 9, 1874, order of Prince Willets, laborer 330 00

Do not know that these parties rendered any service.

No. —, January 28, 1872, order of William Wallace, Clerk.....$360 00
No. —, February 16, 1872, order of Hugh Hudson, Clerk..... 486 00
No. —, February 16, 1872, order of Clarke Jones, Clerk..... 486 00
No. —, February 16, 1872, order of Jonas Glover, Messenger.... 405 00
No. —, February 16, 1872, order of Enoch Lloyd, Messenger.... 215 00
No. —, January 28, 1872, order of W. G. Groves, Clerk..... 360 00

No. —, February 16, 1872, order of Ephraim Sims, Messenger ..$405 00
No. —, February 16, 1872, order of Waring Mikell, Clerk..... 486 00

I do not know any such persons. Believe them to be gratuities.

No. 611, February 16, 1872, order of Charles Kleckly, Clerk....$486 00
No. 614, February 16, 1872, order of Clark Fielding, Clerk..... 486 00
No. 616, February 16, 1872, order of Willis Cooke, Clerk..... 486 00
No. 613, February 16, 1872, order of Thomas T. Jones, Clerk... 486 00
No. 612, February 16, 1872, order of William Clapp, Clerk..... 486 00
No. 703, February 16, 1877, order of George Campsen, Clerk. .. 486 00
No. 0254, February 16, 1877, order of John Stouffer, Clerk 636 00
No. 0251, February 16, 1877, order of J. Frank, Clerk. 636 00

I do not know that any such persons performed service. Believe them to be gratuities.

The following are specimen orders of the Speaker appointing Committee clerks and other attachees of the House and orders from him for the issue of pay certificates:

"DEAR JONES—Please send certificates for three messengers, James Jamison, James Dunlap and Robert Green, throughout the session.

"Sincerely,

"MOSES."

"DEAR JONES—I received enclosed orders from General Moses last evening. Please make out certificates immediately so that I can forward them to him for his signature, as he is in a great hurry to get them. Is everything lovely this morning?

"Truly yours,

"F. S. JACOBS."

The following are all in Mr. Jacobs's handwriting and signed by Mr. Moses officially:

"Hal. Mitchell is hereby appointed a messenger in the House of Representatives of South Carolina.

"F. J. MOSES, JR., Speaker.

"November 28, 1871."

"H. Landis is hereby appointed a clerk in the House of Representatives of South Carolina.

"F. J. MOSES, JR., Speaker.

"November 28, 1871."

"P. E. Gray is hereby appointed a messenger in the House of Representatives of South Carolina.

"F. J. MOSES, JR., Speaker.

"November 28, 1871."

"R. Z. Witty is hereby appointed a messenger in the House of Representatives of South Carolina.

"F. J. MOSES, JR., Speaker H. of R.

"November 28, 1871."

"John Capel is hereby appointed a messenger in the House of Representatives of South Carolina.

"F. J. MOSES, JR., Speaker.

"November 28, 1871."

"F. Marsh is hereby appointed a clerk in the House of Representatives of South Carolina.

"F. J. MOSES, JR., Speaker.

"November 28, 1871."

"Z. Hurst is hereby appointed a clerk in the House of Representatives of South Carolina.

"F. J. MOSES, JR., Speaker.

"November 28, 1871."

"R. F. Roller is hereby appointed a clerk in the House of Representatives of South Carolina.

"F. J. MOSES, JR., Speaker.

"November 28, 1871."

"John Crowley is hereby appointed a clerk in the House of Representatives of South Carolina.

"F. J. MOSES, JR., Speaker.

"November 28, 1871."

"Peter Turner is hereby appointed a clerk in the House of Representatives of South Carolina.

"F. J. MOSES, JR., Speaker.

"November 28, 1871."

"Charles Peiffer is hereby appointed a messenger in the House of Representatives of South Carolina.

"F. J. MOSES, JR., Speaker.

"November 28, 1871."

"B. W. Clark is hereby appointed a porter in the House of Representatives of South Carolina.

"F. J. MOSES, Jr., Speaker.

"November 28, 1871."

"V. Bronson is hereby appointed a messenger in the House of Representatives of South Carolina.

"F. J. MOSES, Jr., Speaker."

"F. Damond is hereby appointed a messenger in the House of Representatives of South Carolina.

"F. J. MOSES, Jr., Speaker.

"November 28, 1871."

"E. R. Osmond is hereby appointed a messenger in the House of Representatives of South Carolina.

"F. J. MOSES, Jr., Speaker.

"November 28, 1871."

"L. R. F. Schad is hereby appointed a clerk in the House of Representatives of South Carolina.

"F. J. MOSES, Jr., Speaker.

"November 28, 1871."

"B. F. Blount is hereby appointed a messenger in the House of Representatives of South Carolina.

"F. J. MOSES, Jr., Speaker.

"November 28, 1871."

"John Hunt is hereby appointed a porter in the House of Representatives of South Carolina.

"F. J. MOSES, Jr., Speaker.

"November 28, 1871."

"Elias Legget is hereby appointed a clerk in the House of Representatives of South Carolina.

"F. J. MOSES, Jr., Speaker.

"November 28, 1871."

"E. Hollenback is hereby appointed a messenger in the House of Representatives of South Carolina.

"F. J. MOSES, Jr., Speaker.

"November, 28, 1871."

"Sancho Corlies is hereby appointed a messenger in the House of Representatives of South Carolina.

"F. J. MOSES, Jr., Speaker.

"November 28, 1871."

"John Thompson is hereby appointed a clerk in the House of Representatives of South Carolina.

"F. J. MOSES, Jr., Speaker.

"November 28, 1871."

"John Stouffer is hereby appointed a clerk in the House of Representatives of South Carolina.

"F. J. MOSES, Jr., Speaker.

"November 28, 1871."

"H. Sellers is hereby appointed a clerk in the House of Representatives of South Carolina.

"F. J. MOSES, Jr., Speaker.

"November 28, 1871."

"H. Baxter is hereby appointed a clerk in the House of Representatives of South Carolina.

"F. J. MOSES, Jr., Speaker.

"November 28, 1871."

The certificates were made out in accordance with the orders and delivered to Mr. Jacobs in compliance with request.

"Charles Axom is hereby appointed a messenger in the House of Representatives until the close of the session.

"F. J. MOSES, Jr.,
"Speaker of H. of R.

"November 28, 1871."

"E. Judge is hereby appointed a messenger in the House of Representatives until the close of the session.

"F. J. MOSES, Jr.,
"Speaker of H. of R..

"November 28, 1871."

"John Hellichamp is hereby appointed a messenger in the House of Representatives of South Carolina until the close of the session.

"F. J. MOSES, Jr.,
"Speaker H. of R."

"Henry Minton is hereby appointed a messenger in the House of Representatives until the close of the session.

"F. J. MOSES, Jr.,
"Speaker of H. of R."

"William Rodgers is hereby appointed a clerk in the House of Representatives of South Carolina.

"F. J. MOSES, Jr., Speaker."

"L. A. Sheddon is hereby appointed a porter in the House of Representatives.

"F. J. MOSES, Jr., Speaker."

"J. Mar is hereby appointed a clerk in the House of Representatives.

"F. J. MOSES, Jr., Speaker."

"Dear Jones—Please give my pet, the bearer, a certificate as messenger from the 5th of January to the close of the session.

"Yours truly,

"F. J. MOSES, Jr., Speaker."

"My Dear Jones—Please make out for me and send to me by bearer the following certificates. I want them by 10 o'clock. I will not send for any more:

"Clerks—William Nettles, Clarke Jones, Waring Mikell, Stephen Wilcock.

"Messengers—Ephraim Simms, Washington Gilbert, James Gilmore, Samuel Knox.

"Pages—Eddy Simmons, Tom Benton.

"Please make them all out from 28th November, 1871.

"Sincerely,

"F. J. M., Speaker."

"My Dear Osceola—Please send me by bearer a certificate for $4,300 in favor of J. H. & M. L. Kinard 'for sundries furnished,' and one for $1,500 in favor of Hardy Solomon 'for sundries furnished,' and oblige,

"F. J. MOSES, Jr., Speaker, &c.

"February 23, 1872."

"Dear Jones—Please fix the within for mutual friend Hurley.

"Sincerely,

"MOSES."

"Frank, these are the cusses. Make an order to A. O. Jones.

"T. H."

Charles Reade, messenger.
John B. Turner, clerk.
Amos Barnes, clerk.
Daniel D. Cooper, messenger.
Andrew Smith, messenger.
Elias Woodrow, clerk.

The handwriting on the above paper seems to be that of Mr. Hurley.

"DEAR JONES—Please fix these for Bowen. They were promised ever since the session and he never got them.

"Sincerely,

"MOSES."

George A. Adams, clerk.
Richardson Dickerson, messenger.
Benjamin Cooper, messenger.
Thomas Murchinson, clerk.
A. Williams, clerk.
John Simmons, messenger.
John Cross, messenger.
Benjamin Brown, messenger.
William Andrews, clerk.
Jacob Small, clerk.
A. J. Simmons, clerk.
George Anderson, clerk.
John M. Adams, messenger.

Orders for the issue of certificates to the following were sent to me, all of them dated November 28, 1870, and signed by Hon. F. J. Moses, Jr., Speaker. They were, I think, for some member of the House:

John Logan, messenger.
John Noland, messenger.
William Smith, messenger.
John Andrews, messenger.
Abram Randolph, messenger.

The following list of names was furnished for certificates. The handwriting appears to be that of Mr. B. F. Briggs, of York, who was Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture:

William Riley, clerk to the Committee.
R. Finnegan, clerk.

Giles Foxworth, messenger, January 5, 1872.
Jonas Wilson, messenger, November 28, 1871.
They are appointed by the Speaker.

The following orders for certificates were sent and were intended for reporters of the press:

"John Morgan is hereby appointed a clerk in the House of Representatives.

"F. J. MOSES, Jr., Speaker."

"Benjamin Wallace is hereby appointed a clerk in the House of Representatives.

"F. J. MOSES, Jr., Speaker."

The following orders are in the handwriting of Mr. F. S. Jacobs, dated November 28, 1870, and signed by Mr. Moses officially:

R. Whitfield, messenger.
John Thompson, messenger.
Monroe Johnson, messenger.
West Roller, messenger.
West Roller, messenger.
T. Morrison, messenger.

The above orders were to continue through the session, and the certificates were delivered to Mr. Jacobs.

"Daniel McClinch is hereby appointed a messenger in the House of Representatives of South Carolina.

"F. J. MOSES, Jr., Speaker.

"February 4, 1872."

Columbia, S. C., March 12, 1872.

A. O. Jones, Esq., *Clerk of House of Representatives:*

The following named persons have been retained as officers of the Legislature:

F. Caldwell, clerk.
H. S. Pierce, clerk.
W. C. Porter, messenger.
R. A. Hampton, porter.

Respectfully,

F. J. MOSES, Jr., Speaker.

The certificates were delivered to Mr. W. H. Gardner, who was a member of the House from Sumter County.

Of the names on these certificates, or in the orders, not one is known to me, except the note or order of Speaker Moses to give "his pet" a certificate as messenger. The person referred to was Mr. W. J. Corbett, who did perform service of some kind. The certificates exhibited amount to $39,213.50. I feel quite sure that the State received no benefit whatever for the expenditure. Certificates were issued always upon the receipt of the orders mentioned and delivered to whoever the Speaker sent for them. Sometimes they were delivered to the Speaker in person. As has already been stated, the custom of issuing pay certificates indiscriminately was continued throughout the terms of Speakers Moses and Lee, but no such thing was done during Mr. R. B. Elliott's term. The law regulating the issue of certificates was passed at the session of 1873–74, and was enforced at the sessions thereafter.

Mr. F. S. Jacobs, who received so many certificates upon the orders of Speaker Moses, was believed to be the confidential friend and agent of Colonel John J. Patterson. Of the large issue of 1871–72, (more than a half million dollars,) two-thirds of which I regard as sinecures and gratuities, the Speaker and many members were undoubtedly directly interested in and benefitted thereby.

A. O. JONES.

TESTIMONY OF A. O. JONES.

A. O. Jones, being recalled and duly sworn, says, in reference to

LEGISLATIVE EXPENSES, ETC.

The following papers are certificates issued for "Legislative Expenses," "Sundries," etc.:

[No. —, P.] MARCH 1, 1872.
Order of Paul Brown..... $1,800 00

[No. —, Q.] FEBRUARY 29, 1872.
Order of Patrick Dunner..... $1,000 00

These papers appear to have been collected by the Treasurer of Beaufort County. I do not know any such persons, nor of any supplies having been furnished, as these papers purport. They were evidently "gratuities," and were issued upon the order of Speaker Moses. I do not know to whom they were delivered.

No. 86, January 13, 1872, order of M. H. Berry..... $12,319 50
(Furnishing hall of House of Representatives and Committee rooms.)

No. H, January 13, 1872, order of M. H. Berry..... $5,145 50

The certificate No. 86 is one of those connected with the furnishing, under the direction of Mr. John B. Dennis, at the session of 1870–71, and was probably issued in lieu of a former certificate. That lettered "H" was given for "furniture for House and Committee rooms," and has the printed words on the certificate "audited and passed" marked through with the pen. This was always done when a certificate was issued upon the order of the Speaker without the usual examination by a Committee and action of the House thereon.

I originated the printed form of the certificates used by the House of Representatives.

No. 140, March 7, 1871, order of M. H. Berry, $833, for sundries furnished as per account of Sergeant-at-Arms. This account seems to have been regularly audited and passed. The paper appears to have been collected by Mr. M. H. Berry. The Sergeant-at-Arms gave orders frequently on Mr. Berry for furniture. I know nothing further concerning the matter. Believe that much of the furniture was for the members of Committees. Have understood that orders were given for a great many articles of furniture which *could not be necessary for the use of the House.* I had no means of knowing whether the articles were really furnished or where they went. I had a personal account with Mr. Berry and always paid him by check and have his receipts.

No. 172, March 14, 1872, order of M. H. Berry..... $1,519 20
No. 67, January 24, 1872, order of M. H. Berry.. ..... 2,771 50
No. 91, February 13, 1872, order of M. H. Berry..... 50 00
No. 27, December 20, 1872, order of M. H. Berry..... 542 00

These certificates were all issued for "furniture for Committee rooms."
No. 98, February 22, 1871, order of John B. Dennis.....$550 00

This certificate is one of many issued to Mr. Dennis to cover the account for fitting up the hall of the House and Committee rooms, passed at the session of 1870–71.

No. K, February 24, 1872, order of J. H. & M. L. Kinard....$4,300 00

This certificate was issued upon the order of Speaker Moses and sent to him as per request, and purports to be for "legislative expenses." The Messrs. Kinard were dry goods merchants of the city of Columbia. I know of no consideration given for the certificate.

No. 158, March 2, 1872, Stewart, Sutphen & Co., or bearer.....$ 925 50
No. 152, March 2, 1872, Nicol, Davidson & Co., or bearer. 1,647 50

These certificates were issued "for interest, &c.," and the accounts seem to have been regularly audited and passed. The accounts were probably in larger amounts and the certificates issued in fractional parts.

No. 91, February 22, 1871, order of John B. Dennis.....$1,000 00
No. 81, February 22, 1871, order of John B. Dennis..... 1,350 00
No. 95, February 22, 1871, order of John B. Dennis..... 1,000 00

These certificates were issued to Mr. Dennis for "fitting up the hall of the House and Committee rooms."

A Joint Resolution was approved January 29, 1873, authorizing and requiring the State Treasurer to pay and cancel the notes and certificates issued in payment of the different debts contracted for the furnishing of the hall of the House of Representatives in the following amounts: Nicol, Davidson & Co., $23,828.32; Stewart, Sutphen & Co., $21,294,69; M. H. Berry, $4,350.70, with interest from the dates when the respective debts were contracted. (See Volume XV, General Statutes, page 465.)

A special Committee submitted a report at the session of 1870–71 recommending the payment of accounts amounting to $90,556.31 for fitting up the hall of the House of Representatives and Committee rooms. The report was adopted and certificates in various sums to the amount of the aggregate in the report were delivered to Mr. John B. Dennis. These certificates embraced those afterwards provided for by the Joint Resolution referred to. Joint certificates

No. —, January 25, 1872, order of James G. Gershon.....$2,500 00
No. —, January 25, 1872, order of James G. Gershon..... 1,250 00

These certificates were issued for real or imaginary "legislative expenses." I do not know such a person. Believe the certificates to have been issued for some expense of the Special Joint Investigating Committee of 1870–71, appointed to investigate the financial condition of the State.

No. 101, February 13, 1872, order of Daily Union.....$418 75

This certificate was issued for newspapers furnished the House of Representatives.

The Charleston and Columbia daily papers, and weekly papers published in other parts of the State, were furnished State officials, the members, officers and attachees of the House, and pay certificates issued to the proprietors or their agents for the same.

No. 23, December 20, 1872, order of Hardy Solomon.....$1,680 00
No. 22, December 20, 1872, order of Hardy Solomon..... 1,629 00
No. 81, January 17, 1872, order of Hardy Solomon..... 1,623 00

These certificates were issued for "sundries furnished the House of Representatives." Mr. Solomon is a grocer in the city of Columbia, and furnished liquors, cigars, &c., to the Committees and members upon the order of the Speaker, the Sergeant-at-Arms and the Chairmen of Committees.

No. 61, January 17, 1873, order of I. Sulzbacher.....$619 75

This certificate was issued for "legislative expenses and sundries." It appears to have been regularly audited and passed. Mr. Sulzbacher kept a jewelry store in Columbia, and, as far as my knowledge goes, furnished gold pens, gold pencils, pen knives, clocks and articles of fine stationery for the use of the members of the House of Representatives.

No. 67, January 17, 1873, order of L. Cass Carpenter.....$933 00

This certificate was issued for "stationery." Mr. Carpenter furnished some fine jewelry and books upon the order of the Speaker for the Speaker and other members.

Pay certificate No. D, December 10, 1871, order of Joseph Richardson..... $1,494 31
E, December 21, 1871, order of Robert Matthews..... 1,962 50
H, December 21, 1871, order of P. Haggerty 1,726 50
G, December 23, 1871, order of Robert Kepple..... 2,234 76
Q, December 23, 1871, order of Samuel Barnes 1,462 58
J, December 15, 1871, order of J. A. Hoffman 784 72
A, December 15, 1871, order of George Howell..... 893 26
M, March 7, 1871, order of Mr. Tippett.. 1,440 00
K, December 16, 1871, order of Joseph Moyer 1,537 42
C, December 20, 1871, order of P. M. Swinger 843 93
S, December 18, 1871, order of John Sturge..... 973 23
B, January 15, 1871, order of George Singer 1,440 00

These papers appear to have been collected by Mr. F. S. Jacobs. The writing in the body of the certificates is not mine nor that of any of my assistants. The blanks for these certificates were furnished the Speaker (Mr. Moses) upon his order, and presented to me made out and duly signed by him for my attestation. I do not know of any such persons as are named in these certificates. The certificates are all issued for "contingent expenses of the House of Representatives." I do not know of any supplies having been furnished, nor that any service was rendered for these certificates.

Joint certificate No. —, February 28, 1872, order of C. S. Bruce	$3,500 00
Joint certificate No. —, March 13, 1872, order of Mr. Campbell	1,500 00

These certificates were issued for "legislative expenses." I do not know of any such persons. They were issued as gratuities.

No. A, December 20, 1870, order of James M. Allen	$4,000 00
No. B, December 20, 1870, order of James M. Allen	3,000 00

These certificates were issued for "repairs of House and Committee rooms in excess of appropriation." These papers appear to have been collected by Mr. J. C. Roath. The accounts were presented by Mr. Allen, sworn to, and the certificates issued upon the order of the Speaker. The printed words "audited and passed" are marked out. I do not know anything of the correctness of the accounts.

Joint certificate No. —, February 24, 1872, order of G. A. Glover	$512 50

This certificate was issued for "legislative expenses." I do not know of any supplies having been furnished or of any service having been rendered by such a person.

No. 169, March 12, 1872, order of James Stebbins	$ 895 50
No. 148, March 2, 1872, order of Nicol, Davidson & Co. "For interest and cost of protest, &c."	1,667 98
No. 154, March 2, 1872, order of Stewart, Sutphen & Co. "For interest and cost of protest, &c."	2,573 04
No. 153, March 2, 1872, order of Stewart, Sutphen & Co. "For interest and cost of protest, &c."	2,573 04
No. 165, March 12, 1872, order of E. Foote	175 00
No. 130, March 2, 1872, order of Thomas Cantwell	178 72
No. 168, March 12, 1872, order of J. F. Morton	1,125 27
No. 166, March 12, 1872, order of Charles Wilkerson	180 90
No. 103, February 13, 1872, order of J. H. & M. L. Kinard	750 00

These certificates, except Nos. 148, 154 and 153, were incurred for "sundries furnished Committee rooms." They appear to have been regularly audited and passed. I know nothing regarding them.

Joint certificate No. —, March 13, 1872, order of A. W. Chambers $1,500 00
Joint certificate No. —, February 15, 1872, order of A. W. Chambers 1,535 00

These certificates were issued for "legislative expenses." I do not know of such a person. It is probably one of many similar certificates drawn by order of the Special Joint Investigating Committee of 1870 and 1871 to cover some real or imaginary expense of that Committee.

No. 152, March 2, 1872, order of Nicol, Davidson & Co..... $2,573 04
No. 151, March 2, 1872, order of Nicol, Davidson & Co..... 2,573 04

These certificates were issued for "interest, &c.," and belong to an account passed for interest and cost of protest, &c., on pay certificates previously issued. The papers appear to have been collected by Mr. Timothy Hurley.

No. 141, March 2, 1872, order of A. Washburne..... $ 700 00
No. 142, March 2, 1872, order of A. Brown..... 600 00
No. 119, February 24, 1872, order of Benjamin Brown..... 1,500 00

These certificates were issued for "sundry legislative expenses." I do not know of supplies having been furnished by any such persons. The accounts were probably passed under cover of the words "and others," which was almost invariably put at the end of the reports presented.

No. 88, February 22, 1872, order of John B. Dennis..... $2,100 00

This certificate is one of many issued to Mr. Dennis for "fitting up the hall of the House of Representatives." There was no consideration, to my knowledge, for any certificates issued in General Dennis's name for fitting up House of Representatives except for goods furnished by Mr. Berry, of Columbia, and two firms in New York. The amount issued was largely in excess of the amounts claimed to be due the three houses which furnished goods.

Joint certificate, No. —, March 11, 1872, order of C. C. Bowen..$2,500 00

This certificate was issued for "legislative expenses," and was given to Mr. Bowen for services as solicitor to the Special Joint Investigating Committee of 1870-71.

No. 112, February 24 1872, order of South Carolina Bank and Trust Company.....$1,275 00

This certificate is one of many issued to this bank for rent of Committee rooms. The rooms were rented by the Sergeant-at-Arms and occupied by members of the Committee as sleeping apartments.

No. 140, March 2, 1872, order of Hardy Solomon..... 1,596 00
No. 163, March 13, 1872, order of Hardy Solomon.....$1,478 00

These certificates were issued to Mr. Solomon for liquors and cigars furnished members of Committees.

No. 166, March 14, 1872, order of T. Harlingford.....$575 35

This certificate was issued for "legislative expenses," and was regularly audited and passed. It appears to have been collected by Mr. Timothy Hurley.

No. 105, March 7, 1871, order of W. K. Greenfield.....$388 00

This is one of several certificates issued to Mr. Greenfield for "rent of Committee rooms." The rooms were rented by or through the Sergeant-at-Arms and occupied by members of the Committees.

No. 67, February 7, 1871, order of J. H. & M. L. Kinard....$1,500 00

This certificate was issued for "legislative expenses." I do not know what goods were furnished or to whom furnished.

No. 83, February 22, 1871, order of John B. Dennis.....$5,000 00

This is one of many certificates issued by Mr. Dennis for "fitting up the hall of the House of Representatives."

The paper appears to have been collected by Mr. H. H. Kimpton.

No. O, March 1, 1872, order of John Smith.....$1,500 00

This certificate was issued for "legislative expenses," upon the order of the Speaker. The printed words "audited and passed" are marked out. I do not know that there was any consideration given for this certificate.

No. 132, February 20, 1874, order of John Williams.....$494 00
No. 116, December 19, 1873, order of John Williams..... 935 00

These certificates were issued to Mr. Williams for "sundry legislative expenses." Mr. John Williams was Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of

Representatives from the session of 1870–71 to that of 1873–74, inclusive. A very large number of certificates were issued in his name, covering supplies, refreshments, gratuities, etc.

Joint certificate No. —, March 17, 1874, order of J. M. Foreman.....$2,500 00

This certificate was issued for "legislative expenses." I do not know any such person, nor that any supplies were furnished. Have understood that it was given as a gratuity to Governor F. J. Moses, Jr.

No. 29, March 9, 1874, order of R. W. Jenkins.....$300 00

This certificate was issued for "legislative expenses." I do not know that there was any such person.

No. 124, February 24, 1872, order of Hardy Solomon.....$1,375 00
No. 69, January 24, 1872, order of Hardy Solomon..... 850 00
No. 95, February 13, 1872, order of Hardy Solomon..... 1,076 00
No. 137, February 7, 1873, order of Hardy Solomon..... 3,200 00

These certificates were issued for "sundries furnished," and were given to Mr. Solomon in payment of orders from the Committees, &c., for things in his line. They appear to have been regularly "audited and passed."

No. 34, December 20, 1873, order of C. H. Pettengill, $1,700. This certificate was issued for "sundries furnished." The account was passed under cover of the words "and others." On the certificate appears the abbreviations "ind. exp." in parentheses. It seems to have been for "individual expenses." Have understood that this certificate was given to pay for horses for the Speaker, (Mr. Lee.) The, following is a copy of the certificate:

No. 34. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COLUMBIA, S. C., December 20, 1873.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. C. H. Pettengill seventeen hundred dollars for amount of account for sundries (ind. exp.) audited and passed the House of Representatives.

$1,700.

SAMUEL J. LEE,
Speaker of House of Representatives.

Attest:

A. O. JONES, Clerk.

No. 33, December 20, 1872, order of George Symmers, $496. This certificate was issued for "sundries furnished Committee rooms," and is also marked with the abbreviations "ind. exp." in parentheses. I have no recollection of anything connected with the issue of this particular certificate. It was drawn on the same day as that for Mr. Pettengill, and the particular marks would seem to infer that it was a matter in which the Speaker was directly interested. Mr. Symmers is a grocer in the city of Columbia, and furnished liquors, cigars, and such things as were in his line, for the use of the Committees and members and received pay certificates for his accounts.

No. 19, December 20, 1872, order of Republican Printing Company, $7,280 71. This certificate was issued for "stationery and job work." The Republican Printing Company carried on a very extensive business of printing and publishing in the city of Columbia for several years, and furnished large amounts of stationery to the General Assembly and the executive departments of the State government. The company received pay certificates for its accounts, and was often compelled to sell the paper received at the almost incredible discount of *seventy-five cents on the dollar*, because of the impossibility of collecting the money at the State Treasury. Mr. Josephus Woodruff and myself owned stock in the company. The account seems to have been regularly "audited and passed."

No. 21, December 20, 1872, order of W. D. Love & Co., $763 96. This certificate was issued for "carpets, &c., for Committee rooms." The account for which this certificate was given appears to have been regularly "audited and passed." The order for the goods was probably given by the Sergeant-at-Arms. I have no personal knowledge of anything relating to the contraction of the account. Messrs. W. D. Love & Co. were dry goods merchants of the city of Columbia. I had a personal account with Messrs. Love & Co., and always paid them by check, and hold their receipts.

No. 130, December 4, 1873, order of W. M. Fine.....$745 85
No. 131, December 4, 1873, order of W. M. Fine..... ..... 278 60

These certificates were issued for "carpets and sundries furnished Committee rooms." Mr. Fine kept the Capitol Restaurant, and rented furnished rooms to the Sergeant-at-Arms for the use of the Committees. The account seems to have been regularly "audited and passed."

No. M, February 27, 1872, order of Republican Printing Company, $6,000. This certificate was issued "on account of printing," upon the order of the Committee on Public Printing, and given to the Committee for favors shown the company. Mr. James N. Hayne was chairman of the

Committee and Messrs. H. H. Hunter, B. A. Bosemon, J. B. Dennis and B. Humphries were members of the Committee. The certificate was taken up at the State Treasury and a "bill payable" issued for the amount. This was subsequently sold to the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company for twenty-five cents on the dollar. I had no communication with any others of the Committee than Messrs. Hayne and Hunter relative to the matter. The following is a copy of the certificate:

No. M. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COLUMBIA, S. C., February 22, 1872.

THE STATE TREASURER

Will pay to the order of the Republican Printing Company six thousand dollars, on account of printing of House of Representatives.
$6,000.

F. J. MOSES, JR.,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Attest:
A. O. JONES, Clerk.

No. T, March 13, 1872, order of C. S. Brown.....$500 00
No. N, March 13, 1872, order of C. S. Brown..... ..... 500 00

These certificates were issued for "legislative expenses." They were issued upon the order of the Speaker. Mr. Brown furnished cigars, &c., to the members and Committees. I do not know what was the consideration for these particular certificates.

Joint certificate No. —, January 30, 1872, order of C. C. Bradley, $2,500.

This certificate was issued for "legislative expenses." I do not know such a person. Believe it covers some expense of the Special Joint Joint Investigating Committee of 1870-71.

No. 52, January 24, 1872, order of John Williams.....$152 89

This certificate was issued for "sundries furnished." I do not know anything further concerning the matter.

No. 99 (1), February 22, 1871, order of J. H. & M. L. Kinard..$500 00
No. 99 (2), February 22, 1871, order of J. H. & M. L. Kinard.. 500 00
No. 99 (3), February 22, 1871, order of J. H. & M. L. Kinard.. 500 00
No. 99 (4), February 22, 1871, order of J. H. & M. L. Kinard.. 641 54

These certificates appear to have been given in lieu of a former certificate "for amount of account rendered," and returned for cancellation. The account appears to have been regularly "audited and passed." I do not know anything further concerning the matter.

No. 109, March 2, 1871, order of J. H. & M. L. Kinard..... $500 00

This certificate was issued for "sundries furnished House of Representatives." I know nothing further concerning the matter. Messrs. Kinard kept a dry goods store and furnished something in their line to the Sergeant-at-Arms or the members of the houses.

Joint certificate No. —, January 30, 1872, order of E. M. Stoeber..$628 00

This certificate was issued for "legislative expenses." Believe it to have been given upon the order of the Special Joint Investigating Committee. Do not know that services were rendered for it.

No. 97, February 27, 1872, order of John Cosgrove.....$392 00

This certificate was issued for "legislative expenses." The account was probably passed under cover of the words "and others." I do not know of such a person either furnishing supplies or rendering service.

No. 65, January 24, 1872, order of W. B. Stanley.....$284 55

This certificate was issued for "account of sundries furnished." Mr. Stanley keeps a house-furnishing store in the city of Columbia, and furnished glassware, brooms, dusters and other articles in his line of business to the House and Committees upon the order of the Sergeant-at-Arms. The account appears to have been regularly audited and passed.

The joint certificates exhibited amount to $20,425.50, and the House certificates to $131,094.30.

In my opinion not one of the joint certificates would stand good upon close scrutiny. Of the House certificates, I do not regard as good and valid any *that were not issued to the order of some known person.* Those who were known to me I have mentioned after each certificate. This would throw out nearly thirty thousand dollars at least as invalid. Of those issued in the names of known persons fifty thousand dollars at least would not bear too great a light if thrown upon them, for the reason that enormous prices were charged for everything that was done in the way of work or furnishing supplies.

A. O. JONES.

TESTIMONY OF F. J. MOSES, JR.

F. J. Moses, Jr., recalled, says:

During my second term as Speaker I borrowed from Governor R. K. Scott $12,000 in State bonds, (that is, the market value of the bonds that I borrowed was $12,000,) and pledged the bonds, as well as I remember, to the bank of E. J. Scott & Son for a loan effected with them. I did not meet my obligations at the bank and the bonds were forfeited; hence I owed Scott the $12,000. About that time the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company had an important Bill that they wished manipulated through the Legislature, and John J. Patterson, representing the company, offered me $10,000 to co-operate with them to that end. I feared that they would deceive me, as they before had done, and required them to give me a paper upon which I could force them. Thereupon they executed a paper and delivered it to Joe Crews to be surrendered to me after the passage of the Bill. The Bill passed. Scott required Crews not to deliver to me the paper, and stated to him that I owed him some money, and that he would take the paper in part payment of what I owed him. I heard of this, and begged Scott to allow me to use the paper as I needed the money then very much, and he consented, provided that I would issue to him pay certificates for a large amount. I thereupon issued a large number of pay certificates to fictitious persons, ($12,000 or $15,000 worth,) and delivered them to Scott in his own person, and they were paid to Scott's brothers-in-law, Waterman and Lowery.

F. J. MOSES.

TESTIMONY OF ROBERT FINNEGAN.

ROOMS OF JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
AT THE STATE CAPITOL,
COLUMBIA, S. C., January 15, 1878.

Robert Finnegan, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I reside in Columbia; have resided here nearly seven years; have been engaged during the most of that time as bar-keeper for Mr. Fine; have never been engaged nor rendered any services as clerk of the General Assembly, or of either house of the General Assembly, or of any of the Committees, or of any department of the State government; have never received any pay certificates for such services, or for any services of any sort, or for anything else; have understood, at different times, that pay certificates were drawn in favor of me as clerk of legislative Committees; never saw what I knew were

such pay certificates, but did see, on different occasions, two papers which were represented to me as such pay certificates; they were shown to me with their faces down; they were shown to me by Mr. B. F. Briggs, who was at the time a member of the General Assembly from York County; this was either in December, 1871, just before the General Assembly took a recess, or in March, 1872, just before the General Assembly adjourned *sine die*. He requested me to endorse the pay certificates, but I declined to do so. I never endorsed them at any time. Do not remember of ever hearing of any other pay certificates drawn in my favor. I subsequently requested Mr. Briggs to destroy these two pay certificates and to destroy them in my presence. He told me he had already destroyed them. After that I saw them published in a list of claims brought before the Senate for payment. I wrote a letter to Mr. Woodruff, Clerk of the Senate, requesting him to bring me the two pay certificates and destroy them in my presence, saying I had never rendered any service to the State and the two pay certificates were therefore fraudulent. He called on me the day after I sent him the letter and told me that he had no power over the two pay certificates; that they had been handed to him by Hannibal White, and that I had better see White about them. White was at that time Senator from York County; it was in the Spring of 1874. I saw White, who told me that he could do nothing without hearing from Briggs, and that he would write to Briggs immediately. Briggs was not, at that time, a member of the General Assembly. A very few days afterwards White called on me and handed me the letter I now deliver to the Committee. [Marked A. J. R. C., and hereto annexed.] In the meantime the list of claims had passed the Senate and gone to the House. I wrote a letter addressed to A. O. Jones, Clerk of the House, and E. R. Stokes, who was concerned in pushing the claims through, saying, in substance, the same as I had said in my letter to Woodruff. I sent a communication by Sam Thompson, to be handed to Hayne, the Reading Clerk of the House, who was to hand it to Myers to read to the House; it was subsequently read to the House by Sperry. The claims were finally killed in the House and I heard nothing more about the two pay certificates; I do not know what became of them. Never knew or heard of a man named Reuben Finegan; was well acquainted with the people engaged at the State House, and do not think any person, particularly one whose name was so much like my own, could have been engaged there without my knowing or hearing something of him; do not believe any such person has ever been in Columbia since I have resided here.

R. FINNEGAN.

[LETTER.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 10, 1874.

Mr. Josephus Woodruff:

SIR—Among the names published in the list of claims held in trust by yourself and Messrs. A. O. Jones and E. R. Stokes, I notice my name representing two certificates (amounting to $414) issued for services rendered as a Committee clerk in the House of Representatives. Said certificate I denounce as being a fraud. I have never rendered the State of South Carolina one day's service as an attachee of its Assembly, and if you or any other party attempt to obtain money on any paper bearing my name I shall make an affidavit to arrest all parties concerned. I am a poor man, but I pride myself on being honest, and my name shall not be used for the benefit of those who desire to steal. I want the amount of those certificates deducted from your claim and the certificates destroyed in my presence without delay.

Respectfully,

R. FINNEGAN.

—

A, J. R. C.

[LETTER.]

YORKVILLE, S. C., March 12, 1874.

Hon. J. H. White:

MY DEAR SIR—Your letter came to hand to-night. I suppose the Finagan you speak of is Robert Finagan, that stays at Fine's. The man that endorses the sertifacits is Rubin Finagan, and not Robert, and, as a mater of course, he has nothing to do with the sertifacets, and of course you will not give them to him. If you can't do anything with them you will return them to me, as I pade a valuable consederation for them, and am prepared to show that they are all right.

Yours, in haste,

B. F. BRIGGS.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN WILLIAMS.

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 4, 1878.

John Williams, recalled and sworn, says:

That as Sergeant at-Arms it was his duty to keep the Representative hall in order and to see that the attachees performed the duty to which they were assigned. Certificate of William Wallace presented as clerk;

do not know such a man. The following certificates presented to me, none of which served as clerks: Joseph Smith did not serve, nor J. A. Lever, H. D. Wilson, John H. Jones, James H. White; nor Nelson T. Glover, William J. King, J. Henry Smith, G. Thoman, J. T. Jacobin, J. Adams; nor Frank Spicener, John H. Butler, Edmund Chapman, Adam Envel, S. Williamson, John W. Stephenson, T. R. Makinney, Thomas Osborn, Charles Williamson; nor Thomas Brown, J. A. Leddeman, C. Henry Hammond, L. F. Myers, Jeffrey Lay, William Mikell, Charles Jones, H Hudgon, William Grover. I know T. W. Parmele, but don't know as he performed any service. Wilson Wilson, C. T. Adams,—do not know them; nor Frank Fleming, P. J. Root, H. Jaines, Tom Williams, William Kingman, R. Finnegan, Thomas D. Stockton, J. N. Smith; nor Barney Thomason, Thomas Madison, J. T. Dammet, James T. McKinney, Samuel Knox, John B. Simmons, S. A. Thomas, S. C. Bull, A. H. Walton, William R. Kelley; nor M. Burniday, John H. Morgan, Thomas L. Osmond, S. T. Massacan, A. J. Simmons, F. A. Belangue, William Archers, George F. Develin, E. T. Judge, Frank Thompson, Reuben Deamar, J. D. Williamson, Andy Smith, Tom Johnson, Wash. Gilbert, Adam Bolt, Lewis Gowan, Charles Adamson, John Smith, William Henry Gray, Sam Thomas, John Rhody, Floyd Baxter, Jackson Lee, B. F. Williston, John D. Gray, Simeon Sanders, Bailey Lamkins, Warren B. Tomkins, Samuel Sams, Robert Gailliard, Samuel Bagsteer, Wilson Glover, A. J. Axon, John T. Gray, Thomas Stockton, Charles Ketchum, Jack Simmons, A. Fielding; nor Thomas Coke, Thomas T. Jones, William Clapp, George Conson, Henry Wines, A. H. Dunneman, John C. Newhouse, M. Hoseyman, John Carson, E. D. Harvers, John Flowers, Robert Bieman, W. Harris, Henry Hendrickson, Donaldson Singleton, David Benton, William T. Brown, Warren Sego, Jacob Cobb, Thomas Redderman, P. S. Jacobs, Amos Barnes, John Woodner, Baker Spears, Tom Williston, Thomas Macright, William Guthrie, Duncan Ferris; nor Robert Reed; nor Jack Turner, William Pinckins, Frank Chapman, Aderson Sanders, Tom Hammond, Moses Jones, Samuel Dennis, John Morgan, Frank Longman, Doc Benton, Robert Sellars, Tom Bagsteer, Zachariah Hunt, R. F. Rallins, James Thompson, Harvey Gray, John Stuffer, Frank Farrow, John Wilcox, J. Smart, N. Monroe, Willis Come, William Scott, Maxey Scott, William Nettles, William Dennis, James Hemphill, J. Thompson, Jack Adamson, Frank Freman, Tom Humbert, S. Wilcox, Frank Rogers, Frank Carter.

I am confident that no such persons as above named could have served without my knowing of them, and that the money received from said sources, from $300 to $642, in each instance, is a direct fraud upon the State. In reference to porters employed, there were only eight persons

regularly employed. Know that Prince Robinson did not serve, nor G. Blackly, nor R. Hammond, nor Alfred Robinson, nor Frank Robinson, nor H. Scott, nor John Major, nor A. Covington, nor Martin Hall, nor Ben Kennedy, nor S. Braugh, nor William Washington, nor Frederick Johnson, nor Henry Saxon, nor T. Morehead, nor William Thomason, nor Willis Redner, nor Amos Wilson, nor R. Zimmerman, nor Eugene Langley, nor Warren McNulty, nor Smith Green, nor Lewis Brown, nor C. Harris, nor Z. McMorris, nor R. A. Hampton, nor Pinckney Davis, nor James Mator, nor W. E. Bush, nor G. Browning, nor July Embly, nor Walter Gray, nor J. Ballard, nor John D. Harrison, nor A. Landrum, nor Charles Coles, nor Nelson Glover, nor L. Neel, nor A. B. Sheddon, nor William Devons, nor Edward Young. And the other certificates before me, representing services as porters, over and above eight regularly employed, and ten who laid around the State House, are positive frauds upon the State; and I consider the ten here referred to as frauds, as not more than eight actually performed service. In addition to porters, there was employed about the House from five to eight laborers. Any certificates drawn in excess of this number was a fraud also upon the State.

It is safe to say that of the large number of certificates before me seven out of ten are of the class known as fraudulent certificates. I have examined the certificates before me drawn in favor of certain parties as messengers of the House. The House employed about ten messengers. A considerable number, say twenty more, lay around the House and did no duty whatever, and were the friends and relatives of the members. Oftentimes, a few days before the adjournment, persons arrived in Columbia who received certificates as messengers for the entire session. Any certificates drawn and paid in excess of ten are fraudulent.

I have examined the certificates before me in reference to pages. It was not necessary to have more than five; perhaps ten were in attendance at times. In many instances they were the children and relatives of the members. I am satisfied that any certificate drawn in favor of any person in excess of ten should not have been paid, and were also fraudulent: J. C. Gershon, $1,250; John B. Dennis, $1,500; J. E. Bagsteer, $1,500; E. T. Williams, $3,350; J. H. Henry, $540; L. E. Saxton, $500; William L. Gowan, $1,000; Niles G. Parker, $2,650; B. F. Whittemore, $930; B. F. Whittemore, $882; E. M. Stoeber, $1,068; Y. J. P. Owens, $1,980; W. H. Gardner, $2,574; Thomas A. Brown, $2,500; C. T. Lee, $1,500; J. C. Gershon, $1,250; W. H. Gardner, $630; Cato Simmons, $1,500; Paul Brown, $1,800; Patrick Dunner, $1,000; B. W. Jones, $1,125; M. E. Carter, $1,800; A. W. Chambers, $1,500; J. C. Gershon, $2,500; Niles G. Parker, $1,750; John Smith, $1,500. Joint certificates—G. T. Bronson, $1,585.90; P. M. Atkinson, $1,780; C. L. Frankfort, $4,000;

S. J. Wells, $3,474. House certificate—H. C. Harkness, $4,960.23. I recognize the following as House certificates, drawn in favor of certain persons for contingent expenses of the House: Joseph Moyer, $1,537.42; Peter Eminger, $843; John Sturge, $973.23; George Singer, $1,440.33; Joseph Richards, $1,494.34; Robert Mathews, $1,332.50; P. Haggerty, $1,696.50; Robert Kepple, $2,234.76; Samuel Barnen, $1,462.58; J. A. Hoffman, $784.72; George Howell, $893.26; William Tippett, $1,440. No such persons ever existed, in my opinion, and none such ever performed any service whatever or furnished any supplies. These and other certificates examined by me appear to have been paid by the Treasurer as they bear his number of voucher. The State received no consideration for them. The same testimony will apply to a large number of certificates before me. From the endorsement on the last named lot of certificates it appears that Mr. F. S. Jacobs collected them, for I knew him well,—a friend and agent of John J. Patterson, and connected with the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company. I do not know of any services or any supplies furnished whereby a joint certificate should be drawn to their order; it is without my knowledge, and I don't think it possible that they could have furnished any such service or supplies without my knowing it. Of the persons named in the above certificates I recognize the following and know them: John B. Dennis, Niles G. Parker, B. F. Whittemore, E. M. Stoeber, Y. J. P. Owens and W. H. Gardner; the remainder are *myths*, and I am confident that no such persons existed. I have examined a large number of certificates drawn in my favor and pronounce nine out of every ten of them given without consideration.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

TESTIMONY OF F. J. MOSES.

ROOMS OF THE JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., October 18, 1877.

Personally appeared F. J. Moses, who, on oath, deposes and says:

Some time during the session of 1871–72, John J. Patterson came to me and proposed that if I would turn over to him blank pay certificates he would have them filled up in fictitious names to the amount of thirty thousand dollars, and if I would then sign them as Speaker, and have Jones sign or attest them as Clerk, he (Patterson) would pay me ten thousand dollars, and I should let him have the certificates. After some

consideration, I accepted his proposition. I delivered to him a batch of blank certificates, and he returned them to me (filled up in the handwriting, I think, of F. S. Jacobs, then teller in the bank of the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company,) to the amount above stated. I then signed them as Speaker, and called on Jones to attest my signature, which he did. I then turned them over, signed and attested, to Patterson, and he, in person, paid me the ten thousand dollars,—at one time seven thousand dollars, and at another time three thousand dollars. I am not sure, but I should think Hardy Solomon knows of this matter, and I doubt not Niles G. Parker knows to whom he paid the certificates.

F. J. MOSES.

Some certificates are now shown me (to-day) by the Committee which I recognize as being some of the certificates to which I have above alluded to. The names are all fictitious, and the services purporting to have been rendered by the persons named therein were never rendered, and I do not know that any such persons exist now or ever existed. I describe these certificates now shown to me as follows. They are all from the House of Representatives:

Number.	*Date.*	*Amount.*	*To Whom Payable.*
R.....	Dec. 16, 1871..	$1,537 42	Joseph Moyer.
C	Dec. 20, 1871..	843 19	Peter Ermininger.
S.....	Dec. 18, 1871..	973 23	John Sturge.
D	Dec. 10, 1871..	1,494 31	Contingent expenses, — endorsed Joseph Pickens.
E.....	Dec. 21, 1871..	1,962 50	Contingent expenses, — endorsed Robert Mathews.
H	Dec. 21, 1871..	1,726 50	P. Haggerty.
G.....	Dec. 23, 1871..	2,234 76	Robert Kepple.
Q	Dec. 23, 1871..	1,462 58	Samuel Barnes.
I.....	Dec. 15, 1871..	784 72	J. A. Hoffman.
A	Dec. 15, 1871..	893 26	George Howell.
N	Mar. 7, 1871..	1,440 00	W. Tippett.
B.....	Jan. 15, 1871..	1,440 33	George Singer.

From the entries in the Treasury, and also those on the backs of these certificates, it is shown that the several amounts embraced in them were paid to and received by F. S. Jacobs. Certain orders of mine (while I was Speaker) to Jones, the Clerk of the House, are shown me to-day. I think very probably they refer to the matter of Jacobs mentioned above. The names (only) in these orders are in Jacobs's handwriting,—the rest

in mine. The orders are for the appointment of clerks and messengers, as follows:

William Taylor, messenger.
West Rollers, messenger.
Monroe Johnson, messenger.
John Thompson, messenger.
T. Morrison, messenger.
R. Whitfield, messenger.

Certain orders are now shown me (all in Jacobs's handwriting) which I identify as signed by me as Speaker. They are as follows for appointment of employees:

A. Hollenback, messenger.
Hal Mitchell, messenger.
Ellis Liggett, clerk.
H. Landis, clerk.
Sancho Corlies, messenger.
John Hunt, porter.
B. F. Blount, messenger.
L. R. F. Schad, clerk.
E. R. Osmond, messenger.
F. Damond, messenger.
B. W. Clark, porter.
V. Bronson, messenger.
Charles Peifer, messenger.
Peter Turner, clerk.
Z. Hurst, clerk.
John Copel, messenger.
B. E. Gray, messenger.
R. S. Witty, messenger.
John Cronley, clerk.
R. F. Roleer, clerk.
John Thompson, clerk.
F. A. Baxton, clerk.
H. R. Sellers, clerk.
John Houffer, clerk.
F. March, clerk.

These last orders described above I distinctly recognize as having been given by me in carrying out the contract above referred to as made between Patterson and myself. I recognize the following letter as being in the handwriting of Jacobs and as having been written by him to

Jones, Clerk of the House, in pursuance of the contract referred to above as made between Patterson and myself:

[Copy.]

"DEAR JONES—

"I received enclosed orders from General Moses last evening. Please make out certificates immediately so I can forward them to him for his signature, as he is in a great hurry to get them. Is everything lovely this morning?

"Truly yours,

"F. S. JACOBS."

F. J. MOSES.

TESTIMONY OF H. L. TAPPAN.

August 20, 1877.

Mr. Tappan, after having been duly sworn, says:

I have examined the handwriting of the body of each of the certificates embraced in Treasurer's number 1297, paid to F. S. Jacobs, and am of the opinion that each of them is the handwriting of F. S. Jacobs. I am of opinion that all of the endorsements on the back of the certificates embraced in said Treasurer's number are in the handwriting of Jacobs, although each of the endorsements is feigned; unquestionably some of the endorsements were made by Jacobs. The handwriting of the body of some of the certificates is feigned, but they were unquestionably written by Jacobs.

HENRY L. TAPPAN.

TESTIMONY OF L. T. LEVIN.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 20, 1876.

L. T. Levin, being first sworn, deposes and says:

Am a resident of the city of Columbia, in this State, and am a bookkeeper and accountant; have been for ten years. Have been connected with the General Assembly, in the engrossing office, ever since the year A. D. 1869, or probably 1870. I served in that capacity in 1872. Was pretty generally acquainted with the attachees and employees, more especially the clerks, whilst I was here. Did not know an employee by the name of Thomas Murchison, nor A. J. Simmons, nor Wm. Andrews, nor Andrew Smith, nor George A. Adams, but I did know a man by the

name of Adams, who came over here from Georgia about the first of January, 1872, and remained here only twenty-four hours, and drew from Moses a pay certificate for over one hundred days, at five or six dollars per diem. I know he was not in the city of Columbia more than twenty-four hours, that he rendered no service in the meantime, and I know that a pay certificate was issued in his favor, but I do not know who drew the money. I did not know James Stebbins, nor C. P. Bruce; don't know that he furnished any supplies; nor Wm. Campbell, nor F. Marsh, nor Peter Turner, nor Hal. Mitchell, nor E. R. Osmond, nor H. Landies, nor Thomas Kingsman, nor T. S. Johnson, nor P. D. Smith, nor J. D. McPherson. I know G. T. Bronson, but am of the opinion that he has not been in this State for eighteen or twenty years, and I know that he did not render any service or furnish any supplies to the General Assembly of this State. I do not know C. T. Lee, nor M. E. Carter, nor P. N. Atkinson, nor John Simmons, nor Benjamin Brume. I do know Benjamin F. Braum, of Sumter, but he never furnished any supplies nor rendered any service to the General Assembly. I do not know John Cross, nor A. Washburn, nor A. Brown, nor Benjamin Browne, nor C. L. Frankfort, nor Tom. Benton, nor John Wilcox, nor Jackson Smart, nor Nelson Munroe, nor Willis Come, nor Wm. Scott, nor Maxcey Scott, nor Wm. Nettles, nor Wilder Dennis, nor James Hemphill, nor Wm. Rodgers, nor Stephen Wilcox, nor John Johnson, nor H. C. Harkness, nor S. J. Wells, nor B. N. Patterson. I know Wilson Glover, a carpenter in this city, but he never served as a page or clerk in the General Assembly and is not competent to render any such service. I do not know James Wilson, nor Washington Gilbert, nor Jackson Simons, nor Robert Gailliard, nor Edward Malloy, nor Harry Wineries, nor Winfield Harris, nor Jacob Craw, nor Baker Spears, nor Duncan Ferris, nor Donaldson Singleton, nor Samuel Knox. To the best of my knowledge, none of the parties above named ever rendered any service or furnished any supplies to the General Assembly, for I was in a position to know these things, and if these parties had performed service to the General Assembly I would have known them, at least a majority of them. I know that P. S. Jacobs, of Augusta, Georgia, received a pay certificate for services as clerk in the House during session of 1872–73, and only remained here three days, although he received pay for the entire session. I know that T. J. Minton and C. C. McKinney received pay certificates each for services as clerks during the entire session of 1873–74, notwithstanding the fact that they were at the time acting in the capacities of book-keeper and chief clerk, respectively, in the office of State Treasurer, and rendered no service in the General Assembly.

L. T. LEVIN.

July 20th, 1877.

TESTIMONY OF SAMUEL J. LEE.

ROOMS OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C.

Samuel J. Lee, being duly sworn, says:

While a member and Speaker of the House of Representatives I got a carriage and a pair of horses, for which I did not pay a cent. The man I bought the carriage and horses from got a pay certificate, and that was the way the things were paid for.

SAMUEL J. LEE.

October 3, 1877.

TESTIMONY OF S. J. KEITH.

COLUMBIA, S. C., November 6, 1877.

S. J. Keith, being duly sworn, says:

That he resides at Darlington C. H., and is a farmer and carpenter. Was elected to the Legislature in 1870, and has been a member ever since. I know that B. F. Whittemore, late Senator from Darlington County, had a batch of checks on the State Treasurer, amounting in all to about $1,000. The certificates were ordered by Parker, State Treasurer, to be paid by the Treasurer of Darlington County and to be returned to the State Treasurer as cash, which was done. All these certificates were issued to fictitious persons. One was issued to the name of Lemuel Perkins; the other names I forget.

S. J. KEITH.

TESTIMONY OF W. J. ETTER.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 20, 1877.

W. J. Etter, being first duly sworn, says:

Am a resident of the city of Columbia, S. C., and am a stenographer. Was connected with the General Assembly since reconstruction in the capacity of Assistant Clerk of the House of Representatives. Am familiar with the manner in which pay certificates were issued. Was in the House every day during the session—never missed a day. Was in a position to know most of the clerks, messengers and pages of the House who performed service and who were there to perform service. Most of the bills for articles purchased for the use of the House passed through my hands after presentation to the House. It frequently happened that pay certificates were issued when the account or claims upon

which it was based was not accompanied by any voucher, the certificate being issued upon the mere order of the Chairman of some Committee, or the Speaker, or by order of the House. I never knew, that I remember, any clerk or attachee of the House by the name of Thomas Murchison, nor A. J. Simmons, nor Andrew Smith, nor James Stebbins, nor C. P. Bruce, nor William Campbell. Don't know that either of the last two ever rendered any service or furnished supplies to the House. Don't know F. Marsh, nor E. R. Osmond, nor Hal Mitchell, nor P. D. Smith, nor J. D. McPherson, nor G. T. Bronson, nor C. T. Lee, nor M. E. Carter, nor P. M. Atkinson, nor John Cross, nor A. Washburn, nor A. Brown, nor Berry Brown, nor Tom Benton, nor John Wilcox, nor Jackson Smart, nor Nelson Monroe, nor Wilson Come, nor William Scott, nor Maxcy Scott, nor William Nettles, nor Wilder Dennis, nor James Hemphill, nor William Rodgers, nor Eddy Tompson, nor Stephen Wilcox. As a matter of belief, I don't think any of the parties immediately above named ever performed any services in the House. I don't know J. S. Wells, nor B. M. Patterson, nor Wilson Glover, nor Jim Wilson, nor Washington Gilbert, nor Jack Simonds, nor Robert Gilliard, nor Edward Wolloy, nor Harry Wineries, nor Winfield Harris, nor Jacob Cobb, nor Baker Spears, nor Duncan Ferris, nor Donaldson Singleton, nor Samuel Knox, nor James Parkins, nor Lewis Barnes. I cannot say that the above named parties did not render any service, but I do not think that they did. I have not the records of the Clerk of the House of Representatives and never had them, and it was not my duty to keep them. I asked Mr. Jones, ex-Clerk, where the records are, and he informed me that they were in the stationery closet of the Clerk of the Senate. I have had nothing to do with them, and decline to have anything to do with them, and cannot turn them over to this Committee accordingly. In reference to the statement above made, that I do not think that all the above named parties rendered in the House any actual service, I mean that certificates were issued to about three or four hundred persons as employees of the House, and it would be utterly impossible for so many persons to have rendered actual honest services. I remember, in addition thereto, that the Clerk called upon the Speaker (Moses) for a full list of the employees of the House, which was furnished. Thereafter additional lists were handed the Clerk, with orders from the Speaker (Moses) to issue certificates to the parties named therein, and the Clerk did remonstrate with the Speaker upon the issuance of so overwhelming a number of certificates. And another reason why I think so is that I was in the House every day as Assistant Clerk and the above names are not familiar to me.

W. J. ETTER.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 20, 1877.

TESTIMONY OF T. B. JOHNSTON.

COLUMBIA, S. C., August 21, 1877.

T. B. Johnston, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am a resident of the County of Sumter in this State, and am engaged in the business of merchandising. Was elected to the Legislature of this State for the session of 1872–3, and have been a member ever since that time, and am now a member.

Certificate issued to John Cross, March 13th, 1872, for $535, for services as messenger, signed by F. J. Moses, Speaker, and attested by A. O. Jones, Clerk.

Had the above certificate in my possession at one time, and got it from F. J. Moses, Jr., at that time Speaker of the House; got it for value received. During the month of May, 1872, F. J. Moses, Jr., then Speaker of the House of Representatives, was in the town of Sumter and asked me if I wanted to make some money; I replied: "Yes, I would like to make some money." Moses then said that he wanted some money; that he wanted $1,500, and would pledge as collateral about $3,000 of legislative pay certificates that would be paid when the taxes would be collected. I let him have the $1,500 in cash, and he pledged the $3,000 (about) in certificates. The money was to be returned by the expiration of sixty days, I think, and if the money was not paid the certificates were to be forfeited. And the money was not paid. The certificates thus pledged to me and forfeited, as aforesaid, are embraced in Treasurer's number 31, and in the aggregate amount to $2,932. None of the said certificates were endorsed by the respective payees when I got them from Moses, except one to Jacob Smalls for $642, and one to M. Brooks for $150. Coghlan required me to endorse my name on the remaining certificates, which I did before I transferred them to him, as will follow. Mr. T. J. Coghlan was at that time Treasurer of Sumter County, and had some property for sale which I wanted, and I purchased the property for the said certificates; the title was made to me by his wife. It may be that the certificates amounted to a little more than I paid for the property; if so the balance was credited upon my taxes. An agreement in writing was entered into at the time, a copy of which is herewith filed as "Exhibit A."

During the session of 1872 or 1873, I think, while I was Chairman of the Committee on Contingent Accounts, L. C. Carpenter presented a claim purporting to be for stationery. I thought at the time it was a very large account for stationery, but the account received a favorable report and passed the House. Some time thereafter, about one year, I heard it rumored that the account was for books, but I know nothing about it.

T. B. JOHNSTON.

EXHIBIT "A."

F. J. Moses, the undersigned, has borrowed of T. B. Johnston, the undersigned, fifteen hundred dollars for sixty days, at the rate of interest of eight per cent. per month. F. J. Moses, Jr., has deposited as collateral with T. B. Johnston three thousand dollars worth of legislative pay certificates, with this agreement (to which the said T. B. Johnston assents): If F. J. Moses, Jr., at the end of sixty days, returns the money loaned, with the interest specified, to T. B. Johnston, the said Johnston is then to return to F. J. Moses, Jr., the said three thousand dollars worth of certificates given him as collateral; if the said Moses does not return the money the said certificates are then to become the absolute property of the said Johnston.

(Signed) F. J. MOSES, JR.
(Signed) T. B. JOHNSTON.
Witness: M. B. MOSES.
SUMTER, S. C., May 11th, 1872.

TESTIMONY OF THOMAS J. COGHLAN.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., July 19, 1877.

Thomas J. Coghlan, being duly sworn, deposes on oath as follows:

I reside in Sumter County and town. I was County Treasurer during 1868, 1869, 1870 and 1871. I was succeeded by W. H. Gardner in 1872. [Treasurer Parker's voucher No. 31, July 17, 1872, submitted to witness.] I will say that numbers of parties purchased pay certificates of the Legislature and I received them for taxes. I may have paid some to T. B. Johnston, but don't remember doing so. I don't think I paid any to F. J. Moses, Jr., individually. I have no lists of the parties whom I paid. I paid them until enjoined. [Letter of R. K. Scott to witness, dated March 30, 1872, produced.] I was still County Treasurer when this letter was written. [Treasurer Parker's voucher 1880, June 11, 1872, submitted to witness.] I don't know such a man as George A. Adams. I know only one man in Sumter County by the name of Adams; he is a blacksmith, and did not attend the session of the Legislature at any time as an officer or attachee, to my knowledge, and I think I would have known it. He worked for me most of the time. I do not know such a man as Andrew Smith; no such man was an attachee from Sumter County, to my knowledge, and I know most of those who did attend the sessions of the Legislature. I know William Andrews; I think he attended. The same as to A. J. Simmons. I don't know such a man as

Thomas Murchison. [Voucher of Parker, No. 31, above referred to.] I don't know such a man as Jacob Small nor such a man as John Simonds. I know a Dickerson, a preacher; don't know his first name; don't think he attended legislative sessions. I don't know such a man as Benjamin Brown nor such a man as John Cross.

T. J. COGHLAN.

July 19, 1877.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBIA, March 30, 1872.

T. J. COGHLAN, ESQ., *Treasurer Sumter County, Sumter, S. C.:*

SIR—General Moses has pay certificates for members of the House of Representatives, (for which he has advanced to them dollar for dollar to help them along,) to the amount of two thousand five hundred and forty-eight dollars. He has no money and no way of raising money save on these. Some debts are pressing on him, which he is compelled to meet; and, furthermore, he has to leave very soon for Washington on important political business for the party. I know he is very much worried and annoyed on account of the pecuniary condition in which he finds himself, and is anxiously seeking some relief therefrom. Won't you help him out of his troubles by cashing his certificates, for which he has an order on you from the State Treasurer? Any help you will give him in this matter I shall esteem as a personal favor, for which I will be obliged.

Very truly yours,

R. K. SCOTT.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN H. M'DEVITT.

Mr. John H. McDevitt, recalled September 7, 1877, says that he has no recollection whatever of pay certificate No. 17, in favor of Republican Printing Company, for $1,000, dated February 26, 1873, and paid August 3, 1874, to John H. McDevitt. He says that he never owned said paper or paid anything for it, though the receipt for the amount of $1,000 in receipt book is in his handwriting. He may have turned it into the Treasury as money, he being County Treasurer for Edgefield County, to accommodate Paris Simkins or Lawrence Cain. He frequently did favors for them, but for no other person about the State House.

JOHN H. McDEVITT.

[The certificate referred to above was one issued under a concurrent resolution to pay for printing, and, as shown by Woodruff's evidence,

divided among the "friends," which, being interpreted, means members of the General Assembly. Cain was a member of the Senate, and Simkins a member of the House, both representing the County of Edgefield.]

TESTIMONY OF P. SIMKINS.

ROOMS OF JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., October, 1877.

Paris Simkins, sworn, says:

That he was a member of the House of Representatives for two terms, commencing in November, 1872. While I was in the Legislature I wanted some articles at Mr. Wm. Glaze's jewelry store and did not have the money. I inquired of Mr. Glaze if I could get them on the endorsement of Samuel J. Lee as Speaker of the House. He replied that I could. I took a note from Lee to Glaze to let me have the goods and I purchased something over $200 worth. They were charged to me. Lee had an account also at Glaze's, and he settled both his account and mine by giving to Glaze a legislative pay certificate, which he accepted as payment in full for the amount due. Afterwards Lee was sued and so was I. Whether Lee ever paid or not I cannot say, but I do know that I paid for all I purchased, (something over $200,) to Messrs. Arthur & Arthur, the attorneys for Glaze, and have their receipt for the amount, and Glaze still holds this certificate against the State.

P. SIMKINS.

I have no claims of any kind, character or description whatsoever against the State.

P. SIMKINS.

October 18, 1877.

TESTIMONY OF F. J. MOSES.

ROOMS JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C.

F. J. Moses, being recalled, says that he was Speaker of the House of Representaives from 1868 to 1872; that it was his duty to sign legisla-

tive pay certificates. There was no limit to the amount issued, either in number or amounts. The officers were allowed to issue according to their own discretion. Knows that fraudulent pay certificates were issued in large numbers and amounts for the purpose of keeping the local leaders in the various Counties quiet. Knows that several hundred thousand dollars worth of fraudulent pay certificates were issued annually and divided between State officials and leading members of the Senate and House of Representatives. The members of the Senate and House considered every dollar they collected on fraudulent pay certificates as that amount of money retained in the State, believing as they did that the bond ring would absorb it if allowed to remain for any length of time in the Treasurer's office. It was only a question of who should have the spoils,—the General Assembly or the Financial Board and Kimpton. Almost every leading member of the Senate and House demanded and received fraudulent legislative pay certificates. Has no doubt but what the issue of doubtful certificates reached near one million of dollars during one session. Has known one member to receive as high as fifteen thousand dollars worth of fraudulent certificates in one session. Thinks Benjamin Byas received near that amount for his report on the furniture claim, which was doubled and the amount for which it was raised divided between the members of the House. Knows that certificates were issued to pay the individual accounts of the members for almost every kind of merchandise, including horses, buggies, carriages, furniture of all descriptions, house-furnishing goods, jewelry, including watches and chains, dry goods and clothing, and groceries of every description and kind. Knows that certificates were issued to pay expenses of a Committee to Washington, in opposition to one sent by the Taxpayers' Convention. Remembers of receiving a certificate while Governor of the State, payable to M. J. Foreman, for $2,500. The initials are the same as of his name. Did not know that such was the case when he received the certificate, and conversed often with Treasurer Parker and Treasurer Cardozo in reference to paying fraudulent pay certificates. They both agreed to and did pay them, knowing them to be fraudulent. Remembers of talking with Cardozo concerning a batch of fraudulent pay certificates issued by Gleaves and Lee and turned over to Hardy Solomon. Cardozo promised to pay them when issued. The conversation was in his (Moses) office while Governor.

(Signed) F. J. MOSES.

We herewith present a few of the fraudulent certificates issued in real and fictitious names to members of the High Joint Investigating Com-

mittee. We also find thousands of dollars paid which we have not enumerated here. This virtuous Committee was also paid between $13,000 and $17,000 by H. H. Kimpton, Financial Agent; also large amounts out of the "Armed Force Fund:"

No. —. IN THE SENATE CHAMBER,
COLUMBIA, S. C., January 15, 1872.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. B. F. Whittemore nine hundred and thirty dollars, for amount of account for legislative expenses audited and passed by the Senate and House of Representatives.

$930.

C. W. MONTGOMERY,
President Senate *pro tem.*
F. J. MOSES, JR.,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Attest:
J. WOODRUFF, Clerk of Senate.
A. O. JONES, Clerk of House of Representatives.
[Endorsed B. F. Whittemore.]

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No. —. IN THE SENATE CHAMBER,
COLUMBIA, S. C., January 15, 18 .

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. B. F. Whittemore eight hundred and eighty-two dollars, for amount of account for legislative expenses of the Senate and House of Representatives.

$882.

C. W. MONTGOMERY,
President Senate *pro tem.*
F. J. MOSES, JR.,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Attest:
J. WOODRUFF, Clerk of Senate.
A. O. JONES, Clerk House of Representatives.
[Endorsed B. F. Whittemore.]

In the Senate Chamber,
Columbia, S. C., January 15, 1872.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. B. F. Whittemore three hundred and ten dollars, for amount of account for legislative expenses of the Senate and House of Representatives.

$310.

C. W. MONTGOMERY,
President of the Senate *pro tem.*
F. J. MOSES, Jr.,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Attest:
J. Woodruff, Clerk of Senate.
A. O. Jones, Clerk of House of Representatives.
[Endorsed B. F. Whittemore.]

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No. —.

In the Senate Chamber,
Columbia, S. C., January 9, 1872.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. B. F. Whittemore five hundred dollars, for amount of account for expenses of clerk copying manuscript report, audited and passed by the Senate and House of Representatives.

$500.

C. W. MONTGOMERY,
President of the Senate *pro tem.*
F. J. MOSES, Jr.,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Attest:
J. Woodruff, Clerk of Senate.
A. O. Jones, Clerk of House of Representatives.
[Endorsed B. F. Whittemore.]

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In the Senate Chamber,
Columbia, S. C., January 15, 1872.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. B. F. Whittemore fifteen hundred and seventy-five dollars, for amount of account for ser-

vices of expert of Special Joint Investigating Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives.

$1,575.

C. W. MONTGOMERY,
President of the Senate *pro tem.*
F. J. MOSES, Jr.,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Attest:
J. Woodruff, Clerk of Senate.
A. O. Jones, Clerk of House of Representatives.
[Endorsed 1397—B. F. Whittemore, January 20, 1872, $4,197.]

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No. 3.

In the Senate Chamber,
Columbia, S. C., February 15, 1872.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. W. H. Gardner six hundred and thirty dollars for amount of account for legislative expenses of the Senate and House of Representatives.

$630.

A. J. RANSIER,
President of Senate.
F. J. MOSES, Jr.,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Attest:
J. Woodruff, Clerk of Senate.
A. O. Jones, Clerk of House of Representatives.
[Endorsed W. H. Gardner and the figures 1817.]

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No. —.

In the Senate Chamber,
Columbia, S. C., January 30, 1872.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Thomas A. Brown twenty-five hundred and seventy-four dollars for amount of account for legislative expenses of Senate and House of Representatives.

$2,500.

CHARLES W. MONTGOMERY,
President of Senate *pro tem.*
F. J. MOSES, Jr.,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Attest:
J. Woodruff, Clerk of Senate.
A. O. Jones, Clerk House of Representatives.
[Endorsed Thomas A. Brown and the figures 1761.]

No. —. IN THE SENATE CHAMBER,
COLUMBIA, S. C., Janary 30, 1872.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. W. H. Gardner twenty-five hundred and seventy-four dollars for amount of account for legislative expenses of the Senate and House of Representatives.

$2,574.00.

CHARLES W. MONTGOMERY,
President of the Senate *pro tem.*
F. J. MOSES, JR.,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Attest:
J. WOODRUFF, Clerk of Senate.
A. O. JONES, Clerk House of Representatives.
[Endorsed W. H. Gardner and the figures 1737.]

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No. —. IN THE SENATE CHAMBER,
COLUMBIA, S. C., January 30, 1872.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. C. C. Bradley twenty-five hundred dollars for amount of account for legislative expenses of the Senate and House of Representatives.

$2,500.

CHARLES W. MONTGOMERY,
President of the Senate *pro tem.*
F. J. MOSES, JR.,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Attest:
J. WOODRUFF, Clerk of Senate.
A. O. JONES, Clerk House of Representatives.
[Endorsed C. C. Bradley, and the following Treasury memoranda: 1703½; F. S. Jacobs; $2,500; 13th March, 1872.]

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No. 2. IN THE SENATE CHAMBER,
COLUMBIA, S. C., February 15, 1872.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. A. W. Chambers fifteen hundred and thirty-five dollars for amount of account for legislative expenses of the Senate and House of Representatives.

$1,335.

A. J. RANSIER,
President of Senate.
F. J. MOSES, JR.,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Attest:
J. WOODRUFF, Clerk of Senate.
A. O. JONES, Clerk of House of Representatives.
[Endorsed A. W. Chambers and the figures 1715.]

No. —. IN THE SENATE CHAMBER,
COLUMBIA, S. C., March 13, 1872.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. A. W. Chambers fifteen hundred dollars for amount of account for legislative expenses of the Senate and House of Representatives.

$1,500.

C. W. MONTGOMERY,
President of Senate *pro tem.*
F. J. MOSES, JR.,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Attest:
J. WOODRUFF, Clerk of Senate.
A. O. JONES, Clerk of House of Representatives.
[Endorsed A. W. Chambers and the figures 1707.]

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No. 119. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COLUMBIA, S. C., February 14, 1872.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. Benjamin Brem fifteen hundred dollars for amount of account of sundries, audited and passed by the House of Representatives.

$1,500.

F. J. MOSES, JR.,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Attest:
A. O. JONES, Clerk.
[Endorsed Benjamin Brown and the figures 1705 and 6.]

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IN THE SENATE CHAMBER,
COLUMBIA, S. C, March 13, 1872.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. S. A. Swails five hundred dollars for amount of account for legislative expenses, audited and passed by the Senate and House of Representatives.

$500.

C. W. MONTGOMERY,
President *pro tem.*
F. J. MOSES, JR.,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Attest:
J. WOODRUFF, Clerk of Senate.
A. O. JONES, Clerk House of Representatives.

Endorsed P. Heller, 16th May, 1872; and the following Treasury memoranda: 1842; $500.

Also the following: S. A. Swails, County Treasurer of Williamsburg, please pay and turn in as cash.

N. G. PARKER,
State Treasurer.
H. L. TAPPAN,
Chief Clerk.

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No. —. IN THE SENATE CHAMBER,
COLUMBIA, S. C., January 19.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. T. Hurley five hundred and forty-six dollars for amount of account for legislative expenses for the Senate and House of Representatives.

$546.

C. W. MONTGOMERY,
President of Senate *pro tem.*
F. J. MOSES, JR.,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Attest:
J. WOODRUFF, Clerk of Senate.
A. O. JONES, Clerk House of Representatives.
[Endorsed Timothy Hurley, and the figures 1680.]

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No. 27. [Class J.

SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COLUMBIA, December 17, 1872.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Republican Printing Company thirty-eight hundred and eighty-seven 44-100 dollars for stationery furnished Special Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives.

$3,887.44.

R. HOWELL GLEAVES,
President of Senate.
SAMUEL J. LEE,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Attest:
J. WOODRUFF, Clerk of Senate.
A. O. JONES, Clerk House of Representatives.
[Endorsed Y. J. P. Owens, Republican Printing Company, per Woodruff, C. S., and the figures 229.]

The following fraudulent certificates were issued as shown by the evidence to Lieutenant Governor A. J. Ransier and F. J. Moses, Jr., Speaker of the House of Representatives:

[See evidence of Dennis and Moses.]

No. —. IN THE SENATE CHAMBER,
COLUMBIA, S. C., January 25, 1872.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. James C. Gershon twelve hundred and fifty dollars for amount of account for legislative expenses of the Senate and House of Representatives.

$1,250.

A. J. RANSIER,
President of the Senate.
F. J. MOSES, Jr.,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Attest:
J. WOODRUFF, Clerk of Senate.
A. O. JONES, Speaker House of Representatives.
[Endorsed James C. Gershon and the figures 1582½.]

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No. —. IN THE SENATE CHAMBER,
COLUMBIA, S. C., January 25, 1872.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. James C. Gershon twelve hundred and fifty dollars for amount of account for legislative expenses of the Senate and House of Representatives.

$1,250.

A. J. RANSIER,
President of the Senate.
F. J. MOSES, JR.,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Attest:
J. WOODRUFF, Clerk of Senate.
A. O. JONES, Clerk House of Representatives.
[Endorsed James C. Gershon and the figures 1582½.]

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IN THE SENATE CHAMBER,
COLUMBIA, S. C., January 25, 1872.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of James C. Gershon

twenty-five hundred dollars for amount of account for legislative expenses for the Senate and House of Representatives.

$2,500.

A. J. RANSIER,
President of Senate.
F. J. MOSES, Jr.,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Attest:
J. Woodruff, Clerk of Senate.
A. O. Jones, Clerk House of Representatives.
[Endorsed James C. Gershon and the figures 1862.]

The following certificate was issued to Senator B. F. Whittemore to pay for the portraits of President Lincoln and Hon. Charles Sumner. The portraits have never been furnished:

[Class J.]

No. 86. Senate and House of Representatives,
Columbia, S. C., March 17, 1874.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Hon. B. F. Whittemore five thousand dollars for account, as per resolution, to purchase portraits for the Senate and House of Representatives.

$5,000.

R. H. GLEAVES,
President of Senate.
SAMUEL J. LEE,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Attest:
J. Woodruff, Clerk of Senate.
A. O. Jones, Clerk of House of Representatives.

The following fraudulent certificate was issued to Columbia Union-Herald, a Republican paper published in the city of Columbia. [See Woodruff's evidence]:

No. 14. IN THE SENATE,

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 13, 1874.

I hereby certify that the sum of twenty three hundred dollars was allowed on claim of Columbia Union-Herald passed in the Senate and concurred in by the House of Representatives.

J. WOODRUFF,
Clerk of Senate.

Attest:

_____

Clerk of House of Representatives.

[Endorsed J. G. Thompson, and the following Treasury memoranda: 3,410; J. G. Thompson; $142; February 22, 1875.

Also the following: Columbia Union-Herald, J. H. Diseker, Business Manager, per L. C. Northrop, Proprietor; February 23, 1875. Received balance of account in full; J. G. Thompson for U.-H. Co.]

The following fraudulent certificates were collected by J. J. Wright, Associate Justice Supreme Court, formerly Senator from Beaufort County. The Judge's memory being somewhat clouded as to endorsements and payments, [see his evidence,] we deem it essential to append the following receipt on Treasurer's receipt book, showing that he receipted to the Treasurer for the amount claimed to be due on the certificates:

No. —. IN THE SENATE,

COLUMBIA, March 13, 1872.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. J. N. Dobson six hundred and forty-two dollars for attendance as a Committee clerk of the Senate.

107 days, $642.

C. W. MONTGOMERY,
President *pro tem.*

Attest:

J. WOODRUFF, Clerk.

[Endorsed: Per J. N. Dobson for J. J. Wright; also the following Treasury memoranda: 1865, 5th June, 1872.]

No. —. IN THE SENATE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., March 13, 1872.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. C. N. Smith six hundred and forty-two dollars for attendance as Committee Clerk of the Senate.

107 days, $642.

C. W. MONTGOMERY,
President *pro tem.*

Attest:
J. WOODRUFF, Clerk.

[Endorsed: Per C. N. Smith for J. J. Wright; also the following Treasury memoranda: 1865; J. J. Wright; $1,284; 5th June, 1872.]

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No. 1865. STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE,
COLUMBIA, June 5, 1872.

[ORIGINAL.]

Received of Niles G. Parker, Treasurer of the State of South Carolina, the sum of twelve hundred and eighty-four dollars, being for legislative expenses 1871–72, Senate orders favor of sundry persons, bills payable No. 335.

$1,284.

J. J. WRIGHT.

The following fraudulent certificates represent a portion of the thirty thousand sold by Moses to Patterson and made out by F. S. Jacobs, collected by said Jacobs, Cashier of South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, and placed to the credit of Hon. J. J. Patterson in said bank. [See evidence of Moses, Jones and Tappan]:

No. C. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COLUMBIA, S. C., December 20, 1871.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. P. Ensminger eight hundred and forty-three 19-100 dollars for amount of account for contingent expenses House of Representatives.

$843.19.

F. J. MOSES, JR.,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Attest:
A. O. JONES, Clerk.

[Endorsed P. Ensminger and the figures 103.]

No. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COLUMBIA, S. C., December 18, 1871.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. John Sturge nine hundred and seventy-three 23-100 dollars for amount of account for contingent expenses of House of Representatives.

$973.23.

F. J. MOSES, JR.,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Attest:
A. O. JONES, Clerk.
[Endorsed John Sturge and the figures 103.]

—

No. B. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COLUMBIA, S. C., January 15, 1871.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. George Singer fourteen hundred and forty 33 100 dollars for amount of account for contingent expenses of House of Representatives.

$1,440.33.

F. J. MOSES, JR.,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Attest:
A. O. JONES, Clerk.
[Endorsed G. Singer and the figures 1105.]

—

No. A. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COLUMBIA, S. C., December 15, 1871.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. George Howell eight hundred and ninety-three 26-100 dollars for amount of account for contingent expenses House of Representatives.

$893.26.

F. J. MOSES, JR.,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Attest:
A. O. JONES, Clerk.
[Endorsed George Howell and the figures 1297.]

No. N. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COLUMBIA, S. C., March 7, 1871.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. Wm. Tippett fourteen hundred and forty dollars for amount of account for contingent expenses House of Representatives.

$1,440.

F. J. MOSES, JR.,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Attest:
A. O. JONES, Clerk.
[Endorsed Wm. Tippett and the figures 1297.]

—

No. R. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COLUMBIA, S. C., December 16, 1871.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. Joseph Moyer fifteen hundred and thirty-seven 42-100 dollars for amount of account for contingent expenses House of Representatives.

$1,537.42.

F. J. MOSES, JR.,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Attest:
A. O. JONES, Clerk.
[Endorsed Joseph Moyer and the figures 103.]

—

No. G. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COLUMBIA, S. C., December 23, 1871.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Robert Kepple twenty-two hundred and thirty-four 76-100 dollars for amount of account for contingent expenses House of Representatives.

$2,234.76.

F. J. MOSES,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Attest:
A. O. JONES, Clerk.
[Endorsed Robert Kepple and the figures 1297.]

No. O.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COLUMBIA, S. C., December 23, 1871.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. Samuel Barnes fourteen hundred and sixty-two 58-100 dollars for amount of account for contingent expenses House of Representatives.

$1,562.58.

F. J. MOSES, JR.,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Attest:
A. O. JONES, Clerk.
[Endorsed Samuel Barnes and the figures 1297.]

—

No. I.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COLUMBIA, S. C., December 15, 1871.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of J. A. Hoffman seven hundred and eighty-four 72-100 dollars for amount of account for contingent expenses House of Representatives.

$784.72.

F. J. MOSES, JR.,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Attest:
A. O. JONES, Clerk.
[Endorsed J. A. Hoffman and the figures 1297.]

—

No. D.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COLUMBIA, S. C., December 10, 1871.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. Joseph Richardson fourteen hundred and ninety-four 31-100 dollars for amount of account for contingent expenses House of Representatives.

$1,494.31.

F. J. MOSES, JR.,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Attest:
A. O. JONES, Clerk.
[Endorsed Joseph Richardson and the figures 1297.]

No. E. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COLUMBIA, S. C., December 21, 1871.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. Robert Matthews nineteen hundred and sixty-two 50-100 dollars for amount of account for contingent expenses House of Representatives.

$1,962.50.

F. J. MOSES, JR.,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Attest:
A. O. JONES, Clerk.
[Endorsed Robert Matthews and the figures 1297.]

—

No. H. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COLUMBIA, S. C., December 21, 1871.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. P. Haggerty fourteen hundred and twenty-six 50-100 dollars for amount of account for contingent expenses House of Representatives.

$1,726.50.

F. J. MOSES, JR.,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Attest:
A. O. JONES, Clerk.
[Endorsed P. Haggerty and the figures 1297.]

—

The following fraudulent certificates issued to Committee clerks were paid to J. L. Watson, Treasurer of York County, brother-in-law of Dr. J. L. Neagle, then Comptroller General. They represent but a limited number of the class to which they belong,—hundreds having been issued and paid:

No. 538 B. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COLUMBIA, S. C., February 16, 1872.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. James Hemphill four hundred and eighty-six dollars for pay to date for attendance as a Committee clerk of the House of Representatives.

81 days, $486.

F. J. MOSES, JR.,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Attest:
A. O. JONES, Clerk.
[Endorsed James Hemphill and the figures 1698.]

No. 339 B. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COLUMBIA, S. C., February 16, 1872.

The State Treasurer will pay to Wm. Rodgers, or order, four hundred and eighty-six dollars for pay as clerk in the House of Representatives for 81 days.

$486.

F. J. MOSES, JR,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Attest:
A. O. JONES, Clerk.
[Endorsed Wm. Rodgers and the figures 1698.]

—

No. 318 B. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COLUMBIA, S. C., February 16, 1872.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. Stephen Wilcock four hundred and eighty-six dollars for pay as clerk in the House of Representatives for 81 days.

$486.

F. J. MOSES, JR.,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Attest:
A. O. JONES, Clerk.
[Endorsed Stephen Wilcock and the figures 1698.]

—

No. 580 B. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COLUMBIA, S. C., February 16, 1872.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. Maxcy Scott four hundred and eighty six dollars for pay as a clerk in the House of Representatives.

81 days, $486.

F. J. MOSES, JR.,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Attest:
A. O. JONES, Clerk.
[Endorsed Maxcy Scott and the figures 1698.]

No. 315 B. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COLUMBIA, S. C., February 16, 1872.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. William Nettles four hundred and eighty-six dollars for pay as clerk in the House of Representatives for 81 days.

$486.

F. J. MOSES, JR.
Speaker House of Representatives.

Attest:
A. O. JONES, Clerk.
[Endorsed William Nettles and the figures 1698.

—

No. 579 B. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COLUMBIA, S. C., February 16, 1872.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. Wilder Dennis four hundred and eighty-six dollars for pay as a clerk in the House of Representatives.

81 days, $486.

F. J. MOSES, JR.,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Attest:
A. O. JONES, Clerk.
[Endorsed W. Dennis and the figures 1698.]

—

No. 578 B. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COLUMBIA, S. C., February 16, 1872.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. Nelson Munroe four hundred and eighty-six dollars for pay as a clerk in the House of Representatives 81 days.

$486.

F. J. MOSES, JR.,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Attest:
A. O. JONES, Clerk.
[Endorsed Nelson Munroe and the figures 1698.]

No. 576 B.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COLUMBIA, S. C., February 16, 1872.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. Willis Cane four hundred and eighty-six dollars for pay as clerk in the House of Representatives 81 days.

$486.

F. J. MOSES, JR.,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Attest:
A. O. JONES, Clerk.
[Endorsed Willis Cane and the figures 1698.]

—

No. 581 B.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COLUMBIA, S. C., February 16, 1872.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. William Scott four hundred and eighty-six dollars for pay as clerk in the House of Representatives 81 days.

$486.

F. J. MOSES, JR,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Attest:
A. O. JONES, Clerk.
[Endorsed William Scott and the figures 1698.]

—

No. 324 B.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COLUMBIA, S. C., February 16, 1872.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. Tom Benton one hundred and twenty-one 50-100 dollars for pay as page of the House of Representatives for 81 days.

$121.50.

F. J. MOSES, JR.,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Attest:
A. O. JONES, Clerk.
[Endorsed T. Benton and the figures 1698.]

No. 577 B. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COLUMBIA, S. C., February 16, 1872.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. John Wilcock four hundred and eighty-six dollars for pay as a clerk in the House of Representatives.

81 days, $486.

F. J. MOSES, JR.,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Attest:
A. O. JONES, Clerk.
[Endorsed John Wilcock and the figures 1698.]

No. 575 B. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COLUMBIA, S. C., February 16, 1872.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. Jackson Smart four hundred and eighty-six dollars for pay as a clerk in the House of Representatives.

81 days, $486.

F. J. MOSES, JR.,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Attest:
A. O. JONES, Clerk.
[Endorsed Jackson Smart and the figures 1698.]

The following fraudulent certificates are the ones referred to in evidence of T. J. Coghlan and T. B. Johnston, and were paid by Coghlan, as requested by Governor Scott, in order that Moses might go to Washington on important political business. [See Scott's letter attached to evidence of T. J. Coghlan.]

No. 0305 B. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COLUMBIA, S. C., March 13, 1872.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. Jacob Small six hundred and forty-two dollars for pay as clerk in the House of Representatives for 107 days.

$642.

F. J. MOSES, JR.,
Speaker of House of Representatives.

Attest:
A. O. JONES, Clerk.
[Endorsed: Jacob Small. County Treasurer Sumter please pay and turn in as cash; N. G. Parker, State Treasurer, per John L. Little, Clerk. Also the Treasury No. 31.]

No. 0301 B.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COLUMBIA, S. C., March 13, 1872.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of John Simonds five hundred and thirty-five dollars for pay as messenger of the House of Representatives for 107 days.

$535.

F. J. MOSES, JR.,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Attest:

A. O. JONES, Clerk.

[Endorsed: County Treasurer please pay and turn in as cash; N. G. Parker, State Treasurer, per John L. Little, Clerk. T. B. Johnston, and the figures 31.]

—

No. 0297 B.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COLUMBIA, S. C., March 13, 1872.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. Richard Dickerson five hundred and thirty-five dollars for pay as messenger of the House of Representatives for 107 days.

$535.

F. J. MOSES, JR.,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Attest:

A. O. JONES, Clerk.

[Endorsed: County Treasurer, Sumter, please pay and turn in as cash; N. G. Parker, State Treasurer, per John L. Little, Clerk. T. B. Johnston, and the figures 31.]

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No. 0303 B.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COLUMBIA, S. C., March 13, 1872.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. Benjamin Browne five hundred and thirty-five dollars for pay as messenger of the House of Representatives for 107 days.

$535.

F. J. MOSES, JR.,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Attest:

A. O. JONES, Clerk.

[Endorsed: County Treasurer, Sumter, please pay and turn in as cash; N. G. Parker, State Treasurer, per John L. Little, Clerk. T. B. Johnston, and the figures 31.]

No. 0302 B. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COLUMBIA, S. C., March 13, 1872.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. John Cross five hundred and thirty-five dollars for pay as messenger of the House of Representatives for 107 days.

$535.

F. J. MOSES, JR.,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Attest:

A. O. JONES, Clerk.

[Endorsed: County Treasurer, Sumter, please pay and turn in as cash; N. G. Parker, State Treasurer, per John L. Little, Clerk. T. B. Johnston, and the figures 31.]

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No. 0299 B. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COLUMBIA, S. C., March 13, 1872.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. Thomas Murchison six hundred and forty-two dollars for pay as clerk in the House of Representatives for 107 days.

$642.

F. J. MOSES, JR.,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Attest:

A. O. JONES, Clerk.

[Endorsed: County Treasurer, Sumter, please pay and turn in as cash; N. G. Parker, State Treasurer, per John L. Little, Clerk. F. J. Moses, Jr., and the figures 1880.]

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No. 0306 B. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COLUMBIA, S. C., March 13, 1872.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. A. J. Simmons six hundred and forty-two dollars for pay as clerk in the House of Representatives for 107 days.

$642.

F. J. MOSES, JR.,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Attest:

A. O. JONES, Clerk House of Representatives.

[Endorsed: County Treasurer, Sumter, please pay and turn in as cash; N. G. Parker, State Treasurer, per John L. Little, Clerk. F. J. Moses, Jr., and the figures 1880.]

No. 0304 B.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COLUMBIA, S. C., March 13, 1872.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. Andrews six hundred and forty-two dollars for pay as clerk in the House of Representatives for 107 days.

$642.

F. J. MOSES, JR.,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Attest:

A. O. JONES, Clerk.

[Endorsed: County Treasurer, Sumter, please pay and turn in as cash; N. G. Parker, State Treasurer, per John L. Little, Clerk. F. J. Moses, Jr., and the figures 1880.]

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No. 0312 B.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COLUMBIA, S. C., March 13, 1872.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. Andrew Smith five hundred and thirty five dollars for pay as messenger of the House of Representatives for 107 days.

$535.

F. J. MOSES, JR.,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Attest:

A. O. JONES, Clerk.

[Endorsed: County Treasurer, Sumter, please pay and turn in as cash; Niles G. Parker, Treasurer, State of South Carolina. F. J. Moses, Jr., and the figures 1880.]

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No. 0296 B.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COLUMBIA, S. C., March 13, 1872.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. George A. Adams six hundred and forty-two dollars for pay as clerk in the House of Representatives for 107 days.

$642.

F. J. MOSES, JR.,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Attest:

A. O. JONES, Clerk.

[Endorsed: County Treasurer, Sumter, please pay and turn in as cash; N. G. Parker, State Treasurer, per John L. Little, Clerk. F. J. Moses, Jr., and the figures 1880.]

The following fraudulent certificates were turned over by Speaker Moses to Governor R. K. Scott in payment of a debt. [See Moses's evidence.] We also attach Treasurer's receipt, No. 1854, signed by George W. Waterman, for $6,729. We also append receipt of J. B. Lowrey. The certificates receipted for by Waterman were of same character as those collected by Lowrey. Waterman and Lowrey were brothers-in-law of Governor Scott:

No. —. IN THE SENATE CHAMBER,
COLUMBIA, S. C., February 28, 1872.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of C. T. Bruce thirty-five hundred dollars for amount of account for legislative expenses of the Senate and House of Representatives.

$3,500.

C. W. MONTGOMERY,
President of Senate *pro tem.*
F. J. MOSES, JR.,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Attest:
J. WOODRUFF, Clerk of Senate.
A. O. JONES, Clerk House of Representatives.
[Endorsed with the figures 1794.]

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No. —. IN THE SENATE CHAMBER,
COLUMBIA, S. C., March 13, 1872.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. William Campbell fifteen hundred dollars for amount of account for legislative expenses of the Senate and House of Representatives.

$1,500.

C. W. MONTGOMERY.
President of the Senate *pro tem.*
F. J. MOSES, JR.,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Attest:
J. WOODRUFF, Clerk of Senate.
A. O. JONES, Clerk House of Representatives.
[Endorsed William Campbell and the figures 1794.]

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No. 0265 B. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COLUMBIA, S. C., March 13, 1872.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. E. R. Osmond five hundred and thirty-five dollars, for pay as messenger of the House of Representatives for 107 days.

$535.

F. J. MOSES, JR.,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Attest:
A. O. JONES, Clerk.
[Endorsed E. R. Osmond and the figures 1794.]

No. 0260 B.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COLUMBIA, S. C., March 13, 1872.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of H. Landis six hundred and thirty-six dollars, for pay as clerk in the House of Representatives for 107 days.

$636.

F. J. MOSES, JR.,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Attest:
A. O. JONES, Clerk.
[Endorsed on the face H. Landis and the figures 1794.]

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No. 0272 B.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COLUMBIA, S. C., March 13, 1872.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. F. Marsh six hundred and forty-two dollars, for pay as clerk in the House of Representatives for 107 days.

$642.

F. J. MOSES, JR.,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Attest:
A. O. JONES, Clerk.
[Endorsed F. Marsh and the figures 1794.]

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No. 1275 B.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COLUMBIA, S. C., March 13, 1872.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. Peter Turner six hundred and forty-two dollars, for pay as clerk in the House of Representatives for 107 days.

$642.

F. J. MOSES, JR.,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Attest:
A. O. JONES, Clerk.
[Endorsed Peter Turner and the figures 1794.]

No. 1584. STATE TREASURY OFFICE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., May 27, 1872.

Received of Niles G. Parker, Treasurer of the State of South Carolina, sixty-seven hundred and twenty-nine dollars, being for legislative expenses, 1871–72, House orders, favor of sundry persons.

$6,729. GEO. W. WATERMAN.

No. 1794. STATE TREASURY OFFICE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., April 27, 1872.

Received of Niles G. Parker, Treasurer of the State of South Carolina, the sum of seventy-nine hundred and ninety dollars, being for legislative expenses, 1871–72,—House orders, $2,990; joint orders, $5,000.

$7,990. J. B. LOWRY.

The following fraudulent certificate was issued to and collected by T. Hurley, then a member of the House of Representatives; the initials in the name of "T. Harlingford" representing T. Hurley:

No. 166. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COLUMBIA, S. C., March 14, 1872.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. Thos. Harlingford five hundred and seventy-five 35-100 dollars for amount of account for legislative expenses audited and passed by the House of Representatives.

$575.35.

F. J. MOSES, JR.,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Attest:
A. O. JONES, Clerk.
[Endorsed Thomas Harlingford and the figures 1714.]

The three following fraudulent certificates, as shown by the evidence of Woodruff, were the first issued to Senator W. R. Jervey under the fictitious name of R. W. Jenkins,—the initials representing W. R. Jer-

vey. The second was issued to Senator T. C. Andrews in the fictitious name of C. T. Andlin,—the initials being the same as those of T. C. Andrews. The third was issued to Senator C. D. Hayne under the fictitious name of D. C. Higby,—the initials being the same as those of C. D. Hayne:

No. 29. [Class J.

Senate and House of Representatives,
Columbia, S. C., March 9, 1874.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. R. W. Jenkins three hundred dollars for account for legislative expenses of the Senate and House of Representatives.

$300.

R. HOWELL GLEAVES,
President of Senate.
SAMUEL J. LEE,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Attest:

J. Woodruff, Clerk of Senate.

A. O. Jones, Clerk House of Representatives.

[Endorsed R. W. Jenkins and the following Treasury memoranda: 2984; W. R. Jervey; $300; January 15, 1875.]

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No. 22. [Class J.

Senate and House of Representatives,
Columbia, S. C., March 9, 1874.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. C. T. Andlin three hundred dollars on account for legislative expenses of the Senate and House of Representatives.

$300.

R. H. GLEAVES,
President of Senate.
SAMUEL J. LEE,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Attest:

J. Woodruff, Clerk of Senate.

A. O. Jones, Clerk of House of Representatives.

[Endorsed C. T. Andlow and the figures 3135.]

No. 27. [Class J.

Senate and House of Representatives,
Columbia, S. C., March 9, 1874.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. D. C. Higby three hundred dollars for account for legislative expenses of the Senate and House of Representatives.

$300.

R. H. GLEAVES,
President of the Senate.
SAMUEL J. LEE,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Attest:
J. Woodruff, Clerk of Senate.
A. O. Jones, Clerk House of Representatives.
[Endorsed D. C. Higby, C. J. Houston and the figures 3135.]

The following fraudulent certificate was issued to C. H. Pettengill, for purchase of pair of horses for S. J. Lee. [See their evidence]:

No. 34. House of Representatives,
Columbia, S. C., December 20, 1873.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. C. H. Pettengill seventeen hundred dollars, for amount of account for sundries, (incidental expenses,) audited and passed by the House of Representatives.

$1,700.

SAMUEL J. LEE,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Attest:
A. O. Jones, Clerk.
[Endorsed C. H. Pettengill; also the Treasury memoranda: 150; C. H. Pettengill; $1,700; January 14, 1873.]

The following certificates were issued to Wm. M. Fine, being a small number of this class issued to him. Committee rooms paid for were used by the members as bed rooms; carpets furnished for the same. The sundries consisted of "wines, liquors, cigars and eatables:"

No. 130. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COLUMBIA, S. C., December 4, 1873.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. W. M. Fine seven hundred and forty-eight 85-100 dollars, for amount of account for carpets furnished Committee rooms, audited and passed by the House of Representatives.

$748.85.

SAMUEL J. LEE,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Attest:
A. O. JONES, Clerk.

[Endorsed W. M. Fine; also the Treasury memoranda: 1150; J. L. Humbert; $1,027.45.]

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No. 131. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COLUMBIA, S. C., December 4, 1873.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. W. M. Fine two hundred and seventy-eight 60-100 dollars, for amount of account for sundries furnished Committee rooms, audited and passed by the House of Representatives.

$278.60.

SAMUEL J. LEE,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Attest:
A. O. JONES, Clerk.

[Endorsed W. M. Fine.]

—

No. 16. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COLUMBIA, S. C., December 20, 1872.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. W. M. Fine four hundred and sixty dollars, for amount of account for rent of Committee rooms, (incidental expenses,) audited and passed by the House of Representatives.

$460.

SAMUEL J. LEE,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Attest:
A. O. JONES, Clerk.

[Endorsed Wm. M. Fine; also the Treasury memoranda: 57; W. M. Fine; $460; January 9, 1872.]

The following certificates were issued to Isaac Sulzbacher, jeweler, in payment of jewelry, &c., for the use of the members. Thousands of dollars were paid annually to Mr. Sulzbacher for similar purchases:

No. —.

IN THE SENATE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., March 6, 1872.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. Isaac Sulzbacher seven hundred and fifty-four 50-100 dollars for amount of account for sundries audited and passed by the Senate.

$750.50.

C. W. MONTGOMERY,
President of the Senate *pro tem.*

Attest:
A. O. JONES, Clerk of House of Representatives.
[Endorsed Isaac Sulzbacher and the figures 1705 and 6.]

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No. 61.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COLUMBIA, S. C., January 17, 1873.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. Isaac Sulzbacher six hundred and nineteen 75-100 dollars for amount of account for sundries for legislative expenses, audited and passed by the House of Representatives.

$619.75.

SAMUEL J. LEE,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Attest:
A. O. JONES, Clerk House of Representatives.
[Endorsed Isaac Sulzbacher and the figures 389.]

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No. 2.

IN THE SENATE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., February 13, 1872.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. Isaac Sulzbacher four hundred and fifty dollars for amount of account for sundries furnished Senate, audited and passed by the Senate.

$450.

A. J. RANSIER,
President.

Attest:
J. WOODRUFF, Clerk.
[Endorsed Isaac Sulzbacher and the figures 1817.]

The following certificate represents the class issued in payment of newspaper subscriptions for State officials, members of the Senate, House of Representatives and attachees of the General Assembly. Most of the daily and weekly papers published in this State were furnished in this manner and paid for in this way:

No. 50.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COLUMBIA, S. C., January 17, 1873.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. L. C. Carpenter nine hundred and ten dollars for amount of account for papers furnished every one, audited and passed by the House of Representatives.

$910.

S. J. LEE,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Attest:

A. O. JONES, Clerk.

[Endorsed L. C. Carpenter and the figures 465.]

The following certificates were issued to J. H. & M. L. Kinard, dry goods merchants of the city of Columbia, in consideration of sundry merchandise furnished by them to members through the Sergeant-at-Arms and by turning over individual accounts to J. Woodruff. [See evidence of J. Woodruff]:

No. 67 "A."

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COLUMBIA, S. C., February —, 1871.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of J. H. & M. L. Kinard fifteen hundred dollars for amount of accounts audited and passed by the House of Representatives.

$1,500.

F. J. MOSES, JR.,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Attest:

A. O. JONES, Clerk.

[Endorsed J. H. & M. L. Kinard and the figures 1760.]

No. 99 "A" (2). HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COLUMBIA, S. C., February 22, 1871.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Messrs. J. H. & M. L. Kinard five hundred dollars for amount of account rendered and audited and passed by the House of Representatives.

$500.

F. J. MOSES, JR.,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Attest:
A. O. JONES, Clerk.
[Endorsed J. H. & M. L. Kinard and the figures 1819.]

—

No. 99 "A" (1). HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COLUMBIA, S. C., February 22, 1871.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Messrs. J. H. & M. L. Kinard five hundred dollars for amount of account rendered and audited and passed by the House of Representatives.

$500.

F. J. MOSES, JR.,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Attest:
A. O. JONES, Clerk.
[Endorsed J. H. & M. L. Kinard and the figures 1819.]

—

No. 99 "A" (4). HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COLUMBIA, S. C., February 22, 1871.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Messrs. J. H. & M. L. Kinard six hundred and forty-four 61-100 dollars for amount of account rendered and audited and passed by the House of Representatives.

$644.61.

F. J. MOSES, JR.,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Attest:
A. O. JONES, Clerk.
[Endorsed J. H. & M. L. Kinard and the figures 1819.]

No. 99 "A" (3). HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COLUMBIA, S. C., February 22, 1871.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Messrs. J. H. & M. L. Kinard five hundred dollars for amount of account rendered and audited and passed by the House of Representatives.

$500.

F. J. MOSES, JR.,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Attest:
A. O. JONES, Clerk.
[Endorsed J. H. & M. L. Kinard and the figures 1819.]

—

No. 109 "A." HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COLUMBIA, S. C., March 2, 1871.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Messrs. J. H. & M. L. Kinard five hundred dollars for amount of account for sundries furnished House of Representatives, audited and passed by the House of Representatives.

$500.

F. J. MOSES, JR,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Attest:
A. O. JONES, Clerk.
[Endorsed J. H. & M. L. Kinard and the figures 1819.]

—

No. —. IN THE SENATE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., December 18, 1871.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Messrs. J. H. & M. L. Kinard two hundred and thirty-four 84-100 dollars for amount of account for sundries furnished Senate, audited and passed by the Senate.

$234.84.

C. W. MONTGOMERY,
President *pro tem.*

Attest:
J. WOODRUFF, Clerk.
[Endorsed J. H. & M. L. Kinard and the figures 1819.]

No. —. IN THE SENATE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., January 30, 1872.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Messrs. J. H. & M. L. Kinard one hundred and sixty dollars for amount of account for sundries furnished Senate, audited and passed by the Senate.

$160.

C. W. MONTGOMERY.
President *pro tem.*

Attest:
J. WOODRUFF, Clerk.
[Endorsed J. H. & M. L. Kinard and the figures 1819.]

—

No. 103 "A." HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COLUMBIA, S. C., February 13, 1872.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Messrs. J. H. & M. L. Kinard seven hundred and fifty dollars for amount of account for sundries for Committee rooms, audited and passed by the House of Representatives.

$750.

F. J. MOSES, JR.
Speaker House of Representatives.

Attest:
A. O. JONES, Clerk.
[Endorsed J. H. & M. L. Kinard and the figures 1707.]

———

The following certificate was issued for an account to be found in report under head of "Supplies," made out in the name of the then Sergeant-at-Arms, John Williams, for a small amount and raised to forty-three hundred dollars. [See evidence of J. H. & M. L. Kinard, who testify that they did not receive any portion of this money]:

No. K. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COLUMBIA, S. C., February 24, 1872.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Messrs. J. H. & M. L. Kinard, or bearer, forty-three hundred dollars, for amount of account for legislative expenses House of Representatives.

$4,300.

F. J. MOSES, JR.,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Attest:
A. O. JONES, Clerk.
[Endorsed with the figures 1888.]

The following fraudulent certificates were issued to and collected by T. Hurley, and represent the class referred to in evidence of Jones and Moses, issued as gratuities:

No. 0310 B.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COLUMBIA, S. C., March 13, 1872.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. Amos Barnes six hundred and forty two dollars for pay as clerk in the House of Representatives for 107 days.

F. J. MOSES, JR.,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Attest:
A. O. JONES, Clerk.

—

No. 013 B.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COLUMBIA, S. C., March 13, 1872.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. Lewis Woodner six hundred and forty-two dollars for pay as clerk in the House of Representatives for 107 days.

F. J. MOSES, JR.,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Attest:
A. O. JONES, Clerk.

—

No. 0309 B.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COLUMBIA, S. C., March 13, 1872.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. John B. Tanner six hundred and forty-two dollars for pay as clerk in the House of Representatives for 107 days.

F. J. MOSES, JR.,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Attest:
A. O. JONES, Clerk.

—

No. 0308 B.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COLUMBIA, S. C., March 13, 1872.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. Charles Reed five hundred and thirty-five dollars for pay as messenger of the House of Representatives for 107 days.

$535.

F. J. MOSES, JR.,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Attest:
A. O. JONES, Clerk.

No. —.

IN THE SENATE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., March 13, 1872.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. J. T. Christopher five hundred and thirty five dollars for per diem and attendance as messenger of the Senate.

—— miles; 107 days—$535.

C. W. MONTGOMERY,
President *pro tem.*

Attest:
J. WOODRUFF, Clerk.

IN THE SENATE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., March 13, 1872.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. M. M. Davids three hundred and twenty-one dollars for attendance as porter of the Senate from the County of ———.

—— miles; 107 days—$321.

C. W. MONTGOMERY,
President *pro tem.*

Attest:
J. WOODRUFF, Clerk.
[Endorsed 1861—T. Hurley; $331; 30th May, 1872.]

EXHIBIT N, O, P,

Showing different classes of fraudulent pay certificates. We only present a few of each class out of hundreds in the Treasurer's office paid and canceled. We have proven (in a general way) that nineteen-twentieths of all the payments made for legislative expenses were fraudulent, and could as easily (if our time would permit it) trace and prove each and every one of them as plainly as we have those payable to F. L. Christopher, C. L. Frankfort, D. C. Higby, R. W. Jenkins, Republican Printing Company, B. A. Jordan and numerous others.

The following certificate, payable to L. F. Christopher, was issued for the pupose of defraying expenses of Committee to Washington, and was paid as shown by Treasurer's receipt No. 3135. This Committee was not authorized by the General Assembly or either branch thereof:

No. 72. [Class J.

Senate and House of Representatives,
Columbia, S. C., March 17, 1874.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. L. F. Christopher twenty-five hundred dollars, amount of account for legislative expenses of Senate and House of Representatives.

$2,500.

R. H. GLEAVES,
President of the Senate.
S. J. LEE,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Attest:

J. Woodruff, Clerk of Senate.

A. O. Jones, Clerk House of Representatives.

[Endorsed L. F. Christopher and the figures 3135. Also the following: Mr. Cardozo promises to pay this January first, 1875.]

The following certificates were issued for F. J. Moses, while Governor, and James A. Bowley, Chairman of Committee on Ways and Means, the initials of their names being used in the body of the certificate:

No. 73. [Class J.

Senate and House of Representatives,
Columbia, S. C., March 17, 1874.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. J. M. Foreman twenty-five hundred dollars for account of legislative expenses of the Senate and House of Representatives.

$2,500.

R. HOWELL GLEAVES,
President of Senate.
SAMUEL J. LEE,
Speaker House of Representatives.

J. Woodruff, Clerk of Senate.

A. O. Jones, Clerk House of Representatives.

No. 71. [Class J.

Senate and House of Representatives,
Columbia, S. C., March 17, 1874.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. A. B. Jordan twenty-five hundred dollars for account of legislative expenses of the Senate and House of Representatives.

$2,500.

R. HOWELL GLEAVES,
President of Senate.
SAMUEL J. LEE,
Speaker of House of Representatives.

Attest:
J. Woodruff, Clerk of Senate.
A. O. Jones, Clerk House of Representatives.
[Endorsed A. B. Jordan.]

The following certificate, as shown by the evidence, was issued for the purpose of dividing between Lieutenant Governor Gleaves, S. J. Lee, Speaker of the House, F. L. Cardozo, State Treasurer, J. Woodruff, Clerk of Senate, and A. O. Jones, Clerk of House,—the initials of C. L. Frankfort representing F. L. Cardozo:

No. 37. [Class J.

Senate and House of Representatives,
Columbia, S. C., November 24, 1873.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. C. L. Frankfort four thousand dollars for account of legislative expenses of the Senate and House of Representatives.

R. H. GLEAVES,
President of Senate.
SAMUEL J. LEE,
Speaker House of Representatives.

[Endorsed C. L. Frankfort; also the following Treasury memoranda: 1463; LeGrand Benedict; $4,465.]

We present here different classes of certificates issued for printing, for the purpose of division among the Senators, as shown by the evidence. We only present a few of the large number in the vaults of the Treasurer's office. Whenever it became necessary for the Senators to have some money, the printing pay certificate was resorted to, and always with success. The certificates classed as claims belong to a batch issued for

about $18,000, and divided among the Senators. [See evidence of Woodruff.] They were issued in amounts and divided according to the influence and standing of the Senators:

No. —. IN THE SENATE,
COLUMBIA, February 3, 1872.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. J. Woodruff fifty-five hundred dollars, for account of Senate printing, as per resolution, audited and passed by the Senate.

$5,500.

C. W. MONTGOMERY,
President *pro tem.*

Attest:
J. WOODRUFF, Clerk.
[Endorsed J. Woodruff and the figures 1811.]

—

No. —. IN THE SENATE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., February 20, 1871.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. J. Woodruff thirty-eight hundred and fifty dollars for amount of account for current printing, audited and passed by the Senate this day, as per resolution.

$3,850.

A. J. RANSIER,
President.

Attest:
J. WOODRUFF, Clerk.
[Endorsed J. Woodruff.]

—

No. —. IN THE SENATE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., March 6, 1871.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Republican Printing Company five thousand five hundred dollars for account for printing audited and passed by the Senate.

$5,500.

A. J. RANSIER,
President.

Attest:
J. WOODRUFF, Clerk.
[Endorsed: Pay to N. G. Parker; Republican Printing Company, per Woodruff, Treasurer. N. G. Parker. Also the following Treasury memoranda: 915; $5,500.]

No. —. IN THE SENATE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., December 18, 1871.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Republican Printing Company fifteen hundred dollars for amount of account for Senate printing, audited and passed by the Senate.

$1,500.

A. J. RANSIER,
President.

Attest:
WOODRUFF.

[Endorsed: Paid of the within $1,000; J. Woodruff. Paid Parker $133. Cash on 23d to be $1,000 instead of $850.]

—

No. —. IN THE SENATE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., December 18, 1871.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Republican Printing Company fifteen hundred dollars for amount of account for Senate printing, audited and passed by the Senate.

$1,500.

C. W. MONTGOMERY,
President *pro tem.*

Attest:
J. WOODRUFF, Clerk.

[Endorsed: Republican Printing Company; J. Woodruff. Also the following Treasury memoranda: 1002½; J. Woodruff; $1,500; December, 23, 1871.]

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No. —. IN THE SENATE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., December 18, 1871.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Republican Printing Company fifteen hundred dollars, for amount of account for Senate printing, audited and passed by the Senate.

$1,500.

A. J. RANSIER,
President.

Attest:
J. WOODRUFF, Clerk.

[Endorsed Republican Printing Company, per J. Woodruff.]

No. —. IN THE SENATE,

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 18, 1871.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Republican Printing Company fifteen hundred dollars for amount of account for Senate printing, audited and passed by the Senate.

$1,500.

A. J. RANSIER,
President.

Attest:

J. WOODRUFF, Clerk.

[Endorsed: Pay P. F. Frazee or order; Republican Printing Company, per J. Woodruff. Also the following Treasury memoranda: 1096; P. F. Frazee; January 8th, 1872; $1,500.]

—

No. 17. IN THE SENATE,

COLUMBIA, S. C., February 26, 18 .

I hereby certify that the sum of one thousand dollars was allowed on claim of Republican Printing Company, passed in the Senate and concurred in by the House of Representatives.

J. WOODRUFF,
Clerk of Senate.

Attest:

A. O. JONES, Clerk House of Representatives.

[Endorsed Republican Printing Company, per J. Woodruff, President. Also the following Treasury memoranda: 2513; John H. McDevitt; August 3, 1874.

—

No. —. IN THE SENATE,

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 12, 1872.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Republican Printing Company thirty-five hundred dollars, for amount of account for Senate printing, audited and passed by the Senate.

$3,500.

A. J. RANSIER,
President.

Attest:

J. WOODRUFF, Clerk.

[Endorsed Republican Printing Company, per J. Woodruff.]

IN THE SENATE,
COLUMBIA, February 27, 1872.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. J. Woodruff fifty-five hundred dollars, for amount of account for Senate printing, as per resolution, audited and passed by the Senate.

$5,500.

CHARLES W. MONTGOMERY,
President *pro tem.*

Attest:
J. WOODRUFF, Clerk.
[Endorsed J. Woodruff and the figures 1811.]

—

IN THE SENATE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., March 7, 1872.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. J. Woodruff fifty-five hundred dollars, for amount of account for Senate printing, audited and passed by the Senate.

$5,500.

C. W. MONTGOMERY,
President *pro tem.*

Attest:
J. WOODRUFF, Clerk.
[Endorsed J. Woodruff and the figures 1811.]

—

IN THE SENATE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., March 13, 1872.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. J. Woodruff fifty-five hundred dollars, for amount of account for Senate printing, audited and passed by the Senate.

$5,500.

A. J. RANSIER,
President.

Attest:
J. WOODRUFF, Clerk.
[Endorsed J. Woodruff and the figures 1811.]

No. —. IN THE SENATE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., March 13, 1872.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. J. Woodruff fifteen hundred dollars, for amount of account for Senate printing, audited and passed by the Senate.

$1,500.

A. J. RANSIER,
President.

Attest:
J. WOODRUFF, Clerk.
[Endorsed J. Woodruff and the figures 1812.]

—

No. —. IN THE SENATE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., March 13, 1872.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. J. Woodruff fifteen hundred dollars, for amount on account of Senate printing, audited and passed by the Senate.

$1,500.

A. J. RANSIER,
President.

Attest:
J. WOODRUFF, Clerk.
[Endorsed J. Woodruff and the figures 1812.]

—

No. —. IN THE SENATE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., March 13, 1872.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. J. Woodruff fifty-five hundred dollars, for amount of account for discount on certificates ordered, audited and passed by the Senate.

$5,500.

CHARLES W. MONTGOMERY,
President *pro tem.*

Attest:
J. WOODRUFF, Clerk.
[Endorsed J. Woodruff and the figures 1817.]

No. 26. IN THE SENATE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., February 26, 1873.

I hereby certify that the sum of two hundred and fifty-six 16-100 dollars was allowed on claim of Republican Printing Company, passed in the Senate and concurred in by the House of Representatives.

J. WOODRUFF,
Clerk of Senate.

Attest:
A. O. JONES, Clerk of House of Representatives.

—

No. 21. IN THE SENATE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., February 26, 1873.

I hereby certify that the sum of one hundred and thirty-three 4-100 dollars was allowed on claim of Republican Printing Company, passed in the Senate and concurred in by the House of Representatives.

J. WOODRUFF,
Clerk of Senate.

Attest:
A. O. JONES, Clerk of House of Representatives.

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No. 20. IN THE SENATE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., February 26, 1873.

I hereby certify that the sum of one hundred and fifty-six 60-100 dollars was allowed on claim of Republican Printing Company passed in the Senate and concurred in by the House of Representatives.

J. WOODRUFF,
Clerk of Senate.

Attest:
A. O. JONES, Clerk of House of Representatives.

—

No. 22. IN THE SENATE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., February 26, 1873.

I hereby certify that the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars was allowed on claim of Republican Printing Company passed in the Senate and concurred in by the House of Representatives.

J. WOODRUFF.

Attest:
A. O. JONES, Clerk of House of Representatives.

No. 16. IN THE SENATE,

COLUMBIA, S. C., February 26, 1873.

I hereby certify that the sum of five hundred dollars was allowed on claim of Republican Printing Company, passed in the Senate and concurred in by the House of Representatives.

J. WOODRUFF,
Clerk of Senate.

Attest:

A. O. JONES, Clerk of House of Representatives.

[Endorsed: Republican Printing Company, per J. Woodruff, President.]

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No. 18. IN THE SENATE,

COLUMBIA, S. C., February 26, 1873.

I hereby certify that the sum of one thousand dollars was allowed on claim of Republican Printing Company, passed in the Senate and concurred in by the House of Representatives.

J. WOODRUFF,
Clerk of Senate.

Attest:

A. O. JONES, Clerk of House of Representatives.

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No. 12. IN THE SENATE,

COLUMBIA, S. C., February 26, 1873.

I hereby certify that the sum of one thousand dollars was allowed on claim of Republican Printing Company, passed in the Senate and concurred in by the House of Representatives.

J. WOODRUFF,
Clerk of Senate.

Attest:

A. O. JONES, Clerk of House of Representatives.

No. 15. IN THE SENATE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., February 26, 1873.

I hereby certify that the sum of one thousand dollars was allowed on claim of Republican Printing Company, passed in the Senate and concurred in by the House of Representatives.

J. WOODRUFF,
Clerk of Senate.

Attest:
A. O. JONES, Clerk of House of Representatives.

TESTIMONY OF E. M. STOEBER.

ROOMS JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., July 2, 1878.

E. M. Stoeber, being called and sworn, testifies as follows:
[The following legislative pay certificate shown witness]:

No. —. IN THE SENATE CHAMBER,
COLUMBIA, S. C., January 15, 1872.

The State Treasurer will pay to Mr. E. M. Stoeber, or bearer, ten hundred and sixty-eight dollars, for amount of account of legislative expenses, audited and passed by the Senate and House of Representatives.
$1,068.

C. W. MONTGOMERY,
President of Senate *pro tem.*
F. J. MOSES, JR.,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Attest:
J. WOODRUFF, Clerk of Senate.
A. O. JONES, Clerk House of Representatives.

The above certificate was issued in my name, but not payable to my order. I never saw the certificate before. I never sold such a certificate, nor did I collect the money on it. I was clerk for the High Joint Investigating Committee and received legislative pay certificates in payment for my services. I did not receive this one. A certificate was issued about the date that appears upon the face of this one to Senator B. F.

Whittemore, to protect him from loss of Middleton's bond. I was one of J. B. Middleton's bondsmen, as Deputy United States Collector. Mr. Whittemore was also one of his bondsmen and signed the bond at my request. It was rumored that he (Middleton) would not be able to settle his accounts, and a pay certificate was issued to protect Whittemore from loss. R. J. Donaldson informed me of this fact and said that Whittemore held the certificate. I don't know who collected the money from the Treasurer's office for the certificate. I know that Middleton did settle his accounts; he did not do so with any certificate, to my knowledge; I know he did not. The above certificate has the following endorsement on the back of it: Figures, in red ink, "1542½," representing Treasurer's number; in pencil, the name "Whittemore;" figures, in ink, "$1,068; 1st February, 1872."

E. M. STOEBER.

EXHIBIT J. O. H.—Showing the Expenditures on Account of Legislative Expenses for the several Sessions of 1870–71, 1871–72, 1872–73, 1873–74, and the number of Officers and Attachees employed under Republican Administrations as contrasted with like Expenditures Sessions 1876–77 under Democratic rule.

[Columns with an asterisk represent amounts settled by Comptroller General Warrants through "Big Bonanza Warrants."]

Administrations.	Sessions of.	No. of Clerks.	Amount of Pay.	No. of Laborers.	Amount of Pay.	No. of Doorkeepers.	Amount of Pay.	No. of Firemen.	Amount of Pay.	No. of Chaplains.	Amount of Pay.	No. of Janitors.	Amount of Pay.	No. of Messengers.	Amount of Pay.	No. of Mail Carriers.	Amount of Pay.	No. of Porters.	Amount of Pay.	No. of Pages.	Amount of Pay.	No. of Sergeants-at-Arms.	Amount of Pay.	No. of Solicitors.	Amount of Pay.	No. of Stenographers.	Amount of Pay.	Legislative Accounts and Claims Passed.	Sundries, Wines, Cigars, Liquors, Groceries, Dry Goods, &c.	Stationery.	Fuel.	Newspapers.	Postage Stamps.	Telegrams.	Furniture.	Rent of Committee Rooms.	Impeachment Trials.	High Joint Committee, including amount paid by H. H. Kimpton.	Amount paid Members.	Printing.	Total No. of Employees.	Total Amount Paid Employees.	Total Legislative Expenses.
Republican administration..	1870–71	349	$ 78,901 00	14	$ 1,075 00	21	$ 2,997 98	3	$ 397 00	3	$ 1,182 00	2	$386 00	144	$ 21,165 50	2	$ 456 00	170	$ 13,995 00	124	$6,004 00	17	$2,830 00	22	$9,515 00	17	$ 4,636 00	$ 13,262 00	$157,747 20	$ 20,199 00	$ 22 00	$3,253 00	$ 650 87	$332 45	$ 37,000 00	$ 1,448 00	$1,146 00	$ 41,000 00	$103,000 00	$152,565 00	888	$145,537 00	$ 822,608 83
" "	* 1870–71	.....	1,764 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	135 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,175 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96 00	52 83	.....	.....	642 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	41 00	.....	.....	173,000 00	879	359,397 00	
" "	1871–72	475	18,480 00	16	520 00	16	2,825 50	14	1,656 00	3	870 00	5	703 00	212	147,249 50	2	372 00	23	94,670 75	74	4,200 00	7	1,726 00	27	8,179 00	5	1,627 00	68 616 00	262,388 50	68,445 39	10,623 00	4,423 00	1,598 54	465 10	116,578 00	3,678 00	.....	.....	102,900 00	.....	.....	1,533,574 78
" "	* 1871–72	.....	20,836 00	.....	413 00	.....	938 00	.....	530 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,488 00	.....	335 50	.....	3,969 00	.....	3,967 00	.....	306 00	.....	2,250 00	.....	340 00	4,511 00	19,126 00	4,370 00	1,085 00	815 00	.....	.....	.....	100 00	3,006 00	.....	.....	450,000 00	315	91,838 00	
" "	1872–73	176	50,851 00	17	13,240 00	15	2,870 00	10	1,054 00	3	445 00	2	104 00	32	2,903 00	3	486 00	4	539 00	30	1,497 00	8	3,935 00	13	3,816 00	2	835 00	68,306 00	22,450 00	22,504 00	1,842 00	1,842 00	1,132 00	267 00	17,286 00	2,490 00	20 00	.....	103,600 00	.....	.....	908,855 00	
" "	* 1872–73	.....	5,651 00	.....	2,440 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,172 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,497 00	27,962 00	8,372 00	.....	1,807 00	.....	.....	.....	822 00	.....	.....	.....	385,000 00	423	109,435 00	
" "	1873–74	126	53,160 00	159	25,133 00	13	4,243 00	8	896 00	3	660 00	2	823 00	28	4,253 00	4	407 00	9	1,054 00	41	3,053 00	12	2,325 00	16	6,279 00	.....	.....	24,613 00	34,567 00	2,103 00	.....	5,767 00	.....	.....	5,780 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	922,536 00	
" "	* 1873–74	.....	7,168 00	.....	6,897 00	.....	200 00	.....	199 00	.....	1,422 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,259 00	.....	.....	22,648 00	19,141 00	2,872 00	.....	1,200 00	.....	378 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84,696 00
Democratic administration..	1877	22	6,415 00	6	282 00	4	470 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	188 00	1	47 00	2	94 00	8	376 00	3	685 00	2	420 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,580 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58,140 00	6,622 00	50	8,977 00	

REPORT

OF THE

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE

ON

PUBLIC FRAUDS

AND

ELECTION OF HON. J. J. PATTERSON TO THE UNITED STATES SENATE,

MADE TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

AT THE REGULAR SESSION 1877-78.

HARDY SOLOMON'S CLAIM.

COLUMBIA, S. C.
CALVO & PATTON, STATE PRINTERS.
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LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
U. S. A.

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REPORT.

HARDY SOLOMON'S CLAIM.

Among the remarkable frauds perpetrated against the State, that of the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company should not be overlooked. On the 29th day of October, 1873, a Bill was introduced entitled "A Bill to make appropriation to pay the claims of the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company," which provided for the payment of claims amounting to the sum of $125,000. The itemized schedule furnished by Hardy Solomon, President, established conclusively that only the sum of $103,-865.71 was due the bank, and that a large number of claims on this schedule were of a doubtful character. The Bill was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, of which Committee the notorious Bowley was Chairman. Upon this Bill, there were majority and minority reports. The minority report contained, amongst others, these objections: "that the wording of the Bill was so obscure and indefinite that it was impossible to separate the principal from the interest; that the terms of the Bill required and directed the Treasurer to make a distinction in favor of these claims as against all others, which is at once illegal, unjust and odious; that the passage of this Bill would be to give an unjust and unfair preference to a powerful corporation, when it is a well known fact that the salaries of school teachers, who have labored for a mere pittance, School Commissioners, Judges of our Courts, County Auditors, clerks of the different departments of State, and many members of your honorable body remain unpaid for months, and, in some instances, for years. As a still more grievous fact, it is known that $200,000 of the appropriation for public schools for the years 1871–72, and a large portion for 1872–73, remain unpaid." The presentation of such considerations availed absolutely nothing, and, under the leadership of Bowley, and the *persuasive arguments* furnished by Hardy Solomon, the House was induced to pass the Bill.

The evidence before your Committee indicates that the same cogent reasons influenced grave and reverend Senators to vote in favor of this this thinly-disguised fraud. It is now known that the bank referred to was inaugurated in fraud, supported by a ring of political pirates composed of Chamberlain, Scott, Parker and other officials, and exhibited, during its existence, a series of corruptions and robberies unknown in

the history of any other corporation. It was through this disgraceful channel that thousands of dollars' worth of fraudulent pay certificates and "armed force" orders found their way into the State Treasurer's office and were paid, whilst honest claimants were turned away heartsick and disgusted.

At the time the Bill referred to was under consideration, it was well understood that this "*most secure bank*" could not exist without aid. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Bill was passed by the expenditure of $80,000, by way of bribes, absorbing more than two-thirds of the entire amount of the appropriations. Of this there can be no doubt, for, with an amazing effrontery, the books of the bank show the fact under the entry of "legislative expenses."

The time for the failure of this bank had not arrived in the interest of the ring. The passage of the Bill afforded a brief relief, and when the auspicious occasion arrived its failure came with over $200,000 of the money of the State and a large amount of school and County funds on deposit, with as worthless a lot of assets as were ever rendered in a Court of insolvency. Of this failure we shall refer to hereafter in a separate report. We are concerned now only to present the portions of the evidence showing the method and means by which this iniquitous measure was fastened upon the people, and a *special tax* was levied upon them for the payment of the claims embraced by it. It will be observed that a small portion of these claims were valid demands against the State. These, however, were in a large measure subsequently abstracted from the Bill and paid by the State Treasurer out of other funds, in order to give place to over twenty thousand dollars of fraudulent pay certificates manufactured for the occasion, so that certain State officials might receive their share of "gratification."

Prince R. Rivers testifies that he "voted for the Bill; met the members at a caucus. Hardy Solomon was there and spoke in the caucus. The next night the members were to meet him there and he was to see them separately. He offered me $500. That amount he afterwards paid me at the bank in city bills. Sperry, of Georgetown, invited the members to meet Solomon at caucus. I think I met Keith and Humbert, of Darlington, at the bank."

Keith testifies that "he was paid $50 in city bills and about $50 in in groceries."

Butler Spears, a member from Sumter, received goods amounting to about $120.

W. W. Ramsay, a member from same County, testifies that he was paid $100 to support the Bill, and payment was made first by a certificate of deposit being given him; afterwards the certificate of deposit was paid in city bills and groceries.

James Young, a member from Laurens County, testifies that he "voted for the claim and received about thirty dollars in city of Columbia bills."

R. S. Tarleton, member from Colleton, testifies that "he voted for the Bill and was paid fifty dollars' worth of groceries,—among them one barrel of molasses, shipped over the South Carolina Railroad and Charleston and Savannah Railroad to his house."

Hastings Gantt testifies that he "voted for the Bill and received a paper calling for seventy-five dollars, (this was a certificate of deposit.) Solomon wanted him to take groceries for it, which he refused, but discounted the paper at Mr. Love's store, under the Wheeler House."

David Graham, a member from Edgefield, on examination, said he "voted for the claim and received a certificate of deposit for $100 in consideration of his vote."

Paris Simkins, a member from Edgefield, testifies that he "received about two hundred dollars in groceries for supporting the $125,000 claim."

A. Simkins, member from Edgefield, testifies that he "received for his support of the Bill a certificate of deposit in his (Solomon's bank) of $200, which was paid in city money."

Charles Sims, member from Chester County, testifies that he "voted for the Bill called 'Hardy Solomon's Bill,' and after it was passed went to the bank and Hardy Solomon gave him thirteen dollars in city money and said that he had no more money, but that I could get provisions at his store, and asked me what I wanted. I told him I wanted some flour and meat. He then went with me to his store and I got a barrel of flour, one hundred pounds of bacon and a gallon of whisky. That was what I got for voting for Hardy Solomon's Bill."

John Dix, a member from Orangeburg, testifies that he "voted for the Bill; that Senator James L. Jamison, of his County, made an arrangement with Solomon for him, and received a check for him; that he (Dix) owed Jamison and paid him in that way. He thinks it was about $100."

Abram Dannerly, of Orangeburg, testifies that "he attended a caucus held in the interest of Hardy Solomon's claim. After the discussion, the members were invited one by one into a private room. I went in on my turn. In the room I found Hardy Solomon, and no one else was present. He said if I would vote for his claim he would give me $100. I voted for it. After the Bill passed I went with others down to Hardy Solomon's bank. The crowd went there just like when the members went to get paid on their pay certificates, and he gave money to the different members without making much secret of it. He gave me $60 in city money. He did not give me any more, though I asked him twice afterwards for the balance."

John Vanderpool, a member from Charleston County, admits in his evidence that he "voted for the passage of Hardy Solomon's claim, and Mr. Solomon, in consideration thereof, paid to me the sum of $100, as well as I remember."

N. T. Spencer voted for the Bill, and in his evidence says: "After its passage I got the value of $300 from him, (Solomon,) not in money; part of it was in goods from his store."

J. J. Grant says: "I voted for the Bill, but I did not get anything for it. I don't think I ever went to get anything. On reflection, I think I got some things from the store—liquor and cigars. Mr. Solomon may have regarded this as a favor for supporting his Bill."

J. C. Tingman, a member from Charleston, says he "voted for Solomon's claim and was paid a small sum of money and some goods from the store."

R. W. Turner, Representative from Charleston County, says he "voted for the Bill; was promised $300 by Mr. Solomon, but that he was only paid a little over $100."

J. T. Gilmore testifies as follows: "I was promised $250 by Solomon to support the Bill. I voted for it, and received a certificate of deposit for that amount on the bank. I traded the certificate to John Lilley for four cows."

Senator Jared Warley testifies that he "voted for the Bill. That he was a member of the House at the time and received $100 in payment from Mr. Zealy on Hardy Solomon's order."

Samuel Green, Senator from Beaufort County, in his evidence, says:

"I voted for Hardy Solomon's claim,—was a member of the House at the time; that James A. Bowley, member from Georgetown and Chairman of Committee of Ways and Means, told me that I could get $500 for concurring in a favorable report on the Bill to pay the claim. I concurred in the report. I had nothing to do with Mr. Solomon until after the Bill passed. Bowley then referred me to Mr. Solomon. I saw him and he agreed to pay me, but did not pay it then; afterwards he gave me about two hundred dollars and said he had no more money then; the remaining three was paid for horses purchased of Mr. John Long."

Representative Riley, of Orangeburg, testifies that "he was paid to support the Bill."

Senator C. D. Hayne, of Aiken, admits in his evidence that he "was paid, through a certificate of deposit, $575 for his support of Hardy Solomon's claim, and that it was placed to his credit in the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company."

Lawrence Cain, Senator from Edgefield County, testifies that "at first he was opposed to the Bill; that Senator Jervey, of Charleston, waited on Mr. Solomon in reference to the Bill in behalf of himself and other

Senators, and reported that he (Solomon) was willing to pay the party $5,000 and no more. Finally it was agreed that a party of us should receive for our support of the Bill the sum of $5,000. I received of this sum a little more than $600. There were eight of us—myself, Senators W. R. Jervey, W. E. Johnston, Moses Martin, J. H. White, C. D. Hayne, F. A. Clinton and Dublin I. Walker. I am satisfied these are the parties."

W. R. Jervey, Senator from Charleston County, says that "Hardy Solomon sent for me to examine his claim; went to the bank; was shown the claims and was asked to support the Bill for their payment. Told him (Solomon) I would give him an answer. I asked State Treasurer F. L. Cardozo what he thought of them. Cardozo told me they were all right, and that the Bill would pass whether I voted for it or not, so I went up to Hardy Solomon *with Cardozo* and told him I would vote for it; he said he would help me in return. *Cardozo asked him what he thought he could do for me.* He said he did not know positively; that his pile had run down pretty low; that he could divide $5,000 between four or five of us, (or perhaps he said eight of us,) which would give each of us about $625 apiece. Some time after the Bill passed he gave me a certificate of deposit of the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company for about the amount stated above, saying that it would show that I had that amount deposited in the bank. I took the certificate, and transferred it afterwards to General Gurney for a debt I owed him. I think that Senators Laurence Cain, J. H. White, F. A. Clinton and D. I. Walker were among the eight referred to above."

Moses Martin, Senator from Fairfield, testifies that he "voted for the claim and received from Hardy Solomon $500 in consideration of the same."

Senator Gaillard testifies as follows: "I was offered $500 to support the Bill but refused to accept it. Before the final adjournment of the Legislature, Senator Nash told me that Hardy Solomon said I was a man and that I had stuck to my word, and that he would like to make the friendship of a man like me and would deposit something to my credit. Nash also said I had better see Hardy. I saw him and he told me he had placed the sum of $500 to my credit at his bank. I drew the money on my check."

S. J. Lee, in his evidence, says that "at the session at which the claim of Hardy Solomon passed, Hardy Solomon discovered that he could obtain a portion of it out of a different appropriation, amounting to something over twenty thousand dollars, and desired the vacuum to be created in the $125,000 by the withdrawal of the claim to be thus otherwise paid to be filled up by the issuance of pay certificates. I was then Speaker and attended a consultation to determine how the matter should

be arranged. Hardy Solomon, F. L. Cardozo, R. H. Gleaves and, I think, Governor F. J. Moses, Jr., and myself were present. It was agreed that about twenty thousand dollars should be withdrawn from the $125,000 and the vacuum thus created to be filled up by the issuance of pay certificates by Gleaves and myself. I recognize the following certificates as being part of the certificates issued by Gleaves and myself to fill up the vacuum referred to above:

No. 149, in favor of B. M. Patterson, for	$2,950 50
No. 150, in favor of P. D. Smith, for	3,375 50
No. 151, in favor of S. J. Wells, for	3,474 00
No. 152, in favor of P. M. Atkinson, for	1,780 00
No. 153, in favor of C. T. Lee, for	1,478 60
No. 154, in favor of M. E. Carter, for	1,230 60
No. 155, in favor of G. T. Brunson, for	1,585 90

"All these certificates were issued without any consideration and are fraudulent. They were all ante-dated. This $20,000 was to divide between Gleaves, Moses, Hoge, Cardozo and myself. Cardozo said at the consultation that he would take Hoge's for him.

"House certificate No. 264, for $4,960.23, in favor of H. C. Harkness, is a fraudulent certificate and was given by me to Hardy Solomon to go into his claim, and I received from him $5,000 for my services in connection with the claim, which was placed to my credit in the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company." The bank books corroborate Lee in this statement.

Ex-Governor Moses testifies, in reference to the claim, that "a schedule representing the character and amount of the claim was laid before the General Assembly; that a large number of claims provided for in the Bill were withdrawn by Solomon and collected out of the deficiency tax, and certificates issued in fictitious names by Gleaves and Lee; and that he (Moses) received $7,000 of this amount; that the idea of withdrawing the lawful claims and substituting fraudulent pay certificates therefor was talked of on two occasions in my office and in my presence; the first time Cardozo and Solomon were present; the second, Cardozo, Lee and Gleaves, who agreed to issue them, and Cardozo to pay them." Copies of these certificates will be found under the head of "Exhibit H A R D Y."

Mr. Zealy corroborates the above statements as to the withdrawal of and substitution and collection of the fraudulent paper for the honest. We cannot more fully exhibit the frauds and bribery connected with this transaction than by appending Mr. Zealy's evidence entire to this report, as showing that ten Senators and twenty members of the House were bribed and paid in certificates of deposit.

The silent testimony of the books of the bank speak more conclusively than all other witnesses. One fact ascertained by reference to these books deserves mention. These books at one time passed into the custody of Comptroller General Thomas C. Dunn, as Receiver of the bank. His name appeared in the list of persons who were the recipients of certificates of deposit, and charged up under the head of "legislative expenses," for $800, and was erased therefrom, and the name of Joseph Crews, *then dead*, appeared to be written in its place in the handwriting of Dunn. The fact was discovered by reference to the corresponding entry in the deposit book, and is beyond question. If the name thus substituted had been fictitious, or of a living person, there would have been so much to redeem the total depravity of this transaction. As it is, indignation is fatigued beyond expression.

TESTIMONY OF L. N. ZEALY.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., February 15, 1878.

L. N. Zealy, being sworn, deposes on oath as follows: I was acting Cashier of the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company in the year 1873, when the Act to make appropriation for payment of claims of said bank was passed. The accompanying printed paper contains a list of the claims submitted to the Legislature in connection with the Bill. [Exhibit marked H. S. B.]

When the appropriation Act aforesaid had been passed, some of the claims mentioned in the list aforesaid were paid out of the deficiencies appropriation, and other claims, not included in the list aforesaid, were substituted and paid under this special Act. The following were paid out of the "deficiencies" appropriation:

Comptroller's warrants, dated April 2, 1873, in favor of John B. Dennis, Nos. 115, 116 and 117, for $5,000 each;

Comptroller's warrant, dated June 17, 1873, in favor of N. F. Walker, Superintendent, No. 219, for $500;

Salary orders on State Treasurer, two of them drawn by Judge R. B. Carpenter, for $875 each; one by Judge Thompson H. Cooke for $583.33, and one by Adjutant General H. W. Purvis for $625.

The following claims not provided for, nor mentioned in the list aforesaid, were paid out of the appropriation under this special Act:

Joint pay certificates, dated December 17, 1872, No. 152, in favor of P. M. Atkinson, for $1,780; No. 153, in favor of C. T. Lee, for $1,478.60; No. 154, in favor of M. E. Carter, for $1,230.60; No. 155, in favor of G. T. Brunson, for $1,585.90; No. 156, in favor of J. D. McPherson, for

$3,928.90; No. 151, in favor of S. J. Wells, for $3,474; No. 149, in favor of B. M. Patterson, for $2,950.50; No. 150, in favor of P. D. Smith, for $3,575.50.

House certificates, No. 165½, in favor of Thomas Kingson, dated February 21, 1873, (or 1872,) for $500; No. 265, in favor of T. S. Johnson, for $500, dated February 26, 1873; No. 264, in favor of H. C. Harkness, dated February 26, 1872, for $4,960.23.

These claims were not in the possession of the bank at the time this special Act was passed, for we included in the list aforesaid all claims that we then had on hand at the bank.

MARCH 4, 1878.

L. N. Zealy, being recalled, further deposes, on oath, as follows:

The attention of witness being called to the following entries on page 57 of Individual Ledger A, under head of certificates of deposit, 1873, November 20, 1872, John C. Hope, page 584, $500; November 20, 1873, James M. Smith, $1,000. I do not remember what consideration was paid by Mr. Hope and Mr. Smith for these two certificates of deposit. I find entries of both of them on page 584 of Journal B of same date. I also find entries on page 584 of journal A of same date, for same sums, and, as there are no other for same amount in either book of same date, it appears that the latter entries are for the same transactions. The latter entries appear under the head of "legislative supplies." The figures "372" opposite each of these latter entries in the first column indicate that those entries are carried to that page of the general ledger. I find, however, there is no such page in the general ledger. The leaves in the general ledger, from page 390 to 395, have been cut out. I do not know who cut them out. I do not think I have looked at that part of the general ledger since the bank suspended on 2d July, 1875; I do not think I have had any occasion to look at it since. I was acting Cashier of the bank at the time of its suspension. I was in the habit of handling the books every day, including the general ledger, and am satisfied the leaves, from page 390 to page 395, were not cut out at the time of the suspension of the bank. All the books of the bank, including the general ledger, were handed over to the Receiver of the bank two or three days after. The Receiver was T. C. Dunn; I think I gave him the keys myself. I do not know of my own knowledge what was meant by "legislative supplies." Mr. Solomon, the President of the bank, directed me to open and keep an account of expenses, which *he* termed legislative expenses. I know, however, that the amount of those expenses was a clear loss to the bank.

The entries on page 584 of Journal A are not in the names of Mr. Hope and Mr. Smith, as the entries in the other books are. They are in the

names of "sundry persons,"—written in each case over erasure. I do not recognize the handwriting in which "sundry persons" is written. I am certain the erasures were not made at the time I gave up the books to the Receiver.

The attention of witness being called to the following additional entries on page 57 of Individual Ledger A, under head of certificates of deposit:

1873, November 24, No. 75, Mrs. M. Dora Whittemore, 567...	$5,000 00
1873, November 29, No. 27, L. Cain, 591.	473 00
1873, November 29, No. 78, W. R. Jervey.....	600 00
1873, November 29, No. 79, W. E. Johnston.....	605 00
1873, November 29, No. 81, W. B. Nash.....	4,350 00
1873, December 2, No. 86, T. C. Dunn.....	800 00

I do not remember what consideration was paid by these parties for these certificates of deposit. I find entries of all of them on pages 587, 591 and 593, respectively, of Journal B of corresponding dates. In all the cases these latter, which are in the names of the same parties, except in the case of No. 86, T. C. Dunn, for $800: In that case, instead of T. C. Dunn's name appearing, the name of "J. Crews" appears, written over erasure. I cannot say what was erased, but the number and the date, as well as the amount, show it was the same certificate of deposit as was entered on Individual Ledger A in the name of T. C. Dunn. I do not know who made the erasure. It was not made at the time I gave up the books of the bank, including Journal B, to the Receiver. I also find entries on corresponding papers of Journal A, of corresponding dates, for like sums, except the $800, for which certificate of deposit No. 86 was issued to T. C. Dunn, which does not appear on page 593; and as there are no other sums of the same amounts in either book of the same date, it appears that the latter entries were for the same transaction. The entries appear under the head of "legislative expenses." The figures "392" appear opposite each of these latter entries in the first column, and indicate that these entries are carried to that page of the General Ledger; but, as I have already said, there is no such page in the General Ledger—the same, with others, having been cut out since the General Ledger and the other books of the bank were turned over to Receiver Dunn. Mrs. M. Dora Whittemore, as I understand, is the wife of Senator B. F. Whittemore. The deposits in her name were always made up by him. The attention of witness being called to the following additional entries on page 57 of Individual Ledger A, under head of certificates of deposit:

1873, December 3, No. 89, S. L. Duncan, 594	$100 00
1873, December 8, No. 92, L, Simmons, 598	40 00
1873, December 8, No. 93, J. Smith	50 00
1873, December 8, No. 94, John Boston	125 00
1873, December 8, No. 95, W. A. Grant	200 00
1873, December 8, No. 96, John T. Gilmore	250 00
1873, December 8, No. 97, R. H. Humbert	200 00
1873, December 8, No. 98, Hastings Gantt	75 00
1873, December 8, No. 99, Joseph D. Boston	312 20
1873, December 8, No. 100, Sam. Green	320 00
1873, December 8, No. 101, Aug. Simkins	200 00
1873, December 8, No. 102, M. L. Owens	200 00
1873, December 8, No. 103, J. D. Robertson	150 00
1873, December 8, No. 104, N. B. Myers	500 00
1873, December 8, No. 105, C. D. Hayne	575 00

I do not remember what consideration was paid by those parties for these certificates of deposit. I find an entry of No. 89, S. L. Duncan, for $100, on page 594 of Journal B for December 3, 1873. I also find an entry on page 594 of Journal A of same date for same sum, in name of "sundries," written over erasure, under head of "legislative expenses." I find entries of the rest of these certificates of deposit on page 598 of Journal B of December 8, 1873. I also find entries on page 598 of Journal A, same date, for legislative expenses, one for $11,451.11 and one for $60, and both having the figures "392" opposite in the first column, indicating that both entries are carried to that page of General Ledger, already mentioned as having been cut out after the General Ledger had been turned over, with other books of the bank, to Mr. Dunn, the Receiver.

The attention of witness being called to thefollowing additional entries on page 57, of Individual Ledger A, under head of certificates of deposit:

1873, December 10, No. 106, C. H. Sperry, 599	$2,138 83
1873, December 11, No. 107, D. Graham, 600	136 00
1873, December 11, No. 108, M. Martin	500 00
1873, December 13, No. 109, F. Adamson, 602	100 00
1873, December 18, No. 110, John Lee, 606	222 76
1873, December 18, No. 111, J. H. White	398 46
1873, December 18, No. 112, H. C. Corwin	345 00
1873, December 18, No. 113, H. J. Maxwell	1,790 00
1873, December 18, No. 114	

I do not remember what consideration was paid by these parties for these certificates of deposit. I find entries of all of them on pages 599, 600, 602 and 606, respectively, of Journal B, for December 10, 11, 13 and 18, 1873, respectively. I also find entries on corresponding pages of Journal A for corresponding dates for like sums; and as there are no other sums of the same amounts in either book of the same date, it appears that the latter entries are for the same transaction. The latter entries appear under the head of "legislative expenses" and in the name of "sundry persons," written over erasures. They also have the figures "392" opposite in the first column, indicating they are carried to that page of the General Ledger, which, as I have already mentioned, has been cut out. (The attention of witness being called to page 528 of General Ledger.) I find under the head of "legislative expenses" the following entries:

1874, March 5. To amount paid sundry persons...	$76,105 34
1874, June 24. To amount paid from cash file.....	5,000 00
	$81,105 34

This amount was a clear loss to the bank. I find other amounts, not included in this, charged under the head of "legislative expenses," where the names of the parties have been erased, or else the number of certificates of deposit have been erased, and where there is no clue as to the parties who received them. None of these erasures were made at the time the books were turned over to Receiver Dunn.

L. N. ZEALY.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN R. COCHRAN, Chairman,
HENRY A. MEETZE,
On part of the Senate.
GERHARD C. MULLER,
J. G. BLUE,
S. DIBBLE,
On part of the House.

TESTIMONY.

TESTIMONY OF PRINCE R. RIVERS.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., August 13, 1877.

Prince R. Rivers, Esq., being duly sworn, deposes on oath as follows: My name is Prince R. Rivers and my occupation is that of a farmer at present. I was a member of the House of Representatives from 1868 until 1874—six years. I held the office of Trial Justice from 1868 till about the first day of June, 1877. As to the Hardy Solomon claim, for which $125,000 was appropriated, a caucus was held of all the friends of the measure and I was invited to it. It was in the wooden building back of the Greenfield building. Hardy Solomon was there and spoke in the caucus, and the next night the members were to meet him there and he was to see them all separately. The next night the members that voted for the Bill were there. He offered me $500. That amount he afterwards paid at the bank, in city bills. He gave me a little paper, with a certain mark on it, something like an O and X, at the Greenfield wooden building, the second night. I was to present that at the bank. I went through the entry of the bank and knocked at his private room; he met me; went into the bank part and I was called to the window or opening where they pay off, and, if I'm not mistaken, Mr. F. S. Jacobs paid me the money. Mr. Solomon was standing by at the time. Sperry was the one who invited the members to meet Solomon at the caucus; he invited me. I think there was some outsider (*i. e.*, not a member,) with Solomon the second night, but I disremember who. I think I met Keith and Humbert, of Darlington. I don't remember specially who I met, because none of us were afraid of one another, and it was a common thing to meet each other in this way.

P. R. RIVERS.

TESTIMONY OF S. J. KEITH.

COLUMBIA, S. C., November 6, 1877.

S. J. Keith, being sworn, says that he resides at Darlington C. H., and is a carpenter and farmer. Was elected to the Legislature in 1870, and has been a member ever since, and now is. Voted for the passage of

Hardy Solomon's claim, and Mr. Solomon paid me either twenty-five dollars or fifty dollars in money of the city of Columbia, and gave me about fifty dollars in groceries. Some time thereafter one of the clerks at Mr. Solomon's sent the bill to me for collection, and I spoke to Mr. Solomon about it, and he told me it would be all right—not to notice it. I think I have the bill yet. I know a number of members who were paid by Mr. Solomon in connection with the same claim, but I cannot now recall their names.

S. J. KEITH.

TESTIMONY OF BUTLER SPEARS.

COLUMBIA, S. C., November 21, 1877.

Butler Spears, being sworn, says that he is a resident of the County of Sumter, and is now by occupation the jailer of that County. Was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly in 1872 and served one term. I voted for the passage of Hardy Solomon's claim. Previous and subsequent to the passage of the claim, I purchased goods from Mr. Solomon amounting to about the sum of one hundred and twenty dollars, which amount he never demanded of me and which I never paid. It was my understanding, without any positive expression to that effect, that he never demanded payment of the account in consideration of my having supported his claim.

B. SPEARS.

TESTIMONY OF W. W. RAMSAY.

ROOMS INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
NOVEMBER 6, 1877.

W. W. Ramsay, being sworn, says:

That he resides in Sumter County; was a member of the House of Representatives from that County for seven years; was a member when the Bill to pay the claim of Hardy Solomon came up for consideration. Solomon asked me to support it, and offered me one hundred dollars for my vote. I voted for it, and he paid me by giving me a certificate of deposit in his bank, which he afterwards paid in currency and city of Columbia money and goods out of his store.

W. W. RAMSAY.

TESTIMONY OF JAMES YOUNG.

ROOMS OF JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
OCTOBER 17, 1877.

James Young, of Laurens County, sworn, says:

I was a member of the House of Representatives from 1872 to 1876. I voted for Hardy Solomon's claim of $125,000. I was told by its friends that it was an honest claim and should be paid. Solomon said nothing to me about the matter until after the claim was passed. After it was passed, I was told by several members that Solomon was paying the members for their votes, and the inquiry was made of me if I had got my share. I replied, no. After that, I went to Solomon and told him that I had got nothing and I thought I was as much entitled to pay or a present as the balance. He said: "Oh, yes," and carried me in his bank, I think, and paid me thirty dollars. He paid me in city of Columbia money.

JAMES YOUNG.

TESTIMONY OF R. S. TARLTON.

OCTOBER 3, 1877.

R. S. Tarlton, sworn, says:

Live in Colleton. Was a member of the House of Representatives for four years, commencing in 1870. Voted for Hardy Solomon's claim of $125,000. Sperry came to my desk and asked me how I was going to vote; I told him I did not know. He told me that if I voted for the Bill I would get something. I voted for the Bill and received $50 worth of groceries,—among them one barrel of molasses, shipped over the South Carolina and Charleston and Savannah Railroads to my home. These goods were sent me by Hardy Solomon.

R. S. TARLTON.

TESTIMONY OF HASTINGS GANTT.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., October 19, 1877.

Hastings Gantt, being further examined, deposes on oath as follows:

I was a member of the House of Representatives from Beaufort County when Mr. Hardy Solomon's claim was passed, and voted for it. While the claim was up in the House on the last reading, Hardy Solomon asked me not to oppose his Bill. I told him I couldn't oppose it, because some

of our own pay certificates that he had cashed for us were in his claim. He said if I would vote for it he would satisfy me. This conversation occurred at his bank office. After the Bill passed, he gave me a paper for seventy-five dollars for voting for the Bill and then wanted me to take it out in goods at his store. I declined to do so and kept the paper, and after going home and coming back to Columbia I discounted it with the cashier in Mr. Love's store, under the Wheeler House. I don't know the cashier's name.

HASTINGS GANTT.

TESTIMONY OF DAVID GRAHAM.

COLUMBIA, S. C., October 29, 1877.

David Graham, being duly sworn, says that he is a resident of the County of Edgefield and is a farmer by occupation; that he was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly in 1872 and served two terms. When Hardy Solomon's claim was before the Legislature, he said to me that it was a just and honest claim against the State, and that if I would vote for it I should not lose anything by it; that he would make me a present. I did vote for the claim, and Mr. Solomon gave me a certificate of deposit in his bank of the sum of one hundred dollars, which was paid to me.

DAVID GRAHAM.

TESTIMONY OF PARIS SIMKINS.

ROOMS JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., October 18, 1877.

Paris Simkins, sworn, says:

I am a resident of Edgefield County. Was a member of the House of Representatives for two terms, commencing November, 1872. I voted for the claim of Hardy Solomon for $125,000. Solomon claimed that it was justly due him, but, nevertheless, if I would support the measure that he would give me $200. After the claim was passed Mr. Solomon offered me a certificate of deposit in his bank. I preferred to take the amount out of his store in groceries, and this was accepted by Mr. Solomon. From time to time I obtained goods from his store and they were charged on the books as if I had purchased regularly. When I had gotten what I supposed the amount of $200, but which turned out something over when the books were cast up, the books were receipted in full and I paid no money, so that I received really a little over $200. After

the accounts were receipted in the store by Mr. Donaldson I went to Mr. Solomon's bank, and Solomon (or Zealy, who was a clerk in the bank,) made some entry in a book there. I do not know what kind of an entry it was, but I supposed that it was done for the purpose of showing that he had paid me what he promised.

P. SIMKINS.

Solomon's claim No. 2, for $20,000: I think this was a claim for supplies furnished the Penitentiary. Before this claim was passed, and even after, (until the statement hereafter made,) I thought it was a just one, when Hardy Solomon met me and said: "That claim of mine is now all right," referring to its passage by both houses; "I have something over $1,400 to divide equally between the Committee on Claims." Said that he had agreed to give that Committee something, but no one else. I was not a member of that Committee, but Solomon evidently took me to be one. He then made a little calculation and told me that the amount coming to each member was $214, as near as I can recollect, which he paid me at his bank, thinking (as already stated) that I was a member of the Committee on Claims, and I did not tell him to the contrary. Mr. Zealy counted me the money in Solomon's presence. Solomon then ordered Zealy to write a note for me to sign for the amount of money he had paid me, in order, as he explained to me, that it would be regarded as a kind of a loan, and that he might keep his money matters straight. I objected to sign the note, when he replied that I would never be called on to pay it, and then it would serve, if anything ever should turn up, to protect both him and me. I then signed it upon the further assurance by Solomon that he was going to require all the other members to give him a similar note. Solomon has never demanded that money from me, and it is now among the assets of that bank. I spoke to Solomon about it since the failure of his bank. He told me that Melton was his lawyer, and that I should give myself no uneasiness about the note, for if it had to be paid he would pay it, and that I should not be troubled. He said also that he was sorry that I had not called his attention to it before he turned his assets over to the Receiver, for in that event he would have reserved it out; but said again: "Give yourself no uneasiness; I will see that you do not have it to pay."

P. SIMKINS.

TESTIMONY OF AUGUSTUS SIMKINS.

COLUMBIA, S. C., October 29, 1877.

Augustus Simkins, being sworn, says that he is a resident of the County of Edgefield, and is a farmer by occupation. Was elected to

the Legislature in 1872 from that County and served two years. I voted for the passage of Hardy Solomon's claim. Mr. Solomon called me into his store and said to me that he had a claim against the State, and that it was an honest claim; that he was a Republican, and he thought his Republican friends should see to it that he should be paid, and that if I would vote for his claim he would give me a handsome present. I voted for his claim, and he gave me a certificate of deposit in his bank of the sum of $200, which was paid to me in money,—some of it City Council money,—except that portion that I took out in trade.

A. SIMKINS.

TESTIMONY OF CHARLES H. SIMMS.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., September 26, 1877.

Charles H. Simms, being further examined, deposes on oath as follows:

I was a member of the House of Representatives during the extra session of 1873. Several of the members were coming down the street and one of the members said Hardy Solomon wanted to see us. We all went into his bank and then went in to see him one at a time. I went in and saw Hardy Solomon, and he said that he had a claim before the Legislature and that he wanted it passed, and asked me if I would vote for it. I told him I would vote for it if it was right. Hardy Solomon said that it was all right, and that he proposed to pay for the passage of it, and that he would see me after the Bill was passed and pay me for it. I voted for the Bill, which was called Hardy Solomon's Bill, and after it was passed I got a card from him that he wanted to see me, and I went to the bank and Hardy Solomon gave me thirteen dollars in city money, and said that he had no more money, but that I could get provisions at his store, and asked me what I wanted, and I told him I wanted some flour and some meat. He then went with me to his store, and I got a barrel of flour and one hundred pounds of bacon and a gallon of whisky. That was what I got for voting for Hardy Solomon's Bill. I saw others there, after the passage of the Bill, but I don't know what they got.

CHARLES SIMMS.

September 26, 1877.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN DIX.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., November 9, 1877.

John Dix, being further examined, deposes on oath as follows:

I was a member of the House of Representatives from the County of Orangeburg, in 1873, when Hardy Solomon's claim was before the House. I made no personal arrangement with Mr. Solomon about supporting his claim, but James L. Jamison, then Senator from my County, made an arrangement with Mr. Solomon and got a check from him for me; but I was owing Jamison some money, and he didn't turn it over to me as I owed him more than the check. He promised me to give me credit for it on what I owed him. I don't recollect the amount, but I think it may have been about one hundred dollars.

his
JOHN ⋈ DIX.
mark.

Witnesses:
JOHN R. COCHRAN.
S. DIBBLE.
J. C. SHEPPARD.
GERHARD MULLER.

TESTIMONY OF ABRAM DANNERLY.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., September 26, 1877.

Abram Dannerly, being further examined, deposes on oath as follows:

I was a member of the House of Representatives during 1873. During the extra session Hardy Solomon had a claim of $125,000, and Charles Minort, member from Richland, had the matter in charge, and Senator Jervey, from Charleston. I was invited, and Henry Riley also, who boarded at the same house with me, to attend a caucus one evening at Minort's house in Columbia, and both of us attended. There was plenty of liquor and cigars, and about seventy-five members were present. The discussion was about Hardy Solomon's claim. After the discussion, the members were invited, one by one, into a private room. I went in in my turn, and in the room I found Hardy Solomon. No one else was present. Hardy Solomon said to me that his claim was a just claim, and if I would vote for it he would give me a present of some money, and that I had just as well vote for it, as he had the number of members to carry it anyhow, and that I might as well get something on it, as the

claim was a just one, and he would give me one hundred dollars if I would vote for it. I then came out of the room, and Riley, who had been in already, and myself went home. Three nights afterwards there was another caucus, and the caucus resolved to support Hardy Solomon's Bill. This caucus was held at Minort's House, as before, and the members went by turn into the same room, where Hardy Solomon and a Mr. Donaldson were together, Hardy Solomon told me again he would pay me one hundred dollars, and Donaldson advised me to vote for the Bill, as Mr. Solomon's claim, he said, was a just one. The next day the Bill came up in the House, and I voted for it. After the Bill passed, I went, and a crowd of others, down to Hardy Solomon's bank. The crowd went there just like when the members went to get paid on their pay certificates, and he gave money to the different ones without making much secret of it. He gave me sixty dollars in city money, which I could only use here in Columbia. He did not give me any more, though I asked him twice afterwards for the balance, and he would promise it to me, but never did give me any more. At the second caucus at Minort's house, F. L. Cardozo was there, and, in conversation among those present, Cardozo said that if this claim of Hardy Solomon's was not paid, that there would be no way to pay the members, as Solomon wouldn't cash the pay certificates if the Bill was not passed. I heard Cardozo say so, and many others. I am certain that Senator White, of York, Whittemore, from Darlington, and Jervey, from Charleston, were at the second caucus. Jervey was at the first caucus also. Samuel L. Duncan was also at all the caucuses. I think, altogether, there were three caucuses held. All the Orangeburg members attended. J. Felder Myers only attended once, and I don't know whether he voted for or against Hardy Solomon's claim. I don't remember.

his
ABRAM ⋈ DANNERLY.
mark.

In presence of
S. DIBBLE.
JOHN R. COCHRAN.
GERHARD MULLER.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN VANDERPOOL.

COLUMBIA, S. C., November 2, 1877.

John Vanderpool, being duly sworn, says: That he resides in Charleston County and is a farmer by occupation. Was elected to the Legislature in 1872 and served two terms. I voted for the passage of Hardy

Solomon's claim, and Mr. Solomon, in consideration thereof, paid to me the sum of one hundred dollars, as well as I remember, and I receipted for the amount to him.

JOHN VANDERPOOL.

TESTIMONY OF NATHANIEL T. SPENCER, ESQ.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., October 19, 1877.

Nathaniel T. Spencer, Esq., being further examined, deposes on oath as follows:

I was a member of the House of Representatives from the County of Charleston in 1873 when the Bill to pay the claims of Hardy Solomon's bank was before the House. Before the passage of the Bill I had a conversation with Hardy Solomon at a house on Lady street, in Columbia, next to the Greenfield building. He said it was a just claim and he wanted me to support it. In that interview he agreed to pay me three hundred dollars, and I agreed to support the Bill. I believed from what he told me that the claims he had were just. I did not make any special examination of the claims. I voted for the Bill, and after its passage I got the value of three hundred dollars from him—not in money. Part of it was in goods from his store.

NATHANIEL T. SPENCER.

TESTIMONY OF J. J. GRANT.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., October 18, 1877.

J. J. Grant, being further examined, deposes on oath as follows: In 1873, when the Hardy Solomon claims were pending in the Legislature, I saw Hardy Solomon, at his office at the bank, and told him I was going to support his Bill, and he told me I would lose nothing by it. I voted for the Bill, but did not get anything for it. I don't think I ever went to get anything. On reflection, I think I got something from his store—some liquors and cigars—on credit, and Mr. Solomon may have regarded this as a favor to me for supporting his Bill; but I think I paid Mr. Solomon all I owed him.

JOS. J. GRANT.

OCTOBER 18, 1877.

TESTIMONY OF J. C. TINGMAN.

COLUMBIA, S. C., October 31, 1877.

J. C. Tingman, being sworn, says: He resides in Charleston County; a farmer by occupation. Was a member of the House of Representatives from the County of Charleston during the sessions of 1872–73 and 1873–74; voted for one of Hardy Solomon's claims, and received money from him for such vote; received a small amount of goods also from Solomon's store.

J. C. TINGMAN.

TESTIMONY OF R. W. TURNER.

COLUMBIA, S. C., October 24, 1877.

R. W. Turner, being duly sworn, says:

That he is a resident of the city of Charleston and is a merchant by profession. Was elected to the Legislature in 1872 and served one term. Voted for the passage of Hardy Solomon's claim. He offered to pay me three hundred dollars to vote for the claim, but did not pay me but a little more than one hundred dollars of the amount,—some of which was in city of Columbia money.

R. W. TURNER.

OCTOBER, 24, 1877.

TESTIMONY OF J. T. GILMORE.

ROOMS INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., September 29, 1877.

J. T. Gilmore, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

That he is a farmer by occupation; resides in Richland County. Was elected a member of the House of Representatives from said County in 1872,—served for two years. Know Hardy Solomon. Voted for a Bill to pay the claim held by him. I met him (Solomon) in his bank and talked with him in reference to my voting for his claim. He said he had no money to pay out as soon as the Bill passed, but would give us certificates of deposit for voting for it; promised me two hundred and fifty dollars. After the Bill passed, I called at the bank. Mr. Solomon offered me my certificate of deposit, and said it called for two hundred and fifty dollars. I had no confidence in any kind of paper going around about that time, and told him I did not want it. I traded it to John Lilly, of Chester, for four cows. The money received from Pat-

terson, and this from Solomon, and a small amount from the printing, from A. O. Jones, is all that I received during my term outside of my per diem and mileage.

J. T. GILMORE.

TESTIMONY OF J. D. WARLEY.

COLUMBIA, S. C., November 23, 1877.

Hon. J. D. Warley, being further examined, says:

That he was elected to the lower house in 1870 and served two terms; was then elected to the Senate, and is now a member of that body. Was a member of the House when Hardy Solomon's claim was passed and voted for it. Before the claim passed I had a conversation with Mr. Solomon and he said to me that if I would support his claim he would give me one hundred dollars. When the claim came up for consideration I voted for it pursuant to the agreement. A few days thereafter, Mr. Solomon gave me an order to Mr. Zealy, one of his clerks, for one hundred dollars, and that sum was paid to me. I don't know, *of my own knowledge*, of any other member who was paid for voting for Mr. Solomon's claim.

J. D. WARLEY.

TESTIMONY OF SAMUEL GREEN.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., September 27, 1877.

Hon. Samuel Green, being further examined, deposes on oath as follows:

I was a member of the House of Representatives at the extra session of 1873. I was then a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, and Mr. James A. Bowley, a member from Georgetown, and Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, told me that I could get five hundred dollars for concurring in a favorable report on the Bill to pay the claim of the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, and that Mr. Hardy Solomon would pay me, and that he (Bowley) would be responsible for it. I had nothing to say to Mr. Solomon until after the Bill passed. I concurred in the report of the Committee. Afterwards,

when I spoke to Mr. Bowley about the five hundred dollars, he referred me to Mr. Solomon and said that he had made the arragement for Mr. Solomon to pay it himself. I then saw Mr. Solomon, and he agreed to pay it, but didn't pay it then. Some time afterwards he gave me about two hundred dollars, and said he had no more money then, but he agreed to pay a note of mine for some horses that I purchased from Mr. John Long, which I understood that Mr. Solomon did afterwards pay. The note and the money together made up the five hundred dollars. I think the note was for three hundred dollars, and the difference Mr. Solomon paid me in cash.

SAMUEL GREEN.

September 27, 1877.

TESTIMONY OF HENRY RILEY, ESQ.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
AUGUST 10, 1877.

Henry Riley, Esq., being duly sworn, deposes on oath, and says:

My residence is at Branchville, County of Orangeburg; am by occupation a store-keeper. Was a member of the House of Representatives, sessions of 1872–73 and 1873–74. I was in the House when Hardy Solomon's claim was before the House. I think I voted for it. Some of the members told me that Solomon's claim was up and I had better go and see him. I went, and he took us into the back room behind his bank. Dannerly and others went in there. Members were going in and coming out. Hardy Solomon gave each one a paper, that is, those who were in there while I was there, and said "he hoped they wouldn't forget him and would support his claim." He gave me a paper and I got some goods out of his store to the amount of fifty dollars with it. That is after the claim had passed. I returned the paper to him and he gave me an order to his store for fifty dollars' worth of goods. The paper had some private mark on it that I didn't understand. When he gave me the paper he told me it would be good for fifty dollars, and I took it for that much, though I couldn't understand the mark on it. It was given to me for the supporting of Hardy Solomon's claim before the Legislature. Think the amount of the claim was some ninety or one hundred thousand dollars.

H. RILEY.

August 10, 1877.

TESTIMONY OF C. D. HAYNE.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., October 15, 1877.

C. D. Hayne, being further examined, deposes on oath as follows:

I was State Senator from the County of Aiken at the time the Bill was passed to make appropriation of one hundred and twenty-five thousand (125,000) dollars to pay the claim of the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, commonly called Hardy Solomon's Bill. Hardy Solomon paid me a certificate of deposit in the sum of five hundred and seventy-five dollars for voting in favor of this Bill, to my credit at his bank, the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, and it was afterwards paid by the bank.

C. D. HAYNE.

TESTIMONY OF LAWRENCE CAIN.

COLUMBIA, S. C., October 25, 1877.

Lawrence Cain, being duly sworn, says that he is a resident of the County of Edgefield and is a farmer by occupation; that he was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly in 1868 and served two terms, and was then elected to the Senate and served one term, which ended in 1876. When a Bill providing for the payment of Hardy Solomon's claim came before the Senate for consideration I moved to postpone the consideration of it. From this fact Mr. Solomon thought that I was opposed to the Bill and called me into his bank and showed me his papers and accounts and explained them all. Said that the Democrats were favorable to the measure and expressed surprise that the Republicans should oppose the measure, as he had done so much for the Republican party, and that he had sold the goods to the institutions here, but had done so upon such terms that he could afford to take care of his friends. I left after awhile and without making any promise or other arrangement with him. A few days thereafter W. R. Jervey, then a Senator, waited upon Mr. Solomon in reference to the Bill in behalf of himself and other Senators and reported that Mr. Solomon was willing to pay the party $5,000 and no more. A short time thereafter I saw Mr. Solomon and he told me that a party of Senators seemed disposed to combine against him to defeat him, and he remarked that he would suffer defeat before he would accede to their terms, and offered to give me $1,500 to support his measure, but no agreement was made at that time. Finally it was agreed that a party of us should receive for our support of the Bill the sum of $5,000. I received of that sum a little more than six hundred dollars. There were eight of

us—myself, W. R. Jervey, W. E. Johnson, Moses Martin, J. W. White, C. D. Hayne, F. A. Clinton and Dublin J. Walker. I am satisfied that these were the parties. This was paid to us by a certificate of deposit in his bank, on which I got the money.

LAWRENCE CAIN.

TESTIMONY OF HON. WILLIAM R. JERVEY.

ROOMS JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., October 17, 1877.

Hon. William R. Jervey, being further examined, deposes, on oath, as follows:

I was a member of the Senate from the County of Charleston in 1873, when Hardy Solomon's Bill was passed. Before the Bill passed Hardy Solomon sent for me, and I went up to his bank one day and he told me that he had a Bill, which he expected would come into the Senate, for the payment of certain claims which the State owed him. He asked me if I would help him in its passage. He showed me the claims and I examined them and told him I would give him an answer. That was on Saturday, and on Monday morning I asked State Treasurer F. L. Cardozo what he thought of them, and Cardozo told me they were all right, and that the Bill would pass whether I voted for it or not. So I went up to Hardy Solomon's Monday night with Cardozo and told him I would vote for it. Hardy Solomon said it was all right, and that he would help me in return. Cardozo asked him what he thought he could do for me. He said he didn't know positively; that his pile had run down pretty low; that he thought he could divide $5,000 between four or five of us, (or perhaps he said eight of us,) which would give each of us about six hundred and twenty-five dollars apiece. The other Senators were not named by him. Some time after the Bill had passed he gave me a certificate of deposit of the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company for about that amount, saying that *that* would show that I had that amount deposited in the bank. I took the certificate and transferred it afterwards to General Gurney for a debt I owed him. I think I have a memorandum of the Senators at home, and if I can find it I will furnish the names to this Committee.

W. R. JERVEY.

William R. Jervey further deposes: That in the questions on the Hardy Solomon bank matter he has been unable to find any note or memorandum in his diary on it, but is of the impression that the following named Senators are some: Lawrence Cain, J. H. White, F. A. Clinton, D. I. Walker and M. Martin.

W. R. JERVEY.

October 23, 1877.

TESTIMONY OF MOSES MARTIN.

COLUMBIA, S. C., November 15, 1877.

Moses Martin, being duly sworn, says: That he resides in Fairfield County, S. C.; a farmer by occupation; was elected a Senator from said County in 1873; was a member of the Senate when Hardy Solomon's claim passed; voted for it. When the Bill was up for consideration in the Senate some one told me Solomon desired me to call and see him at his bank. I did so, when he informed me that he would make me a present of five hundred dollars if I would vote for his claim. I did so, and some time after the same became a law I called on him at his bank, in his private office, and received five hundred dollars in cash from him. I also voted for the printing claim. Mr. Woodruff made me a present of one thousand dollars in certificates of indebtedness, more generally known as printing money.

MOSES MARTIN.

TESTIMONY OF S. E. GAILLARD.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., October 18, 1877.

HON. Samuel E. Gaillard, being further examined, deposes on oath as follows:

I was State Senator from the County of Charleston in 1873, when the Bill known as Hardy Solomon's claim for $125,000 was before the Legislature. I was offered $500 to support the Bill, either by Hardy Solomon or by some of the friends of the Bill,—I don't remember which. On reflection, I am satisfied it was Hardy Solomon himself, at his bank. I was told he wanted to see me, and I went there and had a conversation with him, and the offer was then made. I did not support the Bill. Some time after, before the final adjournment of the Legislature, Senator Nash told me that Hardy Solomon said I was a man, and that I had stuck to my word, and had told him I wouldn't support the Bill, and didn't do it, and that Hardy Solomon said he would like to make the friendship of a man like me, and would deposit something to my credit, and Nash told me I had better see Hardy. I saw him, and he told me he had placed the sum of $500 to my credit on my bank account at his bank, and I afterwards drew the money on my checks. I had a deposit account in the bank at the time.

S. E. GAILLARD.

TESTIMONY OF SAMUEL J. LEE.

ROOMS OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA.

Samuel J. Lee, being duly sworn, says: That at the session of the General Assembly of 1873–4 an appropriation was made for the payment of Hardy Solomon's claim, amounting to about $125,000. Hardy Solomon discovered that he could obtain the money out of a different appropriation for a portion of the claim embraced in the $125,000, amounting to something over $20,000, and desired the vacuum to be created in the $125,000 claim by the withdrawal of the claims to be thus otherwise paid, to be filled up by the issuance of pay certificates. I was then Speaker of the House, and I attended a consultation to determine how the matter should be arranged. Hardy Solomon, F. L. Cardozo, R. H. Gleaves, and, I think, F. J. Moses, Jr., and myself were present. It was then agreed and arranged that a certain amount, about $20,000, should be withdrawn from the $125,000 claim, inasmuch as they could get the money on these claims from a different appropriation as aforesaid, and that the vacuum thus to be created in the large claim of $125,000 should be filled up by the issuance of pay certificates by Gleaves and myself. I recognize certificate No. 149, in favor of B. M. Patterson, for the sum of $2,950.50; certificate No. 150, in favor of P. D. Smith, for the sum of $3,375.50; certificate No. 151, in favor of S. J. Wells, for the sum of $3,474; certificate No. 152, in favor of R. M. Atkinson, for the sum of $1,780; certificate No. 153, in favor of C. T. Lee, for the sum of $1,478.60; certificate No. 154, in favor of M. E. Carter, for the sum of $1,230.60; certificate No. 155, in favor of G. T. Bronson, for the sum of $1,585.90 as being a part of the certificates issued by Gleaves and myself to fill up the vacuum of $20,000. And all these certificates were issued without any consideration and are fraudulent. They were all also ante-dated. This $20,000 was to be divided between Gleaves, Moses, Hoge, Cardozo and myself. Cardozo said at the consultation that he would take Hoge's for him. The certificate issued from the House, No. 264, in favor of H. C. Harkness, for $4,960.23, was given by me to Hardy Solomon to go into his claim, and I received from him $5,000 for my services in connection with the passage of Solomon's claim. The money that I received in connection with this claim was not paid to me in cash, but was placed to my credit in the Bank and Trust Company's bank. And of the certificates above mentioned, I am certain that F. J. Moses, Jr., received the one issued to B. M. Patterson.

SAMUEL J. LEE.

2d day of October, A. D. 1877.

TESTIMONY OF F. J. MOSES.

ROOMS OF THE LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., October 16, 1877.

Personally appeared F. J. Moses, who, on oath, deposes and says:

That when the large claim (consisting of many small claims) of Hardy Solomon against the State was presented to the General Assembly for adjudication, and a Joint Resolution or Bill was introduced providing for its payment, a schedule representing the character and amount of each of the claims comprised in the Bill was laid before each House, and the claims themselves were examined by a Committee of Senators and Representatives appointed by each House. A report was made by the said Committee expressing their conviction that each of the claims examined was just and valid, and on those reports the Bill and Joint Resolution was passed. The General Assembly ordered that an official schedule of each of the said claims should be forwarded to the State Treasurer for his guidance and governance in paying the claim,—and such a schedule was so forwarded. After the Bill had become a law, and when Hardy Solomon desired the payment of his claim, a large number of the claims, as provided for in the Bill, were withdrawn by Solomon, and pay certificates, to the exact amount in the aggregate, issued to fictitious names by Gleaves and Lee, were substituted for the claims and paid by the Treasurer in the stead of the claims. The claims thus withdrawn were collected from the Treasurer by Solomon out of the deficiency appropriation. I received seven thousand dollars myself in certificates so issued and paid.

F. J. MOSES.

I omitted in the above to mention the fact that the idea of withdrawing the claims from the Bill and substituting pay certificates therefor was talked over on two occasions in my office and in my presence. The first time Cardozo and Solomon were with me; and the second, Cardozo and Lee and Gleaves. At each of the interviews, the whole subject was talked over. Lee and Gleaves agreed to issue the certificates and Cardozo agreed to pay them. The idea of the substitution did *not* originate with me.

F. J. MOSES.

TESTIMONY OF W. H. FRAZIER.

OCTOBER 4, 1877.

W. H. Frazier, sworn, continued: Resides in Colleton; was a member of the House of Representatives for 1872–73 and 1873–74. Hardy Solomon did not pay me for voting for his claim of $125,000. I remember that A. O. Jones gave me an order on Hardy Solomon for fifty dollars, which Solomon paid, but my recollection is that this was paid me for votes on printing bills in Jones's interest.

W. H. FRAZIER.

EXHIBIT H A R D Y.

Copies of fraudulent pay certificates issued by Lieutenant Governor Gleaves and Speaker S. J. Lee, delivered to Hardy Solomon and by him collected, on account of claim of South Carolina Bank and Trust Company. [See evidence of Lee and Moses]:

No. 149. [Class J.

Senate and House of Representatives,
Columbia, S. C., December 17, 1872.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. B. M. Patterson twenty-nine hundred and fifty 50-100 dollars for sundries furnished the General Assembly of the Senate and House of Representatives.

$2,950.50.

R. H. GLEAVES,
President of Senate.
S. J. LEE,
Speaker of H. of R.

Attest:
J. Woodruff, Clerk of Senate.
A. O. Jones, Clerk of H. of R.
[Endorsed "B. M. Patterson."]
Paid, as shown by Treasurer's number 1592, February 16, 1874, to Hardy Solomon.

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No. 150. [Class J.

Senate and House of Representatives,
Columbia, S. C., December 17, 1872.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. P. D. Smith thirty-five hundred and seventy-five 50-100 dollars for legislative expenses of Senate and House of Representatives.

$3,575.50.

R. H. GLEAVES,
President of Senate.
SAMUEL J. LEE,
Speaker H. of R.

Attest:
J. Woodruff, Clerk of Senate.
A. O. Jones, Clerk of H. of R.
[Endorsed P. D. Smith.]
Paid, as shown by Treasurer's number 2042, to Hardy Solomon, March 28th, 1874.

No. 151. [Class J.

Senate and House of Representatives,
Columbia, S. C., December 17, 1872.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. S. J. Wells thirty-four hundred and seventy-four dollars for account of legislative expenses of the Senate and House of Representatives.

$3,474.

R. H. GLEAVES,
President of Senate.
SAMUEL LEE,
Speaker of H. of R.

Attest:

J. Woodruff, Clerk of Senate.
A. O. Jones, Clerk of H. of R.

[Endorsed on back, in figures, "2130," representing Treasurer's number, and the words "H. Solomon; $3,474; claim South Carolina B. & T. Co. S. J. WELLS."

—

No. 152. [Class J.

Senate and House of Representatives,
Columbia, S. C., December 17, 1872.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of P. M. Atkinson seventeen hundred and eighty dollars for account of legislative expenses of the Senate and House of Representatives.

$1,780.

R. H. GLEAVES,
President of Senate.
SAMUEL J. LEE,
Speaker H. of R.

Attest:

J. Woodruff, Clerk of Senate.
A. O. Jones, Clerk of H. of R.

[Endorsed "P. M. Atkinson."]

Paid, as shown by Treasurer's number 1989, March 21, 1874, to Hardy Solomon.

No. 153. [Class J.

Senate and House of Representatives,
Columbia, S. C., December 17, 1872.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. C. T. Lee fourteen hundred and seventy-five 60-100 dollars for account of legislative expenses of the Senate and House of Representatives.

$1,475.60.

R. H. GLEAVES,
President of Senate.
SAMUEL J. LEE,
Speaker H. of R.

Attest:

J. Woodruff, Clerk of Senate.

A. O. Jones, Clerk House of Representatives.

[Endorsed "C. T. Lee."]

Paid to Hardy Solomon, as shown by Treasurer's number 1989, March 21, 1874.

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No. 154. [Class J.

Senate and House of Representatives,
Columbia, S. C., December 17, 1872.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. M. E. Carter twelve hundred and thirty 60-100 dollars for account of legislative expenses of the Senate and House of Representatives.

$1,230.60.

R. H. GLEAVES,
President of Senate.
SAMUEL J. LEE,
Speaker of H. of R.

Attest:

J. Woodruff, Clerk of Senate.

A. O. Jones, Clerk of H. of R.

[Endorsed "M. E. Carter."]

Paid to Hardy Solomon, as shown by Treasurer's number 1989, March 21, 1874.

No. 155. [Class J.

Senate and House of Representatives,
Columbia, S. C., December 17, 1872.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. G. T. Bronson fifteen hundred and eighty-five 90-100 dollars for account of legislative expenses of the Senate and House of Representatives.

$1,585.90.

R. H. GLEAVES,
President of Senate.
SAMUEL J. LEE,
Speaker of H. of R.

Attest:
J. Woodruff, Clerk of Senate.
A. O. Jones, Clerk of H. of R.

[Endorsed "G. T. Bronson."]

Paid to Hardy Solomon, as shown by Treasurer's number 1989, March 21, 1874.

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No. 156. [Class J.

Senate and House of Representatives,
Columbia, S. C., December 17, 1872.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of J. D. McPherson thirty-nine hundred and twenty-eight 90-100 for account of legislative expenses of the Senate and House of Representatives.

$3,928.90.

R. H. GLEAVES,
President of Senate.
SAMUEL J. LEE,
Speaker of H. of R.

Attest:
J. Woodruff, Clerk of Senate.
A. O. Jones, Clerk of H. of R.

[Endorsed "J. D. McPherson."]

Paid to Hardy Solomon, as shown by Treasurer's number 1989, March 21, 1874.

The following is a copy of fraudulent House certificate No. 264, payable to the order of H. C. Harkness, referred to in evidence of S. J. Lee, who admits that he received the money for it through Hardy Solomon, who collected it on account of claim of South Carolina Bank and Trust Company:

No. 264. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The State Treasurer will pay to the order of Mr. H. C. Harkness four thousand nine hundred and sixty 23-100 dollars for amount of account of legislative expenses, sundries, House of Representatives.

$4,960.23.

SAMUEL J. LEE,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Attest:

A. O. JONES.

[Endorsed "H. C. Harkness."]

Paid to L. N. Zealy, Cashier S. C. B. & T. Company, as shown by Treasurer's number 2331, June 9, 1874.

REPORT

OF THE

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE

ON

PUBLIC FRAUDS

AND

ELECTION OF HON. J. J. PATTERSON TO THE UNITED STATES SENATE,

MADE TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

AT THE REGULAR SESSION 1877-78.

THE SWINDLE

OF THE

GREENVILLE AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

COLUMBIA, S. C.
CALVO & PATTON, STATE PRINTERS.
1878.

THE SWINDLE

OF THE

GREENVILLE AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

REPORT.

THE SWINDLE OF THE GREENVILLE AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

In the progress of their report the Committee have had occasion, here and there, to refer to the facts connected with the career of John J. Patterson, now United States Senator for South Carolina. This it was impossible to avoid and, at the same time, make a fair and truthful report of the transactions to which we have referred.

In this, and several reports to follow, it will be necessary to refer more particularly to him, and the frauds perpetrated by him, than we have done heretofore.

Since the day of the coming of this man to South Carolina, there has been perpetrated upon the people of the State a series of frauds, great and small, many of which we have already made the subject of comment, and all of which mark out together an era challenging comparison, for its infamy, with any period in the history of modern times. In each case the familiar footprints of this man are to be seen and measured, and most to be found in the forefront of the mottled army of plunderers as "the years of good stealing in South Carolina" have come and gone. Your Committee propose to refer to several of the latter class, mostly to be singled out and held up to view for their exceptional enormity and the bold and brazen effrontery with which they were perpetrated.

It will be remembered that the first noteworthy achievement of Patterson was a contract for the completion of the Blue Ridge Railroad, which was annulled by the payment to him of eighty thousand dollars, every cent of which came from the public Treasury. Upon his portion of this fund, he organized a ring composed of public officials, the object of which was to obtain possession of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company. In this ring were included John J. Patterson, George W. Waterman, representing the interests of Governor Scott, Niles G. Parker, Treasurer, Reuben Tomlinson, State Auditor, John L. Neagle, Comptroller General, D. H. Chamberlain, Attorney General, F. L. Cardozo, Secretary of State, C. P. Leslie, Land Commissioner, H. H. Kimpton, Financial Agent, Joseph Crews, Chairman of Committee on Railroads, and Representative Timothy Hurley.

At that time the State owned large amounts of stock in various railroad companies in the State, which had been acquired in consideration of public bounties conferred upon these corporations, and also other property of various descriptions, which, for the moment, was not productive of income.

The most direct method of securing the controlling interest was to procure legislation to authorize the sale of the stock held by the State in the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company, and to this end the Act was passed creating the Sinking Fund Commission, composed of Governor Scott, Attorney General Chamberlain, Comptroller Neagle, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in the House, and the Chairman of the Committee on Finance in the Senate, and authorizing them to sell all unproductive property, belonging to the State. Ostensibly, the purpose of this Act was to dispose of the damaged granite and marble and other material lying around the State House grounds. The real purpose was consummated by the sale of 21,698 shares of stock in the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company—which cost the State $20 per share, aggregating $433,960,—at $2.75 per share, aggregating $59,969.50. This was followed, of course, by a sacrifice of the interest of the State in all other railroad corporations, and the accumulation of a fund, all of which (in gross violation of the letter of the Act) was transferred to the Financial Agent and lost.

The evidence hereto appended is conclusive that this Act was passed by bribery, the means for which was furnished by H. H. Kimpton. The stock was sold without advertisement on the day after the Bill was passed and approved, and without any action of the Commissioners, either authorizing its sale or limiting the prices at which it should be sold, and was paid for by Kimpton's receipt as Financial Agent in New York for the amount of the bid. No money passed, and the fund transferred to Kimpton's books was "sunk" beyond recovery in the devious processes of hypothecation and general bond swindling.

After a majority of the stock in the company was obtained by this arrangement and by purchases from private parties, and the ring thus placed in control of its affairs, the scheme which was the objective point of the operation was brought into play in the shape of a "Bill relating to the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company," (prepared by Attorney General Chamberlain, and on the 17th day of February, 1871, introduced by Timothy Hurley, one of the ring,) for the purpose of authorizing a further issue of bonds and giving them a value in the market. To conceal the real purpose, the Bill included several impracticable provisions, authorizing the extension of the road in several directions, and a consolidation with the Blue Ridge Road upon certain conditions, and the title was changed so as to read "An Act to promote

the consolidation of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company and the Blue Ridge Railroad Company." This was also passed by bribery with money furnished by H. H. Kimpton.

It is worthy of remark that, although Governor Scott approved the Bill, yet he was so conscious of its questionable character that he deemed it necessary to communicate to the General Assembly his reasons for approving it,—reasons which were utterly illogical and fallacious on their face, and which have since been proved to be without foundation in policy or purpose.

In the fifth Section of this Act (see Acts 1870-71, page 591,) will be found the gist of the matter. The State then held a lien for indemnity against her endorsement upon one million and a half of guaranteed bonds of this company, so that subsequent bonds would be of little or no value and could not be sold by the ring. By this Section the lien was postponed to bonds to be issued under a second mortgage, thus enabling the ring to divide and put their bonds on the market, whilst the only security held by the State was swept away and a contingent debt of fifteen hundred thousand dollars fixed upon the State without indemnity.

This is a brief statement of a series of transactions by which the ring, under the inspiration of Patterson, secured to themselves each a miserable morsel of plunder by the sale of bonds of the company, whilst the State was robbed of millions to secure this result. Nor was this all, nor perhaps the worst, of this nefarious business. Although the stock in the company held by the State was obtained by collusion of fraud with the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund without any consideration, the purchases from private parties required the payment of money or its equivalent; and it is not likely that the whole of this ring combined could have gotten together, of their own honest means or credit, enough money to pay for a single share at $20,000, much less for the whole $240,000 they bought and held. They had recourse, therefore, to the Financial Agent, and, from the testimony herewith submitted, it appears they did not have recourse to him in vain. He had on hand many millions of bonds of the State of South Carolina for sale or hypothecation, and, although the proceeds of such bonds were applicable only to the purposes of the State, yet the accounts of the Financial Agent show that they were diverted for whatever purposes the Financial Board chose to direct, and nothing was more likely or more natural than that the Board should divide enough of the proceeds of the bonds to be used for consummating the scheme in question. The Financial Board was composed of Governor Scott, Treasurer Parker and Attorney General Chamberlain, and the Financial Agent was Kimpton,—all of whom, as we have already mentioned, were members of the ring. The result is shown in the testimony of Parker himself, herewith submitted, by which it appears that Kimp-

ton paid out of the proceeds of the sale of State bonds the money for a share and a half for Neagle, Comptroller General, who had the general supervision of the bonded debt; one share for Crews, who was Chairman of the Committee on Railroads in the House; one-quarter share for Cardozo, Secretary of State, who had the sealing of all the bonds; two and a half shares for Waterman, for Governor Scott; one-half share for Attorney General Chamberlain and two shares for Kimpton himself, and one share for Leslie, Land Commissioner,—each share, including an account of $4,000 immediately payable, being valued at $24,000.

In connection with this testimony of Parker and of the testimony of Neagle bearing on the same matter, the Committee submit the following drafts found in the Treasury in an envelope, endorsed "State drafts, sundry papers, dated various months, 1870," they having been assigned to Charles H. Taylor, who was Treasurer of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad ring:

$5,000. JANUARY 19, 1870.

Pay to the order of C. P. Leslie five thousand dollars, value received, and charge the same to account of

REVENUE
2) N. G. P. (2
2) 1 | 19 | 70 (2
STAMP.

To H. H. KIMPTON,
Financial Agent State S. C.,
No. 9 Nassau street, N. Y.

NILES G. PARKER,
Treasurer State S. C.

ENDORSEMENT OF ABOVE:

Pay to the order of Henry Clews & Co.; Charles H. Taylor.

N. G. Parker, Treasurer; draft $5,000; January 19, 1870; H. Clews & Co.

To be charged to Parker.

C. P. Leslie.

—

$4,000. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 19, 1870.

Pay to the order of Reuben Tomlinson four thousand dollars, value received, and the same to account of

REVENUE
2) N. G. P. (2
2) 1 | 19 | 70 (2
STAMP.

To H. H. KIMPTON, ESQ.,
New York.

NILES G. PARKER,
Treasurer State S. C.

ENDORSEMENT OF ABOVE:

N. G. Parker; draft $4,000; January 19, 1870; Reuben Tomlinson.
Pay to the order of Henry Clews & Co.; Charles H. Taylor.
H. Clews & Co.

How the real appropriation of so much money was to be covered up is explained by Parker: "It was understood by Kimpton and the Financial Board that the amount of these expenditures and many others should be realized from State bonds and covered by the difference between the actual amounts for which the bonds were sold by Kimpton and the amount which he should report that he had sold for." And the evidence of Parker is sustained to this extent by Kimpton's report of what he sold the bonds for; that there is no itemization of the sales through which this or any other fraud might be detected; but the sales of over $8,000,000 of bonds are dispatched in four particulars, and for nine-tenths of this enormous amount there is no mention even of the rates of sales. $2,843,000 bonds reported as all sold on one day and $4,214,500 on another. The Financial Board bought the authority of settling with the Financial Agent and obtained it by bribing the General Assembly with the State's money; and they settled with him on the basis of this report, as they themselves confess, without making an examination of it.

TESTIMONY OF HON. J. L. NEAGLE.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., October 18, 1877.

Hon. J. L. Neagle, being further examined, deposes on oath as follows:

The first Blue Ridge Bill passed at the extra session of 1868, and John J. Patterson, Alexander McClure and ——— Creswell came down here in 1869 and procured the contract for Thomas Steers for the construction of the road. The Greenville and Columbia Railroad copartnership was formed in the following January. It was a copartnership of $240,000, in twelve shares of $20,000 each. I was told about the matter, and I was offered by Patterson one and one-half (1½) shares, for which I paid $30,000 by drafts on H. H. Kimpton; to Charles H. Taylor, $20,000, and Reuben Tomlinson, $10,000, the Treasurer of the copartnership, a party unknown to me, but in the confidence of Patterson and others of the partners. When we organized we had the whole twelve shares taken. This was about the time of the purchase of the State stock, in February or March, 1870. Originally the shares stood about as follows, as near as I can recollect:

Patterson	1
Parker	1
Leslie	1
J. Crews	1
Hurley	1
Tomlinson	½
Waterman	2
Kimpton	2
Neagle	1½
Chamberlain	½
Cardozo	½
Total shares	12

The Sinking Fund Bill was passed in consequence of Patterson's origination of this Greenville and Columbia Railroad copartnership. The Bill was prepared under the direction of Mr. Chamberlain, as I was informed, and I afterwards conferred with him personally and he confirmed the information. There was something to be paid to members of the Legislature for their votes on the passage of the Act, which money was furnished by Kimpton. I was *ex officio* a member of the Sinking Fund Commission, being Comptroller General; and in my connection with the Commission, as in other official matters, I acted under the advice and direction of Mr. Chamberlain, who was Attorney General of the State and also *ex officio* a member of the Commission. The first meeting of the Commission was held on March 1, 1870, the day that the Sinking Fund Act was approved, and the sale of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad stock was nominally agreed to that day; but we had determined not to act on a bid on the same day it was received, and so we held a meeting the next day with a full Board and concluded the transaction, and I think that the receipt of H. H. Kimpton, Financial Agent, to John H. Moore was given the same day for $59,669.50, and that Rainey was the custodian of the moneys and papers until Gulick was appointed Treasurer, including that receipt. Scott was present on both of these days and agreed to the sale of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad stock. Kimpton was in Columbia at the time and I left pretty soon afterwards. Reuben Tomlinson, as early as February 14, 1870, had become the Treasurer of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad copartnership, and I am satisfied that the State stock was assigned by Rainey, as Secretary of the Sinking Fund Commission, to Tomlinson, as Treasurer, as above, on the second of March, 1870. I paid for my interest, one and one-half shares, in the Greenville and Columbia copartnership, first by a loan of H. H. Kimpton, which was an individual

transaction, which had nothing to do with the State funds, and afterwards he gave me a receipt for balance amount due him, amounting to $37,920, in payment to me for obtaining Governor Scott's signature approving the order to him (Kimpton) for the sale of one million dollars of State bonds at seventy cents on the dollar. This took place at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York city, June 3, 1871. I considered seventy cents a fair price, and only had to advise the Governor to sell at that price, when he readily approved the sale. I do not know where Kimpton covered his expenses, but do not suppose he had to lose it. My understanding afterwards was that he carried Scott's, Parker's, Crews's, Cardozo's Chamberlain's and everybody else's on loans obtained on the bonds of the State of South Carolina. Kimpton and Parker admitted this to me in 1872.

J. L. NEAGLE.

TESTIMONY OF NILES G. PARKER.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., January 11, 1878.

Niles G. Parker, on oath, deposes as follows: I know that Kimpton used the proceeds of bonds belonging to the State to secure the passage of other Bills which he was interested in, to wit, the Sterling Loan Bill, the Bill to authorize the Financial Agent to pledge bonds for State loans, the Sinking Fund Bill, the Bill for the payment of interest in gold, and the Bill to issue bonds for the relief of the Treasury. I know he paid out of the proceeds of the sale of State bonds the money for a share and a half, as it was called, of Greenville and Columbia Railroad stock,—a share, including assessment of $4,000, immediately payable, being $24,000. This was for J. L. Neagle, Comptroller General. He also paid for one share of like value for Joseph Crews, member of the Legislature. He was Chairman, I think, of the Committee on Railroads in the House of Representatives. He also paid for one quarter share, being $6,000, for F. L. Cardozo. This Kimpton subsequently took for himself, as he did Crews's. He also paid for two, or two-and-a-half, shares for George W. Waterman, for Governor Scott, of like value. He paid for two shares of like value for himself, and, so far as I know, and believe, he paid for one-half share for D. H. Chamberlain, of the value of $12,000. I paid for one share myself. It was understood by Kimpton and the Financial Board that the amount of these expenditures, and many others, should be realized from State bonds and covered by the difference between the actual amounts for which the bonds were sold by Kimpton and the amount which he should report that he had sold them for. C. P. Leslie

had a share paid for in the same manner; afterwards he sold the share to Kimpton for $25,000 cash. Kimpton also advanced money out of the proceeds of State bonds to assist the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, but I think he held second mortgage bonds of the said company as collateral security for all the advances he made for or to the road. He also advanced the Blue Ridge Railroad Company about $200,000 out of the proceeds of the State bonds. These advances were made by the written advice and consent of the Financial Board. $600,000 of the bonds of said company were placed in his hands as collateral, but he always reported that he could not pledge them for any money, and that he never raised any money on them, nor did we ever know that he had pledged them until after the passage of the Blue Ridge Scrip Bill; then, when it became necessary that we should have them to turn into the Treasury, Kimpton reported that they were pledged.

NILES G. PARKER.

TESTIMONY OF F. J. MOSES, JR.

ROOMS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION,
COLUMBIA, S. C., October 11, 1877.

Personally appeared F. J. Moses, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

That at the first session of the House of Representatives, during which W. J. Whipper was Chairman of the Committee either on Railroads or on Ways and Means, the corporation of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, (consisting of John J. Patterson, John L. Neagle, R. K. Scott, N. G. Parker, D. H. Chamberlain and Reuben Tomlinson and others,) were very anxious to obtain control of the House Committees, as also they were to pass certain Bills through the House. First one, then the other of them consulted with me about the matter, (I remember John J. Patterson and J. L. Neagle principally,) and finally they offered me $25,000 if I would assist them as Speaker in passing their Bills, and also give them the roll of the House and let them make up the Committees just as they desired. Most of them talked with me about the matter, but as well as I can remember Kimpton was the first spokesman whom they selected to make me the offer. I announced the Committees as they made them up, and I also assisted them in passing their Bills. At that time I owed Kimpton $13,000 borrowed money, to secure the repayment of which I had given him a mortgage on a tract of land I owned in Clarendon County, and when I made the above named arrangement with the railroad company Kimpton claimed I should be willing to take the mortgage I had given him dollar for dollar as a part of the $25,000.

I consented to this, and the mortgage was delivered to me, duly canceled, and the rest of the money was paid me. I do not remember who paid me in person, but the money came to me on account of the agreement I have narrated, and was either paid to me by Patterson, or Kimpton, or Parker, or Neagle. I remember that Neagle was a prominent party in consulting with me as to the appointment of the Committees. I remember that it was while the Bill to which I refer above was hanging in the balance in the House of Representatives, one night, Patterson sent Dennis up to the Speaker's stand with a message to me, saying that if I would push the Bill through that night he (Patterson) would pay me individually $10,000. I either sent back word to him, or told him in person, that he must reduce the promise to writing. He did put it in writing, and it was entrusted to Joseph Crews as my friend and held by him until the Bill was passed.

F. J. MOSES.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN B. DENNIS.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C.

John B. Dennis, being duly sworn, was asked if he ever knew of Patterson paying any money to Speaker Moses to influence or secure legislation. Says that at the commencement of the session of 1870–71 it was common talk that Patterson had paid Speaker Moses $25,000 to have him appoint his Committees in the interest of the measures that he, (Patterson,) Kimpton and what was known as the ring were interested in. Moses never denied it when spoken to about it by Hurley, and Patterson always laughed about it as being a high price for Frank Moses. One night after this,—he thinks it was the Greenville Consolidation Bill,—Frost and Bosemon were fighting it hard, making one dilatory motion after another, until it seemed as if they never could be got out of the way. The Speaker was recognizing either of them that would call his attention, to the exclusion of any one else or every one else, so that they (Frost and Bosemon) really thought that the Speaker was with them and in favor of defeating the Bill. At this time, when the case for him seemed hopeless, Patterson came to witness and said: "Go ask that damned scoundrel (meaning Speaker Moses) how much he wants." He went and asked the Speaker as requested by Patterson, and the Speaker replied: "Ten thousand dollars over and above everything," meaning $10,000 over or besides the $25,000 before spoken of, which he had received for the appointment of the Committees. He carried the message to Patterson, and Patterson said: "Tell him all right; he shall have it."

JOHN B. DENNIS.

TESTIMONY OF SAMUEL J. LEE.

ROOMS OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C.

Samuel J. Lee, being duly sworn, says: That during the year 1871 I was going home from Columbia and I met John J. Patterson on the platform of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad in this city; Patterson was getting off the cars. After speaking, Patterson said to me that he had for me a Greenville and Columbia Railroad bond for $500, and asked me what he should do with it. I told him to send it to me by express, which he did, and I received it and sold it. Patterson said to me, on the platform, that he had the bond "on that old matter," meaning the Bill authorizing the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company to consolidate with any other company. My recollection is that I had before that time received from Patterson $100 in money and a $500 bond of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company for my services on that Bill.

This 3d day of October, A. D. 1877.

SAMUEL J. LEE.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN B. HUBBARD.

ROOMS OF JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., March 11, 1878.

John B. Hubbard, being duly sworn, deposes and says: I reside in this city; I have resided here since 1866; I was Chief Constable of the State during Governor Scott's administration. In the latter part of January, or early part of February, 1870, John J. Patterson came to my room over Dial's store, in this city, at three o'clock in the morning, and called me up, and told me that Charles Taylor, who was Treasurer and Secretary of the Greenville Railroad, had run away on the Charleston train, at seven o'clock on the night before, with all the books, papers and funds of the company, and a large amount of other money beside. He wanted me to go after Taylor and capture him and the property he had taken with him. I took the early train the same morning to Kingville, and there took the train to Wilmington. I went as far as Florence, where I found Taylor coming out of the dining room at the hotel. I at once arrested him on a warrant issued by a Trial Justice at Florence on Patterson's affidavit. I took him to Charleston, where he went to the First National Bank and telegraphed to Henry Clews & Co., in New York, for $25,000. About four o'clock the same afternoon he came to me at the Mills House and handed me a package containing $25,000,

saying: "There it is; I will go back with you to Columbia, and stay there until all the books, papers and money belonging to the Greenville Railroad are turned over." We came up to this city that night. Patterson accompanied all the way from Columbia to Florence and Charleston, and back again to this city. I turned over the $25,000 to Patterson in my room at the Mills House, in Charleston, and he gave me one-half of it, that is $12,500, for my services, as he had promised to do before we started. Taylor finally turned over everything he had carried away, as I understood. I subsequently became a stockholder in the Greenville Railroad; I invested $5,000 of my $12,500 in one-quarter of a share of stock. I never learned of Patterson accounting for the $12,500 he received; I am satisfied he kept it for his own use.

JOHN B. HUBBARD.

EXHIBIT J., }
J. R. C. }

OFFICE OF H. H. KIMPTON, BANKER,
No. 9 NASSAU STREET,
NEW YORK, January 18, 1871.

MY DEAR PARKER—Your letters have been received. Be assured that I am counseling for the best interests of all concerned. The bonds have sold to-day on the street at fifty-five. There has been a great panic in them. The State loans are openly talked upon the streets,—that I am carrying money for the State officers in railroads, and that the Governor and Treasurer tried to raise a million and a half while in the city. The whole matter seems to be known here, as I feared. Parties who have loans refuse to lend more than thirty-five per cent., so much is public confidence shaken, and they are calling on me for large amounts of extra collaterals. I have had to buy $100,000 of bonds to stop the panic, and now 59 to 59½ is the quotation. The tide seems to be turned and all is safe. I must have money from taxes before 15th of February. Use every possible energy to hasten collection of taxes, and hasten the money to me. It will not do to sell another bond at present. You must economize drafts on me to the greatest extent. There is danger of using up all my collaterals if the panic continues. Our great safety is collection of taxes. I have the "papers" preparing and some others which will be very advantageous, but it would ruin us to use them now. Please show this letter to Chamberlain, as I have no time to write another.

Respectfully, &c.,

(Signed,) H. H. KIMPTON.

EXHIBIT M., }
J. R. C. }

OFFICE OF H. H. KIMPTON, BANKER,
No. 9 NASSAU STREET,
NEW YORK, January 9, 1871.

FRIEND PARKER—The bonds have fallen to sixty in consequence of reports in regard to large loans in this market. The Governor signed the bonds, ($1,000 each,) and I am selling as rapidly as possible preparatory to our railroad interests, and shall push matters as rapidly as the market will take them, and then come down at once. I am working here for the best interests of all. We must *not* enlarge our railroad circle, but control all ourselves. It is sure of success. Keep friends all right. Ripley told Mr. Palmer that you said that Palmer made $10,000 out of the Gray purchase of bonds. Palmer was very much enraged. Be very careful not to write or say anything to Ripley by which he can make you trouble. You cannot be too careful in this particular. Avoid making drafts on me as far as possible. *We must diminish our loans* here as rapidly as possible. Have the collection of taxes pushed with all possible energy.

The market is very dull.

Truly yours,

(Signed,) H. H. KIMPTON.

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EXHIBIT N,. }
J. R. C. }

OFFICE OF H. H. KIMPTON, BANKER,
No. 9 NASSAU STREET,
NEW YORK, January 21st, 1871.

FRIEND PARKER—I have concluded arrangements to-day which will help me till I can sell more bonds, which I am doing as fast as the market will take them without depressing the bonds. I cannot have bonds go lower, as it will use up all the collateral. The money market is growing easy, which is very favorable for me. Manage to make thirty (or sixty day, if you can,) day drafts on me for a while through your banks. This will help very much. We have only to manage carefully for a little while and I think that all will come right. It has been a very hard time for me. Have had to fight the whole market, as they seem to know things about our affairs which should not be known. It hurts us very much. The bonds came near going to fifty cents, and could easily be put to forty-five.

Our railroad matters will come out all right. We have only to get independent here and the matter can be pushed. We have parties now in Europe who are working for us.

Have heard on wire to day in regard to the State bonds. We must have courage and hold on with "bull dog" grip.

Truly yours,

(Signed,) H. H. KIMPTON.

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EHIBIT O., }
J. R. C. }

OFFICE OF H. H. KIMPTON, BANKER,
No. 9 NASSAU STREET,
NEW YORK, December 13, 1870.

FRIEND PARKER—I have sent $20,000 to-day. Your telegram was received at such hour that I could not obtain currency, as it is scarce.

We will have trouble about collateral before January 1 if we are not careful. The $1,000 additional bonds will not be ready at American Bank Note Company before 22d. They will reach your for seal and signature about the 25th. You will have to hurry them back. Sign all of the $500 in your own possession and forward them when the Governor leaves, and have him sign those in his possession. Our railroad plan will be sure of success and will pay well. Be sure and have the tax Bill passed before adjournment for holidays.

I am very much hurried.

Truly yours,

(Signed,) H. H. KIMPTON.

—

EXHIBIT P., }
J. R. C. }

OFFICE OF H. H. KIMPTON, BANKER,
No. 9 NASSAU STREET,
NEW YORK, July 6, 1871.

FRIEND PARKER—I find great difficulty to use the seven per cent. bonds. It is almost impossible to use them at all. The five hundred conversions should be sent at once. Have you received the coupons mentioned in your letter? They were sent by express. I paid $450 on the three hundred bonds. If sealed strongly there is no need of market value on them. I received the ninety-seven Greenville and Columbia bonds of $500 each. I thought there were eight more bonds. I hope to visit Columbia last of next week. Our railroad matters are in a very unsatisfactory condition. It is going to be a very hard thing to manage successfully. We have got to come down to business. Have no January coupons on second mortgage paid at present. We cannot stand it.

Have the conversions sent to me if you continue to make drafts. I have telegram just received of $20,000 currency and $5,000 gold. If you have to make more drafts you must send the conversions, as the seven per cent. are making me trouble.

The prompt payment of bonds and interest has had a favorable effect here. I have had very hard times and am about tired out.

Truly yours,

(Signed,) H. H. KIMPTON.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN R. COCHRAN, Chairman,
HENRY A. MEETZE,
Of the Senate.
GERHARD MULLER,
J. G. BLUE,
S. DIBBLE,
Of the House.

REPORT

OF THE

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE

ON

PUBLIC FRAUDS

AND

ELECTION OF HON. J. J. PATTERSON TO THE UNITED STATES SENATE,

MADE TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

AT THE REGULAR SESSION 1877-78.

THE IMPEACHMENT SWINDLE.

COLUMBIA, S. C.
CALVO & PATTON, STATE PRINTERS.
1878.

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LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
U. S. A.
WASHINGTON

COLUMBIA, S. C.
CALVO & PATTON, STATE PRINTERS.
1878.

The Impeachment Swindle.

REPORT.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives:

The Joint Investigating Committee on Public Frauds beg leave respectfully to submit their reports on the impeachment frauds and other matters, and all the testimony taken by them not heretofore submitted.

JOHN R. COCHRAN, Chairman,
HENRY A. MEETZE,
Of the Senate.
GERHARD MULLER,
J. G. BLUE,
S. DIBBLE,
Of the House.

THE IMPEACHMENT SWINDLE.

The second noteworthy achievement of John J. Patterson, following that connected with the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company, was in quite a different field of action. The investigations made into the management of the issuing, sale and hypothecation of State bonds made it plain that the Financial Board, composed of Governor Scott, Treasurer Parker and Attorney General Chamberlain, had fraudulently and illegally issued several millions of State bonds, and it was determined to bring these parties to trial by impeachment. C. C. Bowen, then a member from Charleston, on the 18th December, 1871, introduced the resolution to impeach R. K. Scott of high crimes and misdemeanors. This was Patterson's opportunity. With the assistance of Worthington, he gave encouragement by day to the friends of the measure, and by night worked upon the credulity and fears of Scott,—"running with the hare and holding with the hounds." When the scheme was ripe, and Scott became thoroughly alarmed, he engaged the services of those worthies to buy up a majority of the members of the House, and issued to them, for this purpose, three "armed force" warrants in blank as to amounts and names of persons to whom payable,—leaving these important matters to be attended to by Patterson. In 1869, a Joint Resolution was passed authorizing the Governor to employ an armed force "for the preservation of the peace," the expenses of which were to be "paid out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated." It was from this convenient fund, then ready to hand, that the warrants were drawn,—one filled up with the name of John Mooney for $25,545; another in the name of John Leggett for $10,600, and the third in the name of David H. Wilson for $13,500. All of these names are fictitious, but were, nevertheless, endorsed on the warrants. The two first were collected by F. S. Jacobs, who was cashier of Hardy Solomon's bank and Patterson's confidential friend. The third order was collected by Hardy Solomon, President of the bank. The financial arrangement thus concluded, Patterson and Worthington did their work faithfully, and, with the money of the State, bought for Scott and Parker immunity for their crimes.

In the progress of this double-dyed villainy it became evident that if an adjournment over to the holidays could be effected and the members then permitted to return to their homes where the sentiment of the peo-

ple was unanimous against the thieves it would require more money to purchase the recusant members than the State Treasury could afford.

Another source of annoyance to the financial ring was the report of the Joint Investigating Committee, which was already printed and ready for delivery, and which fully established their guilt. Whipper had the floor and intended to speak until the hour of adjournment had arrived, and unless he could be seated the vote could not be had before adjournment. In this emergency the services of the Speaker, F. J. Moses, Jr., were secured by the payment of a large sum of money out of the militia fund, whereupon Samuel J. Lee, a ready tool of the ring, rose to a question of privilege, upon which Moses ruled promptly, and thus removed Whipper from the floor. Meantime Governor Scott had issued a proclamation convening the General Assembly on the day following the day fixed for adjournment, on the dignified ground that it was "neither decent nor proper, and is injurious to the State, for the General Assembly to adjourn from the 22d of December, 1871, to the 5th of January, 1872, whilst the Governor and Treasurer are charged with 'high crimes and misdemeanors.'" The high and chivalric tone of these two worthies, who could steal the money of the people by the million and yet could not brook the indignity of remaining under threat of impeachment for a week, even for the sake of the joyous festivity of Christmas, ought to have redeemed a multitude of sins! Under such threats and persuasions and preliminary trickery, further debate was cut off, and the resolution of impeachment was defeated by an overwhelming vote—63 to 27. In this controversy R. B. Elliott bore a prominent part in behalf of the persecuted officials and received warrants on the "Armed Force Fund" to the amount of ten thousand five hundred dollars, ($10,500,) which were fully paid to him out of the Treasury in January and February, 1872. So soon as this "good deliverance" was effected the following proclamation of His Excellency was issued:

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR, No. 5.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBIA, December 22, 1871.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Whereas the action of the House of Representatives, on this day, has rendered unnecessary the proclamation from this department convening the General Assembly on the 23d instant, I have deemed it proper to revoke and rescind that proclamation, and it is hereby accordingly rescinded and revoked.

Very respectfully,

(Signed,) ROBERT K. SCOTT,
Governor.

The books of Solomon's bank bear complete traces of the bulk of the money going to the credit of John J. Patterson, a mere crumb falling to his man Friday, the immaculate Worthington. The members who stood firmly by the State, and who voted for impeachment, found no money in the Treasury to pay their honest certificates, and went to their homes for the holidays penniless, whilst those who opposed impeachment were well provided for and returned to their homes with their pay as members and the money paid them as bribes. The facts of record, and the testimony herewith submitted, constitute a chain of evidence so complete as to leave no evidence wanting. The avowed purpose of impeachment; the sufficiency of the ground on which impeachment was proposed; the large vote by which the preliminary action was taken; the assurances of both Governor Scott and Treasurer Parker in the beginning that the measure would fail; the efforts of Patterson to persuade them they were in danger; the subsequent fear of Governor Scott that the measure would succeed; his signing these warrants in blank for Patterson to fill up at his pleasure, without even knowing what amount he would want; the secret meeting at Governor Scott's the night before the vote was taken; the violation of parliamentary rules in the House on the following Monday, by which the floor was taken from a friend of impeachment and given to an opponent of it; the overwhelming vote by which, contrary to the previous sentiments of the House, impeachment was immediately voted down; the order of Treasurer Parker to Tappan, his chief clerk, on the same day, to take all the money in the Treasury to Patterson, without vouchers; Patterson's acceptance of the money and refusal to give a receipt for it "in this kind of business;" the presentation and payment of these fraudulent warrants at the Treasury when, even if they were valid, there were no funds applicable to their payment; the frank confession of Parker that he paid them because he thought the impeachment of Scott would be a much greater calamity than the expenditure of the money could be; and the equally frank confession of members of the House that they were paid for their votes against impeachment,—all prove beyond the possibility of doubt that $48,645 was drawn from the Treasury on these fraudulent vouchers through a combination and conspiracy on the part of Governor Scott, Treasurer Parker and Patterson, for the purpose of bribing members of the House of Representatives to vote against the impeachment of the Governor and Treasurer for high crimes and misdemeanors against the State. Add to this the confession of Speaker Moses that he received $15,000 of the State money from Governor Scott "for carrying out his purpose" by a violation of parliamentary rules on the floor of the House, and the story is complete. It will be observed that although the testimony herewith submitted is entirely consistent in all essential particulars, yet there is a wide discrepancy in the matter of the

issuing of these warrants. Ex-Governor Scott testifies that he never issued them; that it was his habit to leave a small number of blank warrants with his Private Secretary to be used during his absence, and that he can only account for the warrants in question on the supposition that they were taken clandestinely from his office; whereas ex-Treasurer Parker testifies that Scott, although he signed these warrants in blank, gave them to Patterson to fill up and insisted on Parker's paying them when presented, not knowing what amount Patterson would want, "but supposing the scoundrel would make it as large as he could;" and the testimony of some of the other witnesses is confirmatory of Parker's in this regard.

The Committee are unable to accept Governor Scott's version of the matter. Assuming that it was his habit, as he testifies that it was, to have left a small number of blank warrants with his Private Secretary to be used during his absence, he also testifies that he never left any blank warrants with his Private Secretary or clerk while he was present in Columbia; and as he also testifies that he was not absent during the pendency of the impeachment proceedings, which he says ended December 22, 1871, it is evident that he did not leave these warrants with his Private Secretary or clerk during *that* period. The fact is, the impeachment proceedings did not actually end until January 24, 1872, and the Journals of both houses bear evidence that he was not absent during the session of the General Assembly, which finally adjourned March 13, 1872, long after these warrants had not only been issued but paid; so that it is evident that he did not leave these warrants with his Private Secretary or clerk, either during the pendency of the impeachment proceedings or at any time afterwards. Nor does it seem at all probable that he left these warrants with his Private Secretary at any time before, for he also testifies that such of the blank warrants he left with his Private Secretary as had not been used during his absence were delivered back to him on his return. If these warrants were left with his Private Secretary and were not delivered back to him, as was the practice, but had been taken clandestinely from his office, why did he not make an effort to prevent their payment by the Treasurer in case they should be presented for payment with the blanks filled up, as well as to secure the arrest of the parties presenting them for payment as he would have done if he had left blank checks with his Private Secretary and they had been taken clandestinely from his office? He testifies that it was nearly a year afterwards that he heard of these large payments, or rather saw them published. Assuming that he never thought of his duties in the matter until now, why did he not take such action as would right this great wrong? The transaction was as readily traceable in the Treasury then as it is now—the parties who received the money and the parties to whose benefit it was

applied. If these warrants had been stolen from his office and filled up in fraud and endorsed in forgery, why did he not take such action as would bring the perpetrators to justice, if not bring back the money to the Treasury? If he had a theory, as he substantially testifies he had, that Patterson was the man who had taken these warrants and filled them up and gotten the money as a means of getting elected United States Senator, why did he not take such action as would bring the guilt home to Patterson and defeat his election, and thus prevent a thief and forger from representing the State of South Carolina in the Senate of the United States, and kill off a political rival and personal enemy at the same time? Patterson's threat to prove him a party to the fraud was a most cogent reason why he should at once prove himself clear of it. His leaving office soon afterwards neither released him from his duty to redress the wrong which had been done to the State nor relieved him from the necessity of removing the stain which had been put upon his reputation. That he did nothing to determine or correct or expose such a fraud would be regarded under any circumstances as an evidence of criminal indifference, and must be regarded, under all the circumstances of the case, as a proof of complicity.

TESTIMONY OF R. K. SCOTT.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
SEPTEMBER 3, A. D. 1877.

R. K. Scott, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

Treasurer Parker's voucher No. 1667, $12,500. Have no recollection of ever having given an order for that amount, or to any such person, but the signature looks like my own. The body of the order is not in the handwriting of my Private Secretary or any other person that I ever had in my office, nor in my own. During December, 1871, and the months of January and February, 1872, the parties in my office were Major John Heart, and either W. F. Hague or Major Harry Noah; the records will show.

Do not know David H. Wilson; don't know him now; never knew a person by that name. The vouchers on which I, as Governor, drew my warrants on the Treasury for the Armed Force Fund were put on file in the Governor's office by the Private Secretary or clerk. Generally, vouchers were placed on file for which warrants were drawn; it is possible that warrants were drawn without such vouchers, but do not remember any such instance. It was my habit to leave a small number of blank warrants with Major Heart, signed by myself, to be used by him during my absence for the contingent fund of the Governor, which he

usually delivered back on my return,—such of them as he had not used. Can only account for the warrant in question upon the supposition that it was taken clandestinely from my office along with other papers which were stolen from my office in the Winter of 1871 and 1872, about the time of the impeachment fiasco. Kept a record of all drafts drawn upon the contingent fund, but the vouchers placed on file were the only record kept of warrants for the Armed Force.

Witness heard of these large payments,—rather saw them published,—nearly one year after, and called upon the Treasurer in reference thereto, and determined to see the warrants, and he said he could not find them, but promised to look them up and let me see them, which he never did. Went out of office 3d of December, 1872. Witness had a theory and an opinion about the warrant for $12,500, but it was only conjecture; don't know that he ever had any evidence against any one. Witness's theory was that the warrant was drawn by a combination between Patterson and Worthington and the State Treasurer to secure Patterson's election to the United States Senate; that was the objective point. This impression was derived from hints made by parties connected with Patterson's candidacy, but do not recall the names of any of the parties. Was absent from the State from the latter part of the year 1871 to the 15th January, 1872.

The testimony already taken above applies likewise to a warrant dated December 12, 1871, in favor of John Leggett, for $10,600, as included in Treasurer's voucher No. 1577; and also to warrant dated December 6, 1871, in favor of John Mooney, for $25,545, embraced in same voucher. Never did leave any blank warrants with my Private Secretary or clerk while I was present in Columbia. Never did detect Major Heart in not returning to me any blank warrant that I had left with him and that he had not used; I mean that I do not have any idea that he ever kept any intentionally or used any improperly. In other words, I claim that those blanks with my signature attached were stolen from my office from the desk of the Private Secretary. Do not know any such parties as John Mooney or John Leggett; do not believe that these warrants were ever paid to parties having any such names. The same as to David H. Wilson. Patterson was elected to the United States Senate during the month of December, A. D. 1872. My impeachment was pending in the House in December, 1871; was not absent from the State during the pendency of the impeachment proceedings, and they ended December 22, 1871. Patterson was working for a seat in the United States Senate from about the time of the passage of the Blue Ridge Scrip Bill, and that was after the first day of January, 1872. Cannot say whether Patterson favored or opposed my impeachment. He appeared friendly to me, but I always believed that he encouraged the

impeachment with a view of breaking down my opposition to the Blue Ridge Scrip Bill. About the time that I first knew of the Mooney and Leggett orders, some person, don't remember who, stated to me that Patterson said if I made any fuss about them he would swear that he filled them out on the very table of the Governor's office at my dictation. I replied that I had no fear of the consequences of Patterson's oath. The filling out is not in Patterson's ordinary handwriting. I have his handwriting.

Treasurer Parker's voucher No. 1584½; R. B. Elliott; $5,000; Armed Force.

Elliott was Assistant Adjutant General under F. J. Moses, Jr., and had been instrumental in organizing the militia throughout the State, and had a number of attachees and presented their bills, which I disapproved. Elliott tendered his resignation, which I accepted. He and Moses subsequently begged that I would recall my acceptance, which I did. He then made up a statement of those sums of money which he claimed he had been compelled to pay, with his traveling expenses, and after a year's delay and upon the urgent representation of the Adjutant General and other influential men (John B. Dennis was one and was the Adjutant General's clerk) that he had actually expended the money and performed the services, I gave him the above warrant. Elliott, at the time the warrant was issued, was a member of the United States Congress. The said statement was put on file in the Governor's office.

Treasurer Parker's voucher No. 1564; F. J. Moses, Jr., as Adjutant General South Carolina.

Have no distinct recollection of that particular order, although the order is approved in my own handwriting. Moses generally exhausted his contingent fund within a short time after it was made, and was continually applying to me for warrants upon this appropriation; and I remember that at one time he made an application to me for $20,000 or $30,000, which I disapproved, and subsequently he made the application before us and satisfied me that there was some merit in it, and I accordingly approved it. As to the full amount of the order, I was not then, and am not now, satisfied that it was meritorious, although the representations were that a much larger amount was necessary, and that debts to a much larger amount had been contracted. The purchase of arms did not come under the Armed Force Bill, yet the warrants were drawn on identically the same form of blanks. The Armed Force was under Joint Resolution approved February 8, 1869, (14th volume of Statutes, 285.) The purchase of arms was under Joint Resolution of March 16, 1869, (14th volume of Statutes, 287.) No vouchers were presented or filed in the Governor's office in connection with the above warrant. Since seeing the endorsement of George W. Waterman on the back of

the warrant the facts in connection with the matter are recalled to my mind,—that is to say, that this was a part of the claim of Joe Crews on account of expenditures made by him in Laurens County, and that he claimed nine or ten thousand dollars more, which I refused to allow. From my information at the time, I am satisfied that the impeachment was a blackmailing process and was inaugurated for the purpose of making money; but I have no idea that any such sum was used for that purpose as is represented by the Mooney and Leggett warrants. No member of the Legislature nor any other person ever spoke to me about money in connection with the impeachment except Fortune Giles, a member from Williamsburg, who stated to me that other members had received $200 to vote against the impeachment, and that as he had voted against the impeachment he thought that he ought to be paid too. I declined to pay him anything at all for simply doing his duty.

R. K. SCOTT.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 3d, 1877.

TESTIMONY OF NILES G. PARKER.

Niles G. Parker, Esq., being duly sworn, deposes and says upon oath, as follows: Early in December, 1871, a movement was made in the Legislature to impeach Governor Scott and myself. I prepared to defend myself by the employment of counsel of H. G. Worthington, R. B. Elliott and S. L. Hoge, the last named because I knew him to be doing all he could to injure me, as I believed, for the sake of making some money off of me. I did not believe that I should be impeached, and I was so advised by counsel. I paid Worthington $500, Elliott $1,000, Hoge $500. Elliott was member of Congress and had considerable influence. I never learned that either of my counsel attempted to prevent my impeachment by so much as ever advising it not to be done. I was advised by all of my counsel not to pay a single dollar to any member of the General Assembly to secure votes against it. I never for a moment feared that I should be impeached. I was not impeached, and I did not pay a dollar to any member of the General Assembly to vote against it, nor cause a dollar to be paid therefor. Governor Scott expressed himself to me daily, and frequently several times daily, almost up to the day of voting upon the resolution of impeachment in his case, that he should prove victorious, and that too without the use of a single dollar. But as the time drew near for a vote he grew exceedingly anxious about the matter; his fears were greatly aroused, and he became almost frantically excited, and I have the best reasons in the world to believe that John J. Patterson used every means to alarm him, and that he

(Patterson) told him unless he paid a large sum of money to the members of the Legislature he would surely be impeached. I know from his (Patterson's) statements to me that he so informed him, and he frequently said to me that he knew such would be the result unless Scott paid for it. Governor Scott's statements to me were finally to the same effect, and he also said that he knew Patterson was doing all in his power to alarm him and increase his anxiety, and that Patterson begged him (Scott) to place money in his hands to buy those who were determined to vote for his impeachment. He finally succeeded in obtaining from Governor Scott his signature to three warrants or orders, on the Governor's printed forms or blanks, upon what was known as the "Armed Force Fund," leaving the amounts to be filled in by him, Patterson. Both Governor Scott and Patterson informed me of this transaction and agreement almost immediately, probably within a half hour after it was made, each coming to my office and telling me of it. The Governor insisted that they should be paid when presented, and he said: "I don't know what amount he will want, I hope not a very large amount, but I suppose the scoundrel will make it as large as he can," and he denounced him roundly even after entering into the arrangement with him, for he believed, and so did I, that he (Patterson) had done all in his power to put up the impeachment job against him. I always advised the Governor not to pay a dollar to the Legislature, and said that I did not believe it necessary to do so, but he said at last that he "knew better; that the Legislature and those who had urged them on were determined to do it unless they got the money; that it was a job for that purpose;" and added, "while I hate to do it, (denouncing Patterson, Bowen, Whittemore and the Legislature generally,) I will not suffer impeachment if it takes every dollar there is in the State Treasury." I consented to pay the warrants. I thought at the time it would be a great calamity to have the Governor impeached as could occur—a much greater calamity than the expenditure of the money could be. The Governor was exceedingly severe upon Patterson, whom he denounced as one of the chief conspirators against him, and whom he was well satisfied had advised members of the Legislature to vote for impeachment unless they were paid not to do it. I was perfectly satisfied at the time, by the conduct of Patterson, that Governor Scott's fears were well grounded. I had not a doubt of it, as I said before I consented to pay the warrants. They were filled out by Patterson or his agent, I dont know who, after leaving Governor Scott's hands, before coming into mine, and when they did come into my possession as State Treasurer, for the respective amounts of $10,600, $25,545 and $12,500, making a total of $48,645, were paid. All that I have so far described was done within a day or two before the vote was taken in the House of Representatives. H. G. Worthington,

Patterson's right hand man, was cognizant of the whole matter and held frequent conversations with me and Patterson concerning it. The payments were made as follows: About $15,000 was put up in small bills in United States currency at the Treasury office, and sent by me, at Patterson's direction and request, to his residence by Mr. Tappan, my chief clerk, and received by Patterson, as he (Patterson) informed me, and as Mr. Tappan reported to me. The balance due was paid over the counter of the Treasury office—one of the orders to Mr. Hardy Solomon, President of the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, the other to F. S. Jacobs, Esq., Cashier of the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, a friend of Patterson, but I have no shadow of doubt but that John J. Patterson received every dollar of the money, and he admitted to me that he did receive it. I never had a dollar of it directly or indirectly. The warrant for $10,600 was made payable to the order of John Leggett, and bore the name of John Leggett upon the back of it, in whose handwriting I do not know, apparently in the same handwriting as the filling in of the warrant. The one for $25,545 was made payable to the order of one Mooney and bore the name of Mooney upon the back of it. The other, for $12,500, was made payable to David H. Wilson or order, and endorsed by the name of David H. Wilson. I do not know whose handwriting either of the warrants were made out or endorsed by; I think they were all made out in a disguised handwriting. I do not know any such persons as Leggett, Mooney or Wilson. The signature on the back of the warrant "John Leggett" is, in my opinion, the handwriting of John J. Patterson. I have my opinion upon the appearance of the name John. I believe the warrants must have all been filled out by the same person—they have that appearance.

NILES G. PARKER.

TESTIMONY OF HENRY L. TAPPAN.

ROOMS OF JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., July 14, 1877.

Henry L. Tappan, being duly sworn, says:

Am a resident of the city of Columbia, in the State of South Carolina, and am Treasurer of the Southern Warehouse Company. From about the first of the year 1871 to about the first day of November, 1872, was clerk in the office of the State Treasurer, Niles G. Parker. When I first went in J. L. Little and James O. Ladd were with me. Little remained in the office a short time after I left; Ladd remained only a short time; Edwin F. Gary was Chief Clerk in the office in the meantime. Treasurer's receipt book, No. 1577, February 3d, 1872, examined

by witness. All in my handwriting except the signature of the receipt, which is in the handwriting of F. S. Jacobs, then teller of the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company. I know something about the payment of that money, and the statement I make will apply equally to voucher No. 1493 of said receipt book, date January 29, 1872, except that the words "armed force" in the latter receipt are in the handwriting of Mr. Little. It was Treasurer Parker's custom to deposit vouchers in the safe and take an amount of money therefor, and sometimes he would request me to hand him the amount of money, stating that he would furnish the vouchers for it, which he always did. I think that on the day on which the vote was taken on the impeachment of Governor R. K. Scott and Treasurer Parker in the House of Representatives, Treasurer Parker borrowed certain sums of money,—$10,000, I think, of which was from E. J. Scott's bank. On the night of that day, Parker inquired of me how much money there was in the safe. I informed him, and he directed me to take what there was to John J. Patterson's house, and stated that he (Parker) would furnish vouchers therefor. I counted out $15,045, as well as I remember, and delivered that amount personally to John J. Patterson at his house. I asked him for a receipt and he replied: "We do not give receipts in this kind of business," and no receipt was given. This amount of $15,045 was deducted from Armed Force voucher dated December 6, 1871, in favor of John Mooney, paid February 3, 1872, and January 29, 1872, for $25,545. The balance of the order, together with the John Leggett order, dated December 12, 1871, for $10,600, was paid to F. S. Jacobs, teller of the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company. I never knew any such men as John Mooney and John Leggett. No such men were ever here by such names so far as my knowledge extends, and I think if they had been here I would have known it. There was a resolution passed authorizing the Treasurer to hold all moneys received in his office in his safe and to pay it out in cash over the counter and not by checks. Think the above orders were paid in cash, though they may have been paid by check, as the Treasurer had a great many transactions with the bank. I don't remember that I made any entries anywhere, except probably some memoranda somewhere, of the $15,045 that I paid Patterson. I had a scratch book, in which it might have been entered, which I left in the office. I will state further that during the day on which this money was carried to Patterson's house favored members of the Legislature had pay certificates cashed in full or in part in Treasurer Parker's private office. They obtained entrance through the private door, generally brought there by Patterson or Worthington. I know that they were paid, for in my own person I carried the money in the private office and received the pay certificates that had been cashed. Those payments

that were made on that day must be embraced in Treasury receipts Nos. 1001½ and 1004½ of 22d and 23d of December, 1871. These payments were made on the same day, but before I carried the money to Patterson's house. I kept the cash and Mr. Little kept the books of the office, including the cash book. I balanced my memoranda of cash generally every night in my scratch book. In balancing the cash at the end of every month, these memoranda of cash represented cash until the regular vouchers were furnished. In connection with the Mooney and Leggett orders I know no other parties than Parker, Patterson and Jacobs. The orders were signed by Governor Scott and in his own handwriting. It is my opinion that the body of the Mooney and Leggett orders, with the respective endorsements, are in a feigned handwriting, and my opinion is that F. S. Jacobs wrote them. This opinion is based partly on inspection and my acquaintance with his handwriting, and partly from the fact that legislative pay certificates can be found written by F. S. Jacobs, and obviously endorsed by him in a feigned hand. The words and figures in pencil on the back of the Mooney order, viz.: "$15,045—paid," are in handwriting of Niles G. Parker. It was currently reported and believed that Governor Scott furnished most of the money with which, in connection with the State deposits, the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company was established and carried on. The money that was borrowed from E. J. Scott & Son was borrowed on the note of the Treasurer and endorsed by R. K. Scott and J. L. Neagle, and perhaps others, to the best of my recollection. The amount was $10,000, as well as I remember. I don't remember whether it was Parker's note as Treasurer, or in his individual capacity. A day or two before, or about the same, they borrowed from the Citizens' Savings Bank and deposited as collaterals Greenville and Columbia Railroad bonds, and the money was used in the Treasury. Don't know the meaning of the figures in pencil on the back of the John Leggett order, excepting the figures and word "76.29 *due*," which are my figures, and probably indicate that the Treasury lacked that sum of paying the order.

Treasury No. 1667, (receipt,) February 29th, 1872, $12,500 (in favor of David H. Wilson). The date is in Little's handwriting; the balance in my own, excepting the signature, which is Hardy Solomon's. Hardy Solomon wrote it. I know nothing further about the receipt.

Order (Armed Force) dated December 13, 1871, payable to David H. Wilson, "$12,500." I think F. S. Jacobs wrote the body of the order, the endorsement also, and all in a feigned hand. The signature "R. K. Scott" is genuine. I am an expert; it is my opinion that something has been erased from the back of the order.

HENRY L. TAPPAN.

July 14, 1877.

TESTIMONY OF HON. F. J. MOSES.

ROOMS OF THE LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., October 19, 1877.

Personally appeared F. J. Moses, who, on oath, deposes and says:

The impeachment of Governor Scott and Treasurer Parker, or rather the movement in the House of Representatives looking to that end, took place a short time only before the adjournment of the General Assembly for the Christmas holidays in the year 187 . C. C. Bowen and W. J. Whipper were the principal leaders in the movement. The day before the day on which the recess was to be taken arrived, and the resolutions providing for the impeachment were under consideration and debate in the House, Scott became very nervous because it was thought the intention of the impeachers evidently was to have the General Assembly take the recess without coming to a vote on the resolutions, and thus to leave the threatened impeachment impending over him during the recess. The purpose of this was to allow the prosecution to gain time to win over recruits in favor of impeachment, as they felt they were not strong enough to have the vote taken before the recess. Scott's anxiety and nervousness led him to cajole and threaten by turns, and, fearing that the General Assembly would adjourn without a vote, he issued his proclamation, as Governor, ordering them to reconvene at once, immediately after they were to take the recess. At the hour at which the House adjourned the day before the day fixed for a recess, Whipper had the floor and was making a strong speech in favor of impeachment. He was therefore entitled to the floor the following day, and it was well understood that he would hold it until the hour came for taking the recess, so that no resolution could be introduced lengthening the term of the session. The night before the day on which the recess was to be taken there was a gathering of Scott's friends at his house for the purpose of talking over the matter, and to see if no plan could be resorted to by which to defeat impeachment. I was there, and conversed and consulted with the leading men who were present. I was utterly opposed to the plan of impeachment, as I looked on it as, if it were successful, threatening the disruption of the party. I told the Governor and the others who were present that it would be very difficult to bring the House to a vote before the recess on the following day, as, under parliamentary law, Whipper was entitled to the floor as long as he wished to hold it, and it was generally understood that he would speak until the hour arrived at which the recess was to be taken. Scott and his friends begged that I would devise a plan by which he (Whipper) could be ruled off the floor and the House brought to a vote on the resolution of impeachment, as they felt that they had secured votes enough to defeat the measure.

After searching the authorities I resolved on a plan by which the desired end could be achieved, but I communicated it to no one, save, perhaps, a very few,—not even to Scott, simply telling him that I would carry out his purpose. I sent for S. J. Lee, a member of the House, and gave him a memorandum on paper of the consecutive points I wished him to make, on which I was to rule as Speaker, and told him how to meet any objections that were made. The points were made as I wished, and I made the rulings on them (in accordance with parliamentary law) by which Whipper was forced to yield the floor and the House was brought to a vote and the scheme for impeachment was defeated. For the part I took in saving him from impeachment I was to receive from Scott $15,000, which sum was not paid in accordance with his promise, but afterwards indirectly reached me in a kind of settlement of the matter to which Scott agreed, and which is recounted in another portion of my statement. From conversations I have held with members of the House and with Scott, Parker, Neagle, Patterson and Worthington, I have always been perfectly satisfied that Scott defeated the plan of impeachment by a free use of money, which was raised on the armed force warrants, familiarly known as the "Mooney, Leggett and Wilson" warrants, and by which the votes of the members were purchased. Patterson and Worthington were the principal lobbyists for Scott, and each of them asked me to send them whatever men I thought could be purchased to cast their vote against impeachment.

F. J. MOSES.

I may as well state here how remuneration was partly made to me in reference to the impeachment matter. Some time before, I had borrowed some State bonds from Governor Scott, and gave him my receipt for them and a pledge in writing either to return the bonds or to pay him the market rates in money for them. I pledged the bonds with Edwin J. Scott & Son and borrowed money on them. I think the amount of the bonds was $12,000 or $14,000, face value. When my note became due at the bank, I could not pay it, and the bonds were forfeited, or perhaps half of them I returned to Scott and the rest were forfeited, I do not positively remember which. Scott, not wishing to sue me himself on my note to him, pretended to sell to McIntyre, who sued me and obtained judgment. Part of the judgment was paid, and the rest of it was offset by a receipt given me by Scott. I think this was done on account of the impeachment matter, although, as I have no memorandum of the transaction, I may be mistaken. I am sure I am not doing any injustice intentionally, for if the receipt was not given me on the impeachment matter it was on account of some other political service which perhaps I have forgotten.

F. J. MOSES.

TESTIMONY OF SAMUEL J. LEE.

ROOMS OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA.

Samuel J. Lee, being duly sworn, says:

While the impeachment of Governor R. K. Scott was pending in the House of Representatives, in December, A. D. 1871, I was sent for to go to Governor Scott's residence. It was the night before the day on which the General Assembly took a recess. On the afternoon before the day on which the recess was taken, W. J. Whipper, who was in favor of the impeachment, had the floor at the hour of adjournment, and, under the rules, was entitled to the floor when the House had taken up the matter for consideration at the session of the next day. The purpose was to get Whipper off the floor, so as to force a vote on the impeachment resolution before the recess was taken, and it was in connection with the matter that I was sent for. The different points and motions in the premises to be made by myself and to be sustained by F. J. Moses, Jr., as Speaker were all arranged before the House convened. The result was that Whipper was taken (or ruled) from the floor and the vote forced and the impeachment resolution was defeated. That evening I was sent for to go to the rooms over Fine's building. I went; and as I passed through the room Patterson handed me a $500 bill. This was paid to me in consideration of my action in defeating the impeachment resolution, although before the vote no arrangement or agreement had been made that I should receive any money for services. This all took place while I was a member of the House of Representatives from the County of Edgefield.

SAMUEL J. LEE.

October 3d, A. D. 1877.

TESTIMONY OF H. G. WORTHINGTON.

General H. G. Worthington, sworn, says:

Resides in Charleston; is Collector of Customs for the port of Charleston. Was in Columbia in December, 1871, at the time of the proposed impeachment of Governor Scott and Treasurer Niles G. Parker. I occupied no public position at that time in the State. I was living at that time in the city of Columbia, practicing law. I have never occupied any public position under the State government. I was of counsel first for Niles G. Parker, and when Governor Scott was implicated I was employed and was counsel for him, and maintained this relation as to both of them until the proceeding finally ended, and for some time after

as their general counsel. Without intending to intimate an affirmation of any use of money to influence votes of members of the Legislature on the impeachment question by either or both Parker and Scott, I would state that all knowledge of their conduct in relation to said proceedings was derived from them in confidential communications as their counsel and not from any other source. I think that during these proceedings a determination had been arrived at for a recess, and that the parties who were in favor of the impeachment were endeavoring to postpone action until after the recess. Whipper had the floor, and it was said that he was going to speak the time out. Lee rose to a privileged motion to bring the matter to a vote. Moses, who was Speaker of the House, ruled the motion in order, although Whipper, who had the floor from the preceding day, claimed it. The House voted to sustain Lee's motion and the vote was brought on that day.

Treasurer's voucher No. 1697 shown to witness. Says that he never saw it before, but that he has frequently heard of it. Knows of no such person as David H. Wilson. Subsequent to the date of this paper, (December 13, 1871,) it was in the Moses-Tomlinson campaign, witness, with Governor Scott, E. W. M. Mackey and Niles G. Parker were present together at the headquarters of the Republican party in Columbia, Senator Taft and others, and Governor Scott was speaking of the influence of Bowen in Charleston County. To which Mackey replied that Scott knew no more of Bowen's influence in Charleston County than did the people of the Mooney, Leggett and Wilson warrants. To which Scott replied that he knew these men, that they were his friends, and that they would be forthcoming, &c.

Never saw the Mooney and Leggett warrants, nor does he know of such persons. He does know an old man in the city of Columbia by the name of Mooney.

I know that Parker was indebted largely to John J. Patterson—exceeding certainly $20,000—and, my impression is, as State Treasurer, and the adjustment was made with State paper. I do not know whether the David H. Wilson warrant was one or not. There were some large warrants on the Armed Force turned over to Patterson by Parker. Some of the Armed Force warrants were objected to by Patterson, but he took them subject to the understanding that if they were paid, all right; if not paid, to be returned to Parker. I think Scott was present at one time when these Armed Force warrants were under discussion—perhaps more than once. I do not know whether Jacobs was ever present or not, but think he was; do not speak with absolute certainty. I think I heard of the Wilson, Mooney and Leggett warrants spoken of in these interviews and arrangements between Parker and Patterson. I think some of the Mooney, Leggett and Wilson warrants were turned over to Patterson,

but which ones I do not remember. I do not think that Hardy Solomon was present at any of these interviews. Did not hear Hardy Solomon spoken of as the custodian of any of these papers. If any of these warrants were paid, Parker was to have credit on his note which Patterson held to extent of such payments.

I think the indebtedness of Parker to Patterson was for money borrowed by Parker from Patterson to pay off the Legislature at its recess, after the failure of impeachment resolutions; but this is simply an impression. Have no other knowledge, information or belief as to the Wilson warrant. When Governor Scott spoke of these warrants at the time and place heretofore mentioned, he showed much feeling and seemed to speak more angrily. Governor Scott, by his manner, evidently intended to impress the party to whom he was speaking with the belief that these warrants were genuine and a just claim against the State. [This in answer to a question by Mr. Meetze.] At the time of the arrangement of transfer of papers from Parker to Patterson nothing was said about their being placed in the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company for collection; but I think subsequently they were placed there. I do not know on whose account they were placed there, unless on the account of Mr. Patterson. I know nothing of the disposition of the funds arising from these warrants. Mr. Patterson based his objections to the Mooney, Leggett and Wilson warrants on the ground that the warrants were large; he did not know the parties; he had loaned the money and wanted his pay.

Was counsel for John J. Patterson at various times, for various things; is unable to state precise dates. I came to South Carolina first in 1869; returned, and then came back in 1870. I speak from memory, and am not entirely certain as to dates.

H. G. WORTHINGTON.

COLUMBIA, 31st July, 1877.

TESTIMONY OF J. C. ROATH.

Mr. J. C. Roath, sworn, says: He resides in Columbia; is a lawyer by profession. So far as I recollect about the Mooney and Leggett matters, my impression at the time was that these warrants were drawn against the Armed Force Fund, and were drawn at the time of the impeachment of R. K. Scott, and drawn by him as Governor, and drawn in the name of Leggett and Mooney,—the amounts of the two being about $35,000,—but how distributed I do not recollect. These were drawn, as asserted, to stave off the impeachment of Governor Scott. Scott was not impeached. I think impeachment was also attempted against Niles G.

Parker at the same time. I am satisfied that the entries on page 27, Collection Register "A," South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, Nos. 1096 and 1097, are the Mooney and Leggett entries. The entries are in my handwriting, but some of the figures have been changed, but I do not think that the changes were made by me.

Treasury No. 1577, February 3, 1872, Armed Force warrant, dated December 6, 1871, in the name of John Mooney, for $25,545.

Have been a book-keeper for fifteen or twenty years, and a bank officer for some two years of said period; was Cashier of the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company. Am thoroughly acquainted with the hand-writing of F. S. Jacobs, who was Teller and book-keeper in said bank while I was there. Have inspected the endorsement purporting to be the signature of John Mooney on the warrant of Treasurer's No. 1577, above, and it is my opinion that said endorsement is in the handwriting of F. S. Jacobs, and a feigned hand.

J. C. ROATH.

July 25, 1877.

TESTIMONY OF PRINCE R. RIVERS.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., August 13, 1877.

Prince R. Rivers, being duly sworn, deposes on oath as follows: My name is Prince R. Rivers; residence is at Hamburg, S. C., and my occupation is that of a farmer at present. I was a member of the House of Representatives from 1868 until 1874—six years; I held the office of Trial Justice from 1868 till about the first day of June, 1877. I remember the impeachment resolutions in the House on Governor Scott and Treasurer Parker. On the impeachment question C. C. Bowen called the caucus of the Republican members at the Steward's Hall in the University buildings, and I was invited by him to attend the caucus. After we got there he stated that the object of the caucus was to impeach Governor Scott and Parker, and I and him differed. I contended that I would go with the party to impeach Governor Scott, Parker, Neagle and Chamberlain, and he would not agree, and I told him if one was guilty every one was guilty. He would not consent to take that course. I notified him I would then go against the impeachment unless it embraced all, because I was informed that Cardozo had taken the State seal out of the State. The next day Mr. Patterson (John J.) came to me in the Committee room over Calnan's building, at the corner, and told me that he proposed to make a square fight against C. C. Bowen in behalf of Governor Scott and Parker, and asked me if I would superintend the refresh-

ment matter for the members. I was always looked to as a leader of certain members, about fifteen or twenty. I agreed to do so provided he furnished the means, for I was in sympathy with Governor Scott and always liked him. He told me that he would furnish all that was required, and would make an arrangement with Hardy Solomon to do so. He furnished cigars, hams, liquors, crackers, cheese, &c., which were sent in a wagon from Hardy Solomon's to that same Committee room. After that, when that gave out I notified Patterson and he told me to go on and buy and he would return me the money, and I spent one hundred dollars myself, according to his promise, at Mr. Senn's, just opposite, and he promised to give me $200 besides these expenses. He paid me the $200, but failed to meet the other expenses by thirty dollars. He promised to pay me the $200 for my vote and influence, and that he paid in full. He paid it in the building where Fine used to keep, next to the Calnan building. As you go up the steps, turn to the left; I believe the first door is the door to the room. You go in that room, pass through into another room, and from that room come out into the passage way, at the head of some stairs. He paid me in the first room. Only one person was allowed to go in at a time, and then after that person passed out into the passage way another would enter. I think John Mead was there, and went in either just before or after me. There were five or six there. I don't just remember which they were just now. It was after the impeachment resolutions were defeated, and on the evening of the same day, I think. To my recollection there were five at the door when I went there, and Mead was one of the five. When I came out others were going in, and I met others coming up when I was going off. Patterson gave me a promise that as soon as the House adjourned he would pay according to his promises, and he went right up there after the adjournment and the members went in, and I am satisfied all got the money that was promised. This was all engineered by Patterson and Worthington. There was a caucus held one night over Calnan's, at which the friends were present. Patterson and Worthington were there and spoke that night. At the close of the caucus Patterson said he wanted to see the men one by one the next morning before the House taken in. The men were there by nine o'clock, and Patterson saw them separately in the room having the third window from the first up stairs, on the side of Calnan's, towards the State House. I went there with the other friends, and I saw him separately, and he made the arrangement with me as to the amount of $200, and told me that he had it all right. I understood that some of the others got more than two hundred dollars, that is, from four to five hundred dollars, but I did not press him for any more because I was going to vote against the impeachment of Scott and Parker any-

how. So, when Patterson saw me in the room he just said: "You go and vote against the impeachment and I'll give you $200;" and I said: "All right," and that I afterwards got. He had papers on the table then, but I did not notice the papers. When he paid at Fine's building he had a printed roll of the House with the names of the members checked who voted against impeachment, and had it by him when he paid me. Worthington was there at the time.

P. R. RIVERS.

TESTIMONY OF C. D. HAYNE.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., October 15, 1877.

C. D. Hayne, being duly sworn, deposes on oath as follows:

My name is Charles D. Hayne. I reside at Aiken, S. C., and am by occupation a tailor. I was a member of the House of Representatives from the County of Barnwell from 1868 to 1872; and then, on the formation of the County of Aiken, I was elected Senator from the County of Aiken, and held that office from 1872 to 1876.

I was a member of the House of Representatives in December, 1871, at the time of the impeachment proceedings being urged against Governor Scott and State Treasurer Niles G. Parker. I voted against their impeachment. During the month of December, 1871, H. G. Worthington gave me the sum of $500 at the State House for voting against the resolution of impeachment. John J. Patterson, now United States Senator, first spoke to me about the matter and told me to see Worthington. I had a conversation with Worthington, and I said to him that I didn't see that Scott ought to be impeached, and yet there must be something in it, as the Committee who had been appointed to look into the matter reported that there were just grounds for impeachment. Worthington said there was nothing in it, but that Bowen was urging it because he had a spite against Scott, and that he would give me $500 if I would vote against it. The next day after the vote, H. G. Worthington paid me the $500 over Fine's, up stairs. No one else was present when Worthington handed me the money.

C. D. HAYNE.

TESTIMONY OF JAMES N. HAYNE.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., October 16, 1877.

James N. Hayne, being further examined, deposes on oath as follows: I was a member of the House of Representatives from the County of Barnwell in December, 1871, at the time when the impeachment proceedings were proposed in the House. I was opposed to the impeachment, and had concluded not to support it, as I thought the place to settle the matter was the Courts. Afterwards General Worthington told me I would be entitled to $200, as all who voted against impeachment got that amount; that was after the matter was decided. I inquired of some of my delegation and they told me *they* had got that amount. I then asked General Worthington about it, and he said some of those who were managing the matter had got it for me. I never got the money.

JAMES N. HAYNE.

TESTIMONY OF S. J. KEITH.

COLUMBIA, S. C., November 6, 1877.

S. J. Keith, being sworn, says: That he resides at Darlington C. H., and is a carpenter and farmer; was elected to the Legislature in 1870, and have been a member ever since, and am now a member; was a member when the impeachment of Scott was attempted, and voted against the resolutions; for my vote I received, as well as I remember, $200, but I cannot now recall who it was that paid me, but I do know that it was paid me in the interest of Governor Scott, and I do not doubt that he knew that I was paid for him. I am of the opinion that every member who voted against the impeachment was paid for it.

S. J. KEITH.

TESTIMONY OF EDWARD MICKEY.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C.

Edward Mickey, being duly sworn, says:

He is a tailor by profession and resides in the city of Charleston. Was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly in 1868 and re-

mained a member until the year 1872. Was a member when an attempt was made to impeach Governor Scott in session of 1871–72, as well as I remember. At first Judge Mackey came to me and said that Governor Scott should be impeached, and after a short time he came to me and said that Governor Scott should not be impeached. He offered me no money. General Worthington offered me $200 to vote against the impeachment, and I did so, and he paid me the money himself in cash in a room over a building then occupied by Mr. Fine.

EDWARD MICKEY.

TESTIMONY OF E. M. SUMPTER.

ROOMS OF JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
OCTOBER 16, 1877.

E. M. Sumpter, sworn, says:

I reside in Barnwell County; carpenter by trade. Was a member of the House of Representatives for three terms, commencing in 1870. I voted against the resolution of impeachment of Governor Scott. I was not approached with an offer of money for my vote. Caucuses were held over Fine's, where we had cheese and crackers and plenty to drink, and this was understood to be a rendezvous of Governor Scott's friends. The vote was taken first before the Christmas holidays. After the vote, and just before I left Columbia, General Worthington handed me $200, and said that "here is a present." I asked him what it was for. He said: "Never mind that; it is a present for you. The Treasurer will not pay you any money and you will want something to go home upon." This money was paid me over Fine's. I went up the stairs, with a large room on the left, from thence into a small room, and Worthington handed me the money. Patterson was in the room. I left by another door. My impression always was that this money was given me for my vote, although, as before stated, nothing was said to me about my vote before it was given.

E. M. SUMPTER.

TESTIMONY OF HASTINGS GANTT.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., October 19, 1877.

Hastings Gantt, being duly sworn, deposes, on oath, as follows:

My name is Hastings Gantt. I reside in the County of Beaufort and am by occupation a farmer. I have been a member of the House of

Representatives from the County of Beaufort from 1870 to the present time. At the time the question of impeaching Gov. R. K. Scott was before the House it was supposed that the matter would be postponed and not decided until after the recess, and Mr. Bowen and Mr. Whipper and the Beaufort men talked it over, and the Beaufort men, most of them, determined to leave the day before the session closed. I was coming out of the State House to go to the train and Col. John J. Patterson met me at the foot of the steps, and he said to me we had better not go and leave the impeachment question here on hand. I told him that the understanding was it wouldn't take place till after the recess, and that I wasn't willing to stop; that I wouldn't vote to impeach Gov. Scott, and that he needn't be uneasy about me. He then said if I would wait and didn't go home until the recess he would give me $200. But I went on and went home, and was not present at the vote on the impeachment question.

HASTINGS GANTT.

TESTIMONY OF SAMUEL GREEN.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., September 27, 1877.

Hon. Samuel Green, being further examined, deposes on oath as follows:

I was a member of the House of Representatives from the County of Beaufort at the time of the impeachment proceedings in the House in the Winter of 1871 against Governor Scott and Niles G. Parker, State Treasurer. When the impeachment was started, the delegation from Beaufort, excepting General W. J. Whipper, was in favor of Governor Scott and against his impeachment, and were outspoken in his favor, and, so far as I know, no offer of money had been made to any member of the delegation up to the 21st December, (Thursday,) when I met at the South Carolina train (where the delegation from Beaufort, excepting Whipper, were starting for home,) Mr. John J. Patterson, who endeavored to persuade us not to go; but we insisted on going. Mr. Patterson offered me $300 if I would stay, and on my declining to stay, Mr. Patterson increased his offer to $500; but I told him my folks would be down at the ferry waiting for me, and, besides, I was satisfied that they couldn't get to a vote before the hour decided on for the recess of the Legislature. I had not heard of Governor Scott's proclamation at that time; did not hear of it till I got home.

SAMUEL GREEN.

SEPTEMBER 27th, 1877.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM L. LEGGETT.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
AUGUST 16, 1877.

William L. Leggett, Esq., further examined, on oath, deposes as follows: I am a resident of Marlboro County, and by occupation a farmer. I was in Columbia a day or two, at the time of the Scott and Parker impeachment resolutions, in December, 1871. I was on my way to Georgia, where I stayed about eight days and then returned, and was in Columbia again, remaining about six weeks, when I returned to Marlboro. I returned to Columbia *via* Charleston, and was here a few days, leaving here a day or two before the Revenue Bond Scrip Bill passed. As to the impeachment, J. L. Neagle had a conversation with me; it was in the State Capitol building, down stairs. He told me that something could be made at it if I could give my influence to prevent Scott and Parker's impeachment. He said he would furnish the money to use among the members of the House in the matter. I flatly declined. Governor R. K. Scott asked me to meet him at a room on Main street after supper. I did so. No one else was present. I was there with him an hour or two. He asked me what I could do with the Marlboro delegation and others with money, and said if I would undertake it he would satisfy me well for it. I declined, and had nothing to do with it. Worthington and myself also had a conversation on the same subject, of the same purport, and with the same result. I don't think that Worthington spoke as plainly about money being used as Neagle and Scott did; Neagle spoke more plainly than either of the others.

The above conversations were with reference to the Scott and Parker impeachment resolutions.

WM. L. LEGETT.

August 16, 1877.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN B. DENNIS.

John B. Dennis recalled:

Witness says he was a member of the Legislature during the session of 1871–72 when impeachment articles were presented against Governor Scott, Attorney General Chamberlain and Treasurer Parker. The articles against the two latter were withdrawn until they should have impeached Governor Scott. Says one day he was in the office of the State Treasurer, while the articles of impeachment were before the House of Representatives, and Parker, the State Treasurer, said to him: "What in hell do those fellows up stairs mean? Do they think they

can beat that machine?" pointing at the same time to the safe. Says he knows nothing of the warrants of "Mooney, Leggett and Wilson" only as he has heard them talked of. Says he has heard parties, at various times, banter Governor Scott about them, and heard Governor Scott at one time say: "They are honorable gentlemen and friends of mine." At other times has heard him, when bantered on the subject, say that "he did not know them," and could only "account for them by his having at some time left in his book a few warrants signed, for his Private Secretary to use for payment of some necessary expenses of the office during his absence, and that some one stole them and filled them up." There was a report about to the effect that the money drawn on those warrants was used to prevent and defeat the impeachment of Governor Scott and the other State officers before mentioned.

JOHN B. DENNIS.

REPORT

OF THE

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE

ON

PUBLIC FRAUDS

AND

ELECTION OF HON. J. J. PATTERSON TO THE UNITED STATES SENATE,

MADE TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

AT THE REGULAR SESSION 1877-78.

BLUE RIDGE RAILROAD SCRIP,
VALIDATING ACT,
AND
FINANCIAL SETTLEMENT.

COLUMBIA, S. C.
CALVO & PATTON, STATE PRINTERS.
1878.

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BLUE RIDGE RAILROAD SCRIP,

VALIDATING ACT,

AND

FINANCIAL SETTLEMENT.

REPORT.

Blue Ridge Railroad Scrip, Validating Act, and Financial Settlement.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives:

Your Committee, having already exhibited John J. Patterson as the chief originator and participator in various schemes of public plunder and personal bribery, viz., first, in his election as United States Senator; second, in the fraudulent pay certificates; third, the Greenville and Columbia Railroad swindle, and, fourth, the impeachment Acts, now propose to uncover and reveal his crowning work in fraud and infamy under the above captions. These several measures, viz., the Blue Ridge Railroad Scrip Bill, the Validating Bill and the Financial Settlement Bill, following each other so closely in point of time, having been originated, matured and engineered by Patterson and the Ring, and passed through the Legislature by the same means, it is impossible to separate them in this report, hence the subjects are combined, and may be aptly designated a drama of fraud in three acts.

On the 3d day of February, 1872, A. L. Singleton introduced in the House of Representatives "A Bill to relieve the State of South Carolina of all liability for its guaranty of the bonds of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company by providing for the securing and destruction of the same." On the 8th day of the same month John B. Dennis, by unanimous consent, introduced "A Bill relating to the bonds of the State of South Carolina," better known as the Validating Act. He also, at the same time, introduced "A Bill relating to the Financial Agent of the State in the city of New York," commonly called the "Financial Settlement Bill." It will be seen how innocent the titles of these Bills appear, and yet how full each is of dangerous mischief to the State as executed by the parties. The first on its face representing a plausible scheme to relieve the State from its guaranty of the large sum of $4,000,000 of the bonds of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company by the issue of scrip, ostensibly to pay the honest debt of said company, but in fact to be converted into a private and personal corrupt fraud. The second appeared to be merely an Act to validate the irregular issue of certain bonds, but was intended to validate the illegal use and disposition of $6,000,000 of State bonds

by H. H. Kimpton, and then fasten such debt upon the State. The third simply empowered the notorious Financial Board to make a settlement with H. H. Kimpton, Financial Agent, but really affording the desired opportunity of covering up and canceling the large amounts paid out by Kimpton from sales of bonds illegally made, to be divided out in commissions among the "Ring,'" and in carrying the purchase of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad for the same Ring.

The most cursory examination of the journals of the General Assembly, and the testimony annexed to this report, must satisfy all that these three measures were adroitly and deliberately concocted by the same persons for their joint personal benefit, and by combination forced through the General Assembly by the most shameless and barefaced bribery of Senators and members. For the evidence of many members of the House sets forth, with particularity, that Patterson, Worthington, Neagle, Kimpton, Scott, Parker and Chamberlain aided these nefarious measures by counsel and advice, by the solicitation of votes and the actual purchase of numerous voters with large sums of money,—these persons having full knowledge and consciousness of the stealage and corruption intended to be perpetrated through and by such legislation.

The same persuasion, arguments and bribery were used upon Senators. Senator C. P. Leslie also figured conspicuously in the Senate as an advocate of these Bills; was stakeholder; got the money and ran away to New York; was followed by duped and indignant Senators, but failed to respond with the thrice stolen cash.

Josephus Woodruff swears that Leslie informed him that Kimpton had deposited $30,000 in the Central National Bank for Woodruff, to be divided among six Senators; also of another deposit of $20,000 in the Carolina National Bank, to be divided between Leslie and Senator Owens.

The witness drew the money and delivered it to Leslie. The deposit of the said sums of money is proven by cashiers of said banks.

In tracing the history of these measures, it seems that after the passage of the Bills Patterson and Kimpton quarreled about the division or details, as stated in the testimony of Judge T. J. Mackey, and for an adjustment and settlement of such little differences the following order was given by Patterson to Parker, then Treasurer:

VICE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
GREENVILLE AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
COLUMBIA, S. C., March 4, 1872.

Hon. NILES G. PARKER, *State Treasurer, South Carolina:*

Please deliver to H. H. Kimpton "revenue bond scrip" due the Blue Ridge Railroad Company according to Act passed March 2, 1872, amounting to one hundred and fourteen thousand two hundred and fifty

dollars, at par, upon the following conditions: That forty-two thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven dollars of said scrip, at par, is to be used for paying the expenses of passing through the House of Representatives Bills styled "A Bill relating to the bonds of the State of South Carolina" and "Bill to authorize the Financial Board to settle the accounts of the Financial Agent." Now, if these above named Bills are passed and become laws, this order for forty-two thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven dollars in scrip, at par, is to be paid said Kimpton; and if not passed, then this order for that amount to be void and the scrip is not to be delivered. Also, that seventy-one thousand four hundred and fourteen dollars of scrip, at par, you shall deliver to said Kimpton if said Bills become laws, and provided that he shall pay the sum of fifty thousand dollars, the proceeds of said scrip at seventy cents on the dollar, in paying the expenses already incurred in passing through the Senate the Bill known as "A Bill to relieve the State of all liability on account of guaranty of Blue Ridge Railroad bonds, &c.," passed March 2, 1872, which said expense said Kimpton has contracted to pay; and if said Kimpton fails or refuses to pay said amounts in defraying said expenses, (when required by me,) then this order to be void. If said conditions are complied with and the amount of scrip delivered to said Kimpton, he is not to be held liable for or to account for its value. The above two sums of $42,859 and $71,414 in scrip, at par, make up the amount of scrip first mentioned in this order.

JOHN J. PATTERSON,
President Blue Ridge Railroad Company in S. C.

Witness:
R. B. Elliott.

This order, in business-like and simple language, points to and expresses the means used in procuring the passage of these measures.

Comment, criticism or denunciation would only weaken the force and meaning of such a document. The testimony of Judge T. J. Mackey is furthermore interesting in describing the ingenious and delicate mode of obtaining a photographic copy of said order,—the original, however, now being in the possession of the Committee, having been furnished by Niles G. Parker.

The labor and ingenuity of Patterson were still required, for, when the validity of the Blue Ridge Scrip was attacked, and the question before the Supreme Court of the State, he is again found at the post of his peculiar duty, attempting to bribe F. J. Moses to obtain a favorable decision of the Court upon the scrip.

Again, when a Bill was passed repealing the Act providing for the issue of the scrip, he is still to the front, and succeeds in bribing H. J.

Maxwell, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Engrossed Acts, to withhold or destroy the record, which was done, and the Act failed for that session. And lastly, with a courage and perseverance rarely witnessed, when a Bill for funding the State debt at fifty cents on the dollar was on its passage in the Senate, this wonderful personage appears, and is found offering large sums of money to have the Blue Ridge Scrip included at dollar for dollar.

The following paper was turned over to the Committee by Niles G. Parker:

OFFICE BLUE RIDGE RAILROAD COMPANY,
COLUMBIA, March 5, 1872.

Hon. N. G. PARKER, *State Treasurer South Carolina:*

Please deliver to Gen. R. B. Elliott, or order, two thousand six hundred and fourteen dollars in Revenue Bond Scrip, at par, issued to the Blue Ridge Railroad Company under Act November 2, 1872.

(Signed) JOHN J. PATTERSON,
President Blue Ridge Railroad Company in South Carolina.

[Endorsed R. B. Elliott.]

This paper finds its meaning and significance in the fact testified to by Judge T. J. Mackey, that Elliott was an active advocate of the Blue Ridge Scrip Bill in all its stages, and in the other fact testified to by Elliott himself that he was the witness to the order drawn by Patterson on Parker for delivering $114,250 scrip to Kimpton for the purpose of paying the expenses of passing the Bill.

Now let the curtain drop. For why amplify the criticism of such men or such measures? The facts sworn to by so many witnesses must be sufficiently convincing without further comment.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN R. COCHRAN, Chairman,
HENRY A. MEETZE,
Of the Senate.
GERHARD MULLER,
J. G. BLUE,
S. DIBBLE,
Of the House.

TESTIMONY.

TESTIMONY OF NILES G. PARKER.

ROOMS OF JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Niles G. Parker, being sworn, says:

At the time the settlement was made with the Financial Board and Kimpton, he (Kimpton) received a due bill for about $139,000 from the Financial Board as the balance of commissions due him. This, according to our agreement, would be divided equally between Chamberlain, Kimpton and myself; and just before Chamberlain addressed his communication to the public in the Summer of 1874 concerning the charges made against him with reference to the public debt and other matters connected with Governor Scott's administration, he promised me by the side of his sick bed in his own house that if I would permit that letter which he had prepared to go before the public without contradiction and he should be nominated and elected as Governor I should be paid my share of the $139,000, as expressed in said due bill, and that too at an early day.

The Financial Board made the settlement with the Financial Agent by virtue of the authority conferred upon it by Act of the General Assembly, passed in February, 1872, known as the Financial Settlement Act. The Financial Agent and the Financial Board all desired that an Act might be passed giving the Financial Board the power to make the settlement, so as to cover up the transactions which had taken place between them. There was some difficulty in getting the Bill passed. These difficulties were overcome by the use of money among the members of the General Assembly. The money was received by drafts drawn on me by Kimpton and accepted by me, and the money was furnished for the drafts by the banks in this city. Kimpton put up Blue Ridge Railroad Scrip as collateral security. There were three drafts: one for $25,000, one for $35,000 and one for $12,500. They were to be paid at maturity by Kimpton, but when they became due he failed to pay them and I had to pay two of them personally—the two for $35,000 and $25,000 respectively, and also $2,500 on the $12,500 draft. Governor Scott paid the remainder of this latter draft—he being an endorser on it. I obtained the collateral at the bank for the two large drafts and Scott obtained the collateral for the other. I demurred at first to accepting these drafts, but finally accepted them on Kimpton's assurance that

Chamberlain, who was then absent, would endorse them on his return. Chamberlain endorsed only the small one.

I parted with the scrip referred to to reimburse me as far as it would go. It did not pay me all. The money raised on these drafts was disbursed by Kimpton mainly amongst the members of the Senate, to procure the passage of the settlement Bill, the validating Bill and the Blue Ridge Scrip Bill, as per agreement between Kimpton and Patterson. It was understood and agreed that Patterson was to arrange the matter in the House and secure the passage of the Bills there and Kimpton in the Senate. Fifty thousand dollars of this money was used to purchase Senators, the balance was to go to the House through Patterson.

(Signed,) N. G. PARKER.

TESTIMONY OF EVERIDGE CAIN.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., October 15, 1877.

Everidge Cain, being duly sworn, deposes on oath as follows:

My name is Everidge Cain. I reside in the County of Abbeville, in the town of Abbeville, and I am by occupation a farmer. I was a member of the House of Representatives from said County from 1870 to 1874. I voted for the Blue Ridge Scrip Bill in the early part of 1872. Mr. Mackay, John J. Patterson and General H. G. Worthington all told me in conversation that I would be paid for supporting the Bill, and that my Democrat friends were in favor of it. I knew that General McGowan was opposed to it and that Colonel J. S. Cothran was in favor of it, and also General Harrison, though none of these had ever offered me anything to support it. Patterson asked me if I was going to support it, and I told him Mackay had been talking to me about it, and Patterson said whatever Mackay said would be all right. Mackay had told me that I would be recompensed for it. Worthington told me that the friends of the Bill would be taken care of. After the Bill passed I received a slip of paper, requesting me to go to a certain place up Richardson street. I went there about dark, and there was a doorkeeper both up and down stairs, and I went up stairs into a room and an envelope was handed to me by some one dressed in black clothes, whose face was turned from me, and in the dusk I did not recognize him, though I tried to do so. I passed out of the other door of the room, and at the other door I saw a man, I think it was General Harrison, who said to me: "Go on down; you're all right." I went off, and found the envelope contained $200. In the room where I received the money there was no one present but myself and the person who handed it to me.

General Harrison was not in the room, but I saw him outside of the door when I passed out.

On the Validating Bill and the Financial Settlement Bill, passed at the same session as the Blue Ridge Scrip Bill, I was approached by a great many persons for my support. Among others, H. H. Kimpton, Niles G. Parker, D. H. Chamberlain and R. K. Scott had some conversation with me about them. Kimpton came up to me while I was in conversation with some one (I think it was June Mobley, but am not certain,) in front of the State House, and Kimpton said: "You're opposing a measure that is for the good of the State and especially for the Republican party, and if that was defeated the Republican party was gone." He told me in the same conversation that for my vote and my influence I could get $500. That was in relation to the Financial Settlement Bill. He said if the Republicans didn't support the measure he would make terms with the Democrats and the party would be defeated. I and he fell out about it when he made that remark. I saw Parker at his office and he said that under the circumstances we would have to support Kimpton's measure or we couldn't get any money on our pay certificates as members. And he also said that the men who supported the Financial Agent's Bill would be taken care of. I went to Chamberlain at his office and consulted him about the Financial Settlement Bill, and he said it was all right and that we would be obliged to pay Kimpton. I came up where Scott was in conversation with some others, and he said that it was right to pay Kimpton. Chamberlain and Scott both said also that the friends of the Bill would be taken care of. This in reference to the Financial Settlement Bill.

EVERIDGE CAIN.

TESTIMONY OF H. H. HUNTER.

ROOMS OF COMMITTEE,
OCTOBER 23, 1877.

H. H. Hunter, being first duly sworn, says:

That he is a minister of the gospel by profession and resides in the city of Charleston. Was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly in 1870 and remained until 1872. I was in the House in the early part of 1872 when the Blue Ridge Scrip Bill, Validating Bill and Financial Settlement Bill were before the House. I find the following entry in my diary, which I remember to be correct, of date Tuesday, February 22, 1872: "Also at Rivers's Military Committee room, at a caucus held by Patterson. Neagle, Parker, Kimpton and Scott asked T. J. Mackey a question. Got back to boarding house at 11:50 P. M."

I recollect that this caucus was concerning the above named Bills. After that, one day, Speaker Moses told me to go and see Governor Scott. I went and saw Governor Scott. It was Saturday, March 2, 1872. I find the following entry in my diary: "I called upon the Governor at the request of F. J. Moses, Jr., and had an extended interview, discussing the situation." At this interview we talked over those Bills, but I did not promise my support. When I came out I met Patterson outside, and we walked up the street together from the State Capitol. Patterson asked me if I had seen the Governor. I said I had. He then asked me: "How did you and he get along?" I told him that we had a very pleasant talk. Then he said to me that he had seen the Governor and that he had told the Governor that Hunter was a good enough little fellow, and that he wanted to make some money as well as the rest of them. I told him that money was one of those necessary evils which we all had to have. He spoke of these measures, and he said: "Well, there's no use of you holding out; these measures will pass with you or without you, and you had better go along with the crowd." I told him that I had been going along with the crowd since impeachment had been defeated. That was the substance of the conversation. On March 15, 1872, the following entry appears in my diary: "Was at bank; drew money on a check from as promised." This check was from John J. Patterson, and the amount of it was $500. The occurrence was in this way. I met Patterson, who was riding along Main street, and I called to him and he got out and met me, and I said to him: "Colonel, I am going down to-night." He said that he was going up street after awhile and that I should meet him by Shiver's. I went up street after awhile and met him there. When I met him he turned back with me, and we walked a few steps and he handed me the check for $500 on the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company. He then left me and I went up to the bank and drew the money a few minutes afterwards.

H. H. HUNTER.

October 23, 1877.

TESTIMONY OF DR. JOHN A. BARKER.

Rooms of Joint Investigating Committee,
Columbia, October 18, 1877.

Dr. John A. Barker, sworn, says:

I am a resident of Edgefield County. Was a member of the House of Representatives for three terms, commencing in 1870. When the Financial Settlement Bill was up before the Legislature, I was boarding at the Nickerson House. H. H. Kimpton also boarded there. I was

introduced to him, and he told me that he had been a great friend to South Carolina and the Republican party, in the way of letting them have money, and that the State was largely indebted to him; that it would be greatly to his interest to have the Bill passed, and that he would have to expend a considerable amount of money to do it; that it would cost more to buy the Senate than the House, although it was a smaller body; that if I would vote for the Bill and carry three of my delegation with me that he would give me $3,000. I talked freely with Republicans and Democrats about the Bill and about Kimpton; and as to Kimpton, and about him, the opinion was pretty freely expressed that not much confidence was to be placed in what he said. I did not vote at all upon the measure, not being present, but if I had been present I would have voted against it.

JOHN A. BARKER.

TESTIMONY OF DR. JOHN A. BARKER.

ROOMS OF JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, October 18, 1877.

Dr. John A. Barker, sworn, says:

I am a resident of Edgefield County. Was a member of the House of Representatives for three terms, commencing in 1870. Upon the Blue Ridge Scrip Bill I voted in favor of it. I was boarding at the Nickerson House. In conversation about the Bill, Patterson said that "there is money in it, and if you give the measure your support I will remember my friends," though he offered me no specific sum for my vote. A short time after the Bill was passed, Patterson came to my room (I being then sick in bed) and handed me an envelope with $1,000 in it. He said: "I never promised you anything directly for your vote, but the Bill has passed, you voted for it, and accept this as a present."

JOHN A. BARKER.

TESTIMONY OF JAMES N. HAYNE.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., October 16, 1877.

James N. Hayne, being duly sworn, deposes on oath as follows:

My name is James N. Hayne. I reside at Charleston, S. C., and am by occupation a coachmaker. I was a member of the House of Representatives from the County of Barnwell from 1868 to 1872. When the Blue Ridge Scrip Bill was up in the House, John J. Patterson spoke to

me in favor of the Bill, and told me that I could get $300 if I would support it on the passage over the Governor's veto. It was known at the time that the Governor was going to veto the Bill. This offer was made to me and to three other members of the Barnwell delegation to my knowledge and in my presence. These three were Edward Furguson, now residing at Aiken, Benjamin H. Nerland, now living at Blackville, and E. M. Sumpter, now residing at Barnwell C. H. The offer was made in the lobby in the State House. I was absent at the passage of the Bill over the veto on account of sickness of my family. When I returned, Furguson told me he had got the money promised him. During the pendency of the Bill I heard both John J. Patterson and Niles G. Parker say that the friends of the Bill would be taken care of. When the Validating Bill was up for final action in the House, on the night before its passage John J. Patterson sent for me by W. H. Jones, and I went and found him in the Judiciary Committee room, and he showed me a paper and said that he had bought Frost and Bosemon, and that they were selling me out, and offered me $500 if I would cease opposing the Bill and support it. He showed me a paper with their names and that amount opposite. I charged them with it and was very angry and they denied it. H. H. Kimpton asked me prior to that to support the Bill and the Financial Settlement Bill, and told me to see Patterson and it would be all right.

JAMES N. HAYNE.

TESTIMONY OF W. W. RAMSAY.

ROOMS INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., November 6, 1877.

W. W. Ramsay, being sworn, says:

That he resides in Sumter County, S. C., and is a farmer by occupation. Was elected to the House of Representatives in 1869 to fill the unexpired term of Wm. E. Johnston, who was elected Senator. Was re-elected in 1870 and 1872 and 1874, serving seven years as a member of the House. Was a member when the Blue Ridge Scrip Bill was passed, known as "A Bill to relieve the State of South Carolina of its liability," &c. Dr. J. L. Neagle conferred with me in reference to my supporting the Bill; informed me that I would be paid for my vote. I voted for it. After the vote was taken I went with other members over Hardy Solomon's bank for the purpose of receiving our money; remember that we passed down a long passage into a large room, thence into a smaller room, where a man that I did not know handed me an envelope which contained money. I found, on opening the envelope, that it con-

tained $200. When I went in the man looked for my name on a list he had, and at once paid me. Some one was in the adjoining room. I don't know who it was. Did not see John J. Patterson. I passed out a side door, down the back steps and out in front of a livery stable.

W. W. RAMSAY.

TESTIMONY OF A. L. SINGLETON.

COLUMBIA, S. C., November 7, 1877.

A. L. Singleton, being sworn, says:

That he resides in the town of Sumter and is a Deputy United States Marshal. Was elected to the Legislature in 1870 and served one term. John J. Patterson and J. L. Neagle offered me $500 to vote for the Blue Ridge Scrip Bill, the Financial Settlement Bill and the Validating Bill. I voted for a portion of one of them, but on the third reading, I think while Patterson was looking for me in connection with the matter, I was behind a curtain in the House and they refused to pay me anything at all.

A. L. SINGLETON.

TESTIMONY OF C. D. HAYNE.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., October 15, 1873.

C. D. Hayne, being duly sworn and further examined, deposes on oath as follows:

I was a member of the House of Representatives from the County of Barnwell in the early part of 1872, when the Blue Ridge Scrip Bill, the Validating Bill and the Financial Settlement Bill were passed. I voted in favor of the Blue Ridge Scrip Bill on its final passage in the House, but afterwards I consulted General R. B. Elliott, who said it was unconstitutional, so I voted to sustain the veto of the Governor. I voted against the other two Bills. Before the passage of the Blue Ridge Bill, Patterson came to me in the State House and offered me five hundred dollars if I would vote for this Bill. I told him he must pay me at least half before the vote. He paid me two hundred dollars in the State House before the passage of the Bill, and after the passage of the Bill over the veto he did not want to pay me the balance because I voted to sustain the veto; but I insisted that I only agreed to vote for the passage of the Bill, and Patterson finally paid me the other three hundred dollars in a room over the South Carolina Bank and Trust

Company, and F. S. Jacobs was present at the time. General H. G. Worthington paid me also two hundred dollars in advance for my vote for the Validating Bill, styled "A Bill relating to the bonds of South Carolina," but I voted against this Bill on its final passage. H. H. Kimpton asked me to vote for the Financial Settlement Bill, and told me he would see that I was cared for, but I told him I did not intend to vote for that Bill.

C. D. HAYNE.

TESTIMONY OF SAMUEL J. LEE.

ROOMS OF THE INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA.

Personally appeared Samuel J. Lee, who, being duly sworn, says:

That during the year 1872, while three several Bills were before the Legislature, viz., "An Act to relieve the State of South Carolina of all liability for its guaranty of the bonds of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company by providing for the securing and destruction of the same," "An Act relating to the Financial Agent of the State of South Carolina in the city of New York" and "An Act relating to the bonds of the State of South Carolina," J. J. Patterson offered me $3,000 to support the Bills, and I accepted the offer and supported the Bills, and each of them passed and became laws. Two or three days thereafter I was told to go to certain rooms over the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company's building. I went, according to appointment, and Patterson handed me $3,000 in money. There were two or three other persons present. On the Monday following this payment I deposited the sum of $2,500 of this money in the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company.

SAMUEL J. LEE.

This 3d day of October, A. D. 1877.

TESTIMONY OF HON. SAMUEL GREEN.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., September 27, 1877.

Hon Samuel Green, being further examined, deposes on oath as follows:

I was a member of the House from 1870 to 1875, and from that time to the present. I have been a member of the Senate from the County of Beaufort. I was a member of the House when the Validating Bill, the Financial Settlement Bill and the Revenue Bond Scrip Bill were

before the Legislature in the session of 1871–72. I was asked to support these Bills, and was promised that if I did so I would receive pecuniary compensation for doing so. Mr. John J. Patterson was the one who made me the offer. I cannot distinctly recall the amount he offered me, but it was not less than three hundred dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars. I think his first conversation with me on the subject was in the House, and I had several conversations with him on the subject. I voted for two of the Bills, the Revenue Bond Scrip and the Validating Bill, but voted against the Financial Settlement Bill. I afterwards received the money promised from Mr. John J. Patterson, in the upstairs of a building on Main Street. I went towards the place at one time, and, finding a crowd of the members there, I went off and returned at another time, when I received the money. There was another man there at the time; his name I do not know, but he was a white man, rather short and stout, with a long black beard.

SAMUEL GREEN.

SEPTEMBER 27th, 1877.

TESTIMONY OF EDWARD MICKEY.

ROOMS OF COMMITTEE,
October 23d, 1877.

Edward Mickey, being first duly sworn, says:

That he is a tailor by profession, and resides in the city of Charleston. Was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly in 1868, and remained a member until the election in 1872. Was a member of the Legislature when the Blue Ridge Scrip Bill was passed, and voted for the Bill. Patterson promised to pay me two hundred dollars if I would vote for the Bill, and I did so. The money was paid to me in a room over the Bank and Trust Company's building, in the presence of Patterson. Went up the steps and down a long passage into a large room, thence into a small room, where a man, unknown to me, handed me the two hundred dollars, in the presence of Mr. Patterson. I went out of the building by the back steps, and went on into the street in front of the livery stable. I attended a caucus at Charley Minort's house in reference to the above matter.

EDWARD MICKEY.

TESTIMONY OF W. C. GLOVER.

ROOMS INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., November 10, 1877.

W. C. Glover, being duly sworn, says:

That he resides in Charleston County; by occupation a laborer; was elected to the House of Representatives, in 1870, from the County of Charleston, and served as a member for two sessions; was a member when the Bill to relieve the State of South Carolina of all liability, &c., was before the House; it was known as the Blue Ridge Scrip Bill. I voted for it under the following circumstances: When it was under consideration in the House, and when the vote was taken, I was not in the House. On my return to the hall, Representative W. E. Elliott, from my County, informed me that I was too indifferent to my own interest, that I had lost a good thing by being absent, and said I had better see Mr. John J. Patterson, who was standing behind a curtain of one of the windows on the left of the hall as you enter. Elliott went with me to see him, and told him that I was one of his colleagues; that I would have voted for the Bill if I had been present. Mr. Patterson told me to go and see the Clerk, A. O. Jones, and have my name put down. I went on the stand and asked Mr. Jones to put my name down as voting for the Bill; after some hesitation, he did so. After the vote was taken some one asked me if I wanted to see Senator Patterson, and told me to go over Mr. Solomon's bank. I went up there; found a man that I did know in a room over the bank. The man asked me who I was looking for, I told him Mr. Patterson, and told him my business as well as my name. He had a roll of the House. After examining the roll he went into another room and returned and handed me two hundred dollars; the money was not in an envelope. I did see other men with their money in envelopes. I remember that ——— ———— , of Kershaw, was one of the men who came and told me to go and see Mr. Patterson, as he was asking after me. Mr. Patterson informed me while we were standing behind the curtain that I would receive two hundred dollars if I would get Mr. Jones to put my name down as voting for the Bill; he said this in the presence of Mr. Elliott.

W. C. GLOVER.

TESTIMONY OF S. J. KEITH.

COLUMBIA, S. C., November 6, 1877.

S. J. Keith, being sworn, says:

That he resides at Darlington C. H., and is a carpenter and a farmer. Was elected to the Legislature in 1870, and has been a member ever

since. Voted for the Blue Ridge Scrip Bill and received in consideration of my vote the sum of $200, which amount was paid to me in cash by John J. Patterson. The money was paid to me in a little room over the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company building. My recollection is that Mr. Waterman was present at the time. Other members went with me to the place, and, I presume, for the same purpose, but I cannot now recall their names.

S. J. KEITH.

TESTIMONY OF LAWRENCE CAIN.

COLUMBIA, S. C., October 24, 1877.

Lawrence Cain, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

That he is a resident of the County of Edgefield, and is a farmer by occupation. Was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly in 1868 and served two terms. Was then elected to the Senate and served one term, which ended 1876. I am sure that I voted against the Blue Ridge Scrip Bill and the Validating Bill, but I think I voted for providing for a settlement with the Financial Agent of the State. I received no consideration for my vote on this Bill. I voted for the "Sterling Loan" and received in consideration therefor the sum of $300 in cash from J. L. Neagle. Patterson said to me, in reference to the Blue Ridge Scrip Bill, that if I would vote for it that "I should be taken care of." Neagle told me that I could get $500 if I would vote for this Bill, and the same sum if I would vote for the Validating Bill.

LAWRENCE CAIN.

TESTIMONY OF HASTINGS GANTT.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., October 19, 1877.

Hastings Gantt, being further examined, deposes on oath as follows:

I was a member of the House of Representatives, from the County of Beaufort, in the year 1872, when the Blue Ridge Scrip Bill and the Validating and Financial Settlement Bills were passed. Mr. John J. Patterson told me if I would vote for these measures he would give me $200. After the passage of them Mr. Niles G. Parker, then State Treasurer, paid me $100, in the Treasurer's back office, for supporting the measure. I did not receive any more.

HASTINGS GANTT.

TESTIMONY OF E. M. SUMPTER.

ROOMS OF JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
October 16, 1877.

E. M. Sumpter—statement continued:

I voted for the Blue Ridge Scrip Bill. No one approached me on the measure; that is to say, no person came to me directly and said "I will give you so much to vote for the Bill;" but it was a general understanding that those who voted for it would be paid soon after the Bill was passed. Patterson met me on the street and told me to go up to Solomon's bank; there was something for me. I went and found a crowd there. Patterson was there and Worthington also. I went up stairs, down a passage way, entered a large room and then a small one, and a gentleman at the table handed me $300. The money was counted on the table. I did not know the man; he was a spare-made man with a sandy moustache. I left the room by a different door. In the Validating Act and Bill for the settlement with the Financial Agent I received $200. Niles G. Parker paid me this money. I was paid this money also over Solomon's bank. I was not approached directly on these measures or told that I would be paid for my vote. Parker said, when he gave me this money: "I can't pay your certificates for your services, but here is a present I will make you."

E. M. SUMPTER.

TESTIMONY OF J. D. BOSTON.

ROOMS OF INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
OCTOBER 13, 1877.

J. D. Boston continued on Blue Ridge scrip:

I voted for the Blue Ridge Scrip Bill and received for my vote money; the exact amount I cannot state; from one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty dollars. I received my money from a Committee who had the funds in charge. I know that Rush was a member of this Committee, and I think a man by the name of Hunter. Prince Rivers I think was also one. This Committee was furnished with the money, as I understand, by Patterson and Worthington. Patterson talked to me about the Bill, and he told me that whatever arrangements the Committee made about the pay would be right, and he would see that it was carried out. Patterson and Worthington got up the caucus at Minort's and made the arrangements for the Committee. Since making the other statement, I recollect that I received $300 and that I was paid over the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company. Worthington was present,

and a man, who I took to be a bank officer, handed me an envelope with the money in it. This was pay for these measures, which went through pretty well together: The Blue Ridge Scrip Bill, the Bill validating the bonds of the State and the Settlement Bill with H. H. Kimpton the Financial Agent. We went up stairs, down a long passage way into a large room, from thence into a small room, and in this we received our pay and came out by another door again into the passage and down and out of the building. Patterson talked to me about all these Bills, and told me if I would support them that I would be paid for it. I voted for all of them.

JOSEPH D. BOSTON.

TESTIMONY OF O. R. LEVY.

ROOMS OF JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
OCTOBER 16, 1877.

O. R. Levy, sworn, says:

I am a resident of the city of Charleston; hold no office now, but am with Trial Justice Rivers; was a member of the House of Representatives in 1870 and 1871, and a part of 1872 and 1873. I voted for the Blue Ridge Scrip Bill. Before the Bill was passed John J. Patterson came to me and told me that he wanted me to vote for the Bill, that he was greatly interested in the measure, and if it failed it would greatly embarrass him; he also said that if I would vote for it that he would pay me in scrip. Governor Moses also asked me to support the Bill. I was at that time holding the office of Trial Justice under Moses, and it was more particularly on this account that I voted for the measure. After the Bill had passed, Patterson said to me: "Come up and get your scrip; it is ready." I replied "that I did not sell my vote, and did not want the scrip," and never took it. If any was made out for me I do not know it.

O. R. LEVY.

TESTIMONY OF HON. W. R. JERVEY.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., October 17, 1877.

Hon. W. R. Jervey, being duly sworn, deposes on oath as follows:

My name is William R. Jervey. I reside in the town of Summerville, County of Charleston, and I am by occupation a farmer. I was a member, from the County of Charleston, of the House of Representa-

tives from 1868 to 1872, and was a member of the State Senate from the same County from 1872 to 1876. I voted for the Blue Ridge Scrip Bill in the House in the early part of 1872. John J. Patterson, before the passage of the Bill, spoke to me about the Bill and told me if I would vote for the Bill he would remember me. I asked him what he meant by that. Well, he said, he didn't expect anybody to vote for the Bill without having some consideration. I said to him "all right, sir; I'll see about it;" and I left him with that and didn't give him any more satisfaction. After the Blue Ridge Scrip Bill, the Validating Bill and the Financial Settlement Bill, I think, had all passed, I walked up to Patterson's room, over Hardy Solomon's bank, with T. D. McDowell, from Georgetown, and we went up stairs to his room together and had a talk with him. And he took McDowell into his private room, and when McDowell came out he showed me $500, which he told me Patterson had given him for voting for the Blue Ridge Scrip Bill. After McDowell came out Patterson asked me into his private room and gave me a package. I put it into my pocket and went home with it without opening it. When I opened it at home, in my room, it was $2,000. When he handed it to me he said he thanked me for helping him. When I came out there was quite a crowd of members going up to Patterson's room. McDowell and myself went there before the crowd got there.

W. R. JERVEY.

October 17, 1877.

TESTIMONY OF PRINCE R. RIVERS.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., August 13, 1877.

Prince R. Rivers, being duly sworn, deposes on oath as follows:

My name is Prince R. Rivers, residence at Hamburg, S. C., and my occupation is that of a farmer at present. I was a member of the House of Representatives from 1868 until 1874, six years. I held the office of Trial Justice from 1868 until about the first day of June, 1877. After the recess, in the session of 1871, a caucus was held of the friends of the revenue bond scrip, the Validating Act and the Act to settle with the Financial Agent, in the up stairs of Fine's old building. John J. Patterson agreed with me to give me $500 for supporting those measures. He paid that to me in a Committee room over Hardy Solomon's bank. Other members were there, coming in and going out in the same way as in the payment heretofore mentioned above. There were so many men I can hardly specify which of them that I met; they were in such a crowd. They were the friends of those measures. It was well under-

stood Kimpton was to furnish the money, and some delay on Kimpton's part in relation to the money delayed one of the Bills a day longer. I don't remember having any conversation with Kimpton. I never liked him, and he had to get Patterson to act for him. Worthington, and another man whose name I do not remember, was there with Patterson, over Solomon's bank, when I was paid the $500. This other man was sitting at the end of the table in the room, checking off.

P. R. RIVERS.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM E. ELLIOTT.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., October 19, 1877.

W. E. Elliott, being duly sworn, deposes on oath as follows:

My name is William E. Elliott. I reside in the city of Charleston, and am by occupation one of the city detective force. I was a member of the House of Representatives from the County of Charleston from 1870 to 1872. During the last session that I was a member the Blue Ridge Scrip Bill passed. I was stopping at Jim Davis's, and I was waited upon by Mr. Joseph Crews and asked if I would support it. He said it was a Republican measure, and for the good of the party. I said I would see about it. A day or two afterwards Mr. John J. Patterson waited on me and said there would be a meeting of the members at Charley Minort's that night, and that I had better go down there; and he said: "You members had better appoint some one as Chairman of your delegation, to act for you." At the caucus that night I was present, and each County delegation appointed one of their number to act as Chairman for the delegation, and W. R. Jervey was appointed as ours. All the Chairmen went in together into another room and consulted with Mr. Patterson there. The next day the Chairman, Mr. Jervey, told me we would get a present for supporting the measure, and told it generally to the delegation. No amount was named to me by Mr. Jervey. I supported the measure in the House. After the measure passed, Mr. Patterson paid me three hundred dollars. He paid it to me up on Main street, over Hardy Solomon's bank. I was standing in the entry way, and other members were standing about in the room where Mr. Crews was talking, and a colored man, whose name I do not know, but who was waiting on Mr. Patterson at the time, opened the door of Mr. Patterson's private room and asked me in. I went in, and found there Mr. Patterson and two other gentlemen, (whom I did not know,) and as soon as I got in Patterson said: "Oh, here's Elliott," and they handed me three bills of one hundred dollars each from the money on the table; and then

I went out a different way after I got back into the passage way. I came out the same door I went in, but the colored man who was holding the door knob directed me to go out the back way, and I came out on the street where the market is. I had been told to go there to receive my present, but I do not remember who told me. I saw other members go up before me, and I only stayed long enough to go in, receive the money and pass out, as stated.

W. E. ELLIOTT.

TESTIMONY OF JOSEPH W. LLOYD.

ROOMS OF INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., October 19, 1877.

Joseph W. Lloyd being duly sworn, deposes and says:

My name is Joseph W. Lloyd; I reside in the city of Charleston; occupation a house carpenter. I was a member of the Legislature for one term in 1870–71 and 1871–72. I voted for the Blue Ridge Scrip Bill; I was not promised any money for my vote, though it was generally understood that members would be paid for their support of the Bill. A short time after the passage of the Bill, say one or two days, I was passing up the street in the afternoon. Some one said I was wanted over Mr. Solomon's bank. I went up there and found several members of the House there. After waiting a short time I was admitted into a smaller room adjoining the one referred to, (in which the members were waiting). A man that I did not know handed me three hundred dollars. John J. Patterson was present; he did not speak to me. I also saw one other man there; I did not know him. I then passed out another door, and back into the street. I never attended any caucus where the Bill referring to the Blue Ridge scrip was discussed. I was in very bad health at that time and unable to attend them.

J. W. LLOYD.

TESTIMONY OF R. S. TARLETON.

OCTOBER 3, 1877.

R. S. Tarleton, sworn, says:

Resides in Colleton County, Green Pond or Whitehall P. O. Was a member of the Legislature of 1870–71, 1871–72, 1872–73, 1873–74, House of Representatives. Voted for the Blue Ridge Scrip Bill. I received $100 from John J. Patterson, over Hardy Solomon's bank, for it. Patterson said nothing to me about the Bill. H. G. Worthington told

me that if I voted for the Bill that I would get something. We went into one door and came out at another at Solomon's. After the Bill was passed I went up to this place and John J. Patterson asked me my name. I told him R. S. Tarleton. He looked on his list and then counted me out the money ($100).

R. S. TARLETON.

TESTIMONY OF SHERMAN SMALLS.

ROOMS OF JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., October 17, 1877.

Sherman Smalls, sworn, says:

I am a resident of Colleton County; a planter; was a member of the House of Representatives for two terms, commencing in November, 1870. I voted for the Blue Ridge Scrip Bill. John J. Patterson offered me $300 for my vote on this measure. The Governor vetoed the Bill. It was after the veto that Patterson made this offer. I voted to pass the Bill over the veto and Patterson then paid me the $300. He paid me this money over Solomon's bank. The payment was made late in the evening, about dusk. No one was in the room when the money was paid but Patterson and myself. In going for the money I went up the stairs into the building, down a long passage, thence to my right into a large room, thence into a small one, where there was a table and where the money was paid, thence out of another door into the same passage and down and out of the building.

SHERMAN SMALLS.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN B. DENNIS.

John B. Dennis, being recalled, says:

About the time of the transaction before spoken of with Roath, he, the witness, had a dispute one evening about the affair with Mr. Hurley, he being offended at the way the $4,300 was divided. Witness said: "Hurley you have misrepresented me to parties frequently, and taken money from them purporting to be for me, and kept the same yourself." Witness charged him with taking at one time, the previous session, and keeping it himself, $6,000. Hurley denied, and witness called John J. Patterson up to prove it. Patterson said: "Tim, I won't swear that it was $6,000, but I will swear that it was either $5,000 or $6,000," but could tell by looking at his memorandum book, and further said that he voted to pay it, and handed it over to Hurley to pay to witness. Soon

after the conversation alluded to with Hurley and Patterson, and at the session of the Legislature when the Blue Ridge Scrip Bill, Validating Act and Kimpton settlement were passed,—is not quite sure about the latter Act,—he met Patterson, and in conversation said to him: "I have been sold out by Tim Hurley time and again, and without ever knowing it or having any voice in it, and I am not at all pleased about it either; now you have some Bills you want passed, and I am willing to support them, but do not want to have any dealings with Tim Hurley or any outside party." Says that Patterson said: "All right," but he does not remember whether at this time there was any special agreement or not about payment for the support of any measure, or what was to be paid. At another time Patterson sent for him and told him if he would lend his vote and influence for the passage of the Blue Ridge Scrip Bill that he could have $2,000. The Bill passed, and some time after that he met Patterson in the bank one day and he (Patterson) said: "Do you want some money?" to which he replied that he was in no hurry. Says that Patterson gave him $500 and a check for $1,500, dated some days in advance, which was subsequently paid. In reply to the question as to what was meant by Patterson's voting to pay the money at the time of the conversation heretofore alluded to with him and Hurley, he said Patterson was one of the Directors of the Greenville Railroad, and he supposed it meant his vote in the Director's meeting on the question of paying out the money for the passage of their Bill.

JOHN B. DENNIS.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM L. LEGETT.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
August 16, 1877.

William L. Legett, Esq., further examined on oath, deposes as follows:

I am a resident of Marlboro County and by occupation a farmer. I was in Columbia a day or two, at the time of the Scott and Parker impeachment resolutions, in December, 1871. I was on my way to Georgia, where I stayed about eight days and then returned, and was in Columbia again, remaining about six weeks, when I returned to Marlboro. I returned to Columbia *via* Charleston and was here a few days, leaving here a day or two before the Revenue Bond Scrip Bill passed. As to the impeachment, J. L. Neagle had a conversation with me. It was in the State Capitol building, down stairs. He told me that something could be made at it if I could give any influence to prevent Scott and Parker's impeachment. He said he would furnish the money to use among the members of the House in the matter. I flatly declined.

Governor R. K. Scott asked me to meet him at a room on Main street after supper. I did so. No one else was present. I was there with him an hour or two. He asked me what I could do with the Marlboro delegation and others with money, and said if I would undertake it he would satisfy me well for it. I declined and had nothing to do with it. Worthington and myself also had a conversation on the same subject, of the same purport and with the same result. I don't think that Worthington spoke as plainly about money being used as Neagle and Scott did. Neagle spoke more plainly than either of the others. The above conversations were with reference to the Scott and Parker impeachment resolutions. As to the Revenue Bond Scrip Bill, the Validating Act and the Kimpton Settlement Bill, they were run pretty much together. J. L. Neagle did the most talking to me about the Revenue Bond Scrip Bill. He asked me to take a part in getting it passed, and offered me some of the scrip if I would do so. He said he would pay liberally with the scrip and would furnish the money to run the matter with the members. He wanted me to pay the members for voting to support the Bill. I declined and took no part in the matter. I was unwilling to take a part in a measure which I considered related to the bonds or credit of the State. Gen. Worthington also spoke to me, making about the same offers of scrip and money as Neagle did. No particular amounts were specified. He and Neagle both said that the members would be liberally paid for their support of the Bill. I gave him the same answer. I was introduced to H. H. Kimpton at the door of the Treasurer's private office by, I think, J. L. Neagle, who remarked to Kimpton that I was a friend, but that he had been talking with me and could do nothing with me. Neagle then left and I stood and talked with Kimpton a short time. Kimpton advised me to go into the matter and use my influence for the passage of the Bills; said I had better do it as I could make some money by it. I declined very positively and the matter did not proceed any further.

W. L. LEGETT.

August 16, 1877.

TESTIMONY OF HON. HENRY J. MAXWELL.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., October 11, 1877.

Hon. Henry J. Maxwell, being further examined, deposes on oath as follows:

I was State Senator from the County of Marlboro from 1868 up to the early part of October, 1877, when I resigned. I was solicited for

my support in the Senate for the Blue Ridge Bill, the Validating Bill and the Financial Settlement Bill, all of which were acted on and passed the Senate in the Spring of 1872. I think Mr. H. H. Kimpton first spoke to me about these Bills. Kimpton did not make a direct offer of any money, but said I would be taken care of if I would support these measures, and told me to see Patterson (meaning John J. Patterson,) and it would be all right. Afterwards Patterson and C. P. Leslie spoke to me about the matter. Patterson offered me at various times various sums, between three thousand and five thousand dollars, if I would support these Bills. Leslie urged me to support them, and said that I would be taken care of. I objected to the Validating Bill, and stated my objections to both Mr. Patterson and Mr. Kimpton. At the final passage of these Bills in the Senate, I voted for them, and John J. Patterson paid me for my support of them something between three thousand and five thousand dollars in money. I cannot call to mind the exact amount. He paid it to me all at one time in the State Capitol building, and it was shortly after the Bills had passed and became Acts.

H. J. MAXWELL.

October 11, 1877.

TESTIMONY OF F. A. CLINTON.

Columbia, S. C., November 15, 1877.

F. A. Clinton, being sworn, says:

That he is a resident of Lancaster County, S. C., and am a farmer by occupation. Was elected to the State Senate from that County in 1870, and have been a member ever since. C. P. Leslie told me, in reference to the Validating Bill, to come down to Mrs. Mordecai's, and told me the party wanted to beat him out of the Bill, and he wanted me to support it; that it was just. I told him I would see him next morning. I told him I could not support it if it was not right, and he said it was just and should be passed, and he said that he would take care of me. I do not know what he meant by that. After the passage I never saw Leslie any more until he went back to Barnwell and was elected to the House.

F. A. CLINTON.

TESTIMONY OF S. E. GAILLARD.

ROOMS OF JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., October 18, 1877.

S E. Gaillard, being sworn, says:

I am a resident of the city of Charleston, and hold the office of State Senator from Charleston County, and have so held since 1871. I was in the Senate at the time of the passage of the Blue Ridge Scrip Bill in the early part of 1872. At the final passage of the Bill in the Senate, over the veto, Y. J. P. Owens, then Senator from Laurens, said to me that Patterson said that if I continued to vote as I had been voting for the Bill I would get $5,000. Patterson was sitting on the sofa in the rear of my seat at the time; I looked around, and Owens asked him if that was not right, and Patterson nodded his head, which I understood to be Patterson's confirmation of Owens's proposition. I voted for the passage of the Bill over the veto. Afterwards I was informed Patterson wanted to see me at his house, and I went there the same night that I heard he wanted to see me. This was between the times of passage of this Bill and the passage of the Validating Bill. Patterson told me then that the money had run out, but as soon as the scrip was ready he would fix the matter all right. He told me, too, that he was busy, and he would see me the next morning. The next morning, when he saw me, he asked me about voting for the Validating Bill. He said it wasn't his measure, but he was only asked by his friends to get some of his friends in the Senate to support it; that they (that is, those who were interested in the Validating Bill,) had helped him in the Blue Ridge and he wanted to help them in return. He called the names of two or three persons who were interested in the Validating Bill, but I am only certain about the name of H. H. Kimpton being mentioned by him. I told him I couldn't vote for the Validating Bill, and then he spoke of its not being his measure, but that of his friends. Shortly afterwards, I think on the same day, Mr. C. C. Bowen came to me and asked me if I wasn't going to vote for the Validating Bill, and I told him "no." He told me that it was going to pass, and if I made up my mind to vote for it to let him know and he would get some money for me. I told him all right. The next person that spoke to me about the Validating Bill was C. P. Leslie. He told me if I would vote for the Bill that he would put $2,000 in the hands of J. Woodruff, Clerk of the Senate, for me before I voted. I told him that I had given out publicly that I wouldn't vote for it, and I didn't expect to, or words to that effect. After the adjournment *sine die* of the General Assembly, either the next day, or a day or so after, about seven Senators were up in the Clerk of the Senate's room, over the President's room, in the State House, on the front side. I was

among the number, and George F. McIntyre, Senator from Colleton, and F. A. Clinton, Senator from Lancaster, were complaining of Leslie not coming up to his promise; McIntyre swearing, and saying he would go after Leslie and kill him if he didn't pay him what he had promised him on the Validating and Financial Settlement Bills. I think these two Bills were considered as one matter, and I got in with this crowd because I had supported the Financial Settlement Bill after it had been amended. The party agreed that McIntyre should go on to New York to see Leslie for the whole party, and L. Wimbush, Senator from Chester, was not there, because he was sick at his house, and a part of us, McIntyre and myself, and I think Clinton and some one else, who I don't remember now, went around to Wimbush's house to get his consent to McIntyre's going on to see Leslie about the matter. We saw Wimbush at his house and he consented to the arrangement. McIntyre went on, and after his return he told me he didn't get anything out of Leslie. Patterson didn't pay me the $5,000 on the Blue Ridge Scrip Bill, after telling me at his house that he would pay me after the scrip was ready. I did not see Patterson about that matter again, because after the scrip had been issued there was some difficulty in the Courts about it which stopped its circulation, and because I didn't see him any more (except the next morning) until the next session.

S. E. GAILLARD.

October 18, 1877.

TESTIMONY OF JOSEPHUS WOODRUFF.

Columbia, S. C., July 14, 1877.

Josephus Woodruff, having been duly sworn, deposes as follows:

At the time of the passage of the Validating Act in 1872, Mr. Leslie informed me that Kimpton had made a certificate of deposit in the Central National Bank, of Columbia, in my name for $30,000, which was to be drawn as soon as the Act was approved, and asked me to draw it and bring it to the Railroad Committee room and give it to him. He said it was to be divided between six Senators, namely: Leslie, Owens, Nash, Whittemore, H. E. Hayne and Swails. Kimpton told me the same relative to the deposit. He was staying at the Columbia Hotel. I drew the money and handed it to Leslie in the Railroad Committee room. There were Senators present. The door was only ajar when I handed in the money to Mr. Leslie. There was a deaf mute present in the room named Wm. Dowd. He came out just after the distribution, making most expressive signs, indicating filling of pockets, &c. That was my first experience of the high price of Senators in voting for a Bill. At or about

the same time, I think a little before, Mr. Leslie told me of another deposit at the Carolina National Bank for $20,000, $10,000 of which was in my name. It was to be divided between him and Senator Owens. I don't know who deposited it, but I ascertained that the deposit was there. I gave Owens a check for $10,000. I think that was for what was known as the Financial Agent's Settlement Bill, but am not certain. From this experience, when it was necessary to get our appropriations through, I became aware of the absolute necessity for the paying of the same.

J. WOODRUFF.

TESTIMONY OF J. H. SAWYER.

COLUMBIA, August 20, 1877.

J. H. Sawyer, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

That he is a citizen of Columbia and State of South Carolina; occupation, Cashier of the Central National Bank of Columbia, S. C. He has examined the books of said bank, and finds that on the 11th day of March, 1872, H. H. Kimpton drew his check for thirty thousand dollars on the bank, in payment of which check the bank issued to J. Woodruff certificate of deposit No. 39, which certificate was cashed to the order of J. Woodruff on the 13th day of March, 1872.

J. H. SAWYER,
Cashier Central National Bank of Columbia.

COLUMBIA, August 20, 1877.

TESTIMONY OF C. J. IREDELL.

ROOMS OF THE JOINT
SPECIAL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

C. J. Iredell being duly sworn, says:

I am cashier of the Carolina National Bank, of Columbia, S. C. Upon examination of a book known as Deposit No. 4, of said bank, I find on page 282 deposited to credit of J. Woodruff $10,000. On page 297, same book, I find there was drawn out from J. Woodruff's account, on check No. 29, $10,000, March 4, 1872. On page 294, date of March 4th, 1872, there was deposited to credit of Y. J. P. Owens $10,000.

C. J. IREDELL.

TESTIMONY OF HON. WILLIAM BEVERLY NASH.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., October 12, 1877.

Hon. William Beverly Nash, being duly sworn, deposes on oath as follows:

My name is William Beverly Nash. I reside at Columbia, South Carolina, and I am by occupation a farmer. I have been State Senator for the County of Richland since the year 1868. I was in the Senate of this State when the Blue Ridge Scrip Act, the Validating Act and the Financial Settlement Act passed, in the early part of 1872. Prior to the passage of these Bills I had several conversations with Senator C. P. Leslie, John J. Patterson, now United States Senator, and H. H. Kimpton, Financial Agent. Patterson said that he had made arrangements with Leslie to take care of the friends; that he didn't expect me to do it for nothing. I was then supporting the measures. Kimpton said that these were important measures and for the good of the State and of the party; that no party could live without money, and that it was sometimes necessary to pay for doing what was right. Kimpton said he would guarantee that whatever Leslie promised would be carried out. Leslie said that we would be well taken care of. Certain of the friends in the Senate met in the cloak room or one of the Senate Committee rooms; Leslie, Whittemore, Owens, Hayne, myself and one or two others, I think, were the ones present. Dummy was at the door of the room. Leslie informed us that he had sent "Joe" (meaning Josephus Woodruff) after the money. After awhile Mr. Woodruff came in with a package under his arm, which he handed to Leslie, or laid it on the table by Leslie, and Leslie took charge of it. It was a large square package. Afterwards I saw Leslie in one of these room and he handed me a smaller package, about the shape of a brick, which I took and carried home, and on examination found that it contained about five thousand dollars in money. I will not be positive, but I think that the sum of $30,000 was to be distributed among the members of the Senate Committee on Finance, and there was some feeling afterwards about some rumors that Owens and Whittemore had got more than other Senators. At the meeting alluded to, when the bundle was produced, I think some one was absent who was of the party interested and who was expected, but cannot remember which one it was now. I have one of the Blue Ridge scrip now for $5,000 which was given me in connection with these matters, in addition to the $5,000 testified to above. I was supporting these Bills because I thought, after hearing arguments of these men, that it was right, and I merely took the money because I thought I might as well have it and invest it here as for them to carry it off out of the State.

W. B. NASH.

TESTIMONY OF HON. T. J. MACKEY.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, August 1, 1877.

Hon. Thomas J. Mackey, being first duly sworn, deposes on oath as follows:

I am Judge of the Sixth Judicial Circuit of the State. [Photographic copy of letter of John J. Patterson, as President of Blue Ridge Railroad Company in South Carolina, to Niles G. Parker, State Treasurer, dated March 4, 1872, on three sheets headed "Vice President's office, Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company, Columbia, S. C., , 1871," shown to witness.] I was at the residence of Col. Patterson on the day this letter was written, on business entirely private, and having no relation to the subject of the letter. R. B. Elliott, H. H. Kimpton and J. J. Patterson occupied the room adjoining that in which I sat. Patterson requested me, as the other two persons were about to retire, to take charge of a sealed envelope which he delivered to me on the condition that I should deliver it to H. H. Kimpton on the following morning at 10 o'clock. I received the envelope and contents without any knowledge of what it contained. This was late in the afternoon. That night I discovered that the envelope had become unsealed. I mentioned the fact of the delivery of the letter to me to Governor Scott, and we both concluded that it would be well for me to examine the contents of the paper before delivering it. I did so and laid it before Governor Scott, and, at my suggestion, a photographic copy was made, I taking the paper to Messrs. Wearn & Hix, who, under a contract with me, made three copies early the next morning, two of which, with the negative, were delivered by me to Governor Scott. Our purpose, declared at the time, in having the photographic copy made was to use it, if necessary, on behalf of stockholders of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company in legal proceedings to prevent the liquidation of the scrip by the State by showing that it was not being applied to the payment of the debts of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company. Legal proceedings were soon after instituted by Governor Scott restraining the County Treasurer from receiving the scrip for taxes, and these proceedings resulted in a decision by the Supreme Court declaring the scrip a bill of credit and utterly void. I desire to state that this paper, in my judgment then and now, presented no fact in which the State of South Carolina has any interest whatsoever, relating solely to the disbursement of the scrip by the President of the company, who was authorized by law to receive and disburse it. I was surprised at Patterson's delivering the paper to me when I saw its contents; and I became acquainted with its contents from the fact of its becoming unsealed. At the date of this

letter Mr. Patterson had not developed his subsequent criminal record, but was in good standing in the business community. My recollection is that I met Kimpton at the State House next morning and delivered the paper to him in the presence of Treasurer Parker, when he thereupon delivered it to Parker himself. This was subsequent to the passage of the Act authorizing the issue of the revenue bond scrip. My position in regard to the issue of the revenue bond scrip had been one of steady hostility. I wrote the legal argument in the Message of Governor Scott vetoing the Bill, and the position that I took in that argument was identical with that afterwards embodied in the decision of the Supreme Court. This was prior to my becoming Circuit Judge. I was elected in February, 1872, and was installed on the 26th of August, 1872. During the passage of the Revenue Bond Scrip Bill, or immediately after its passage, I was passing near the Speaker's room when my attention was attracted by loud and violent language in the Speaker's room. I entered with several others and saw Kimpton confronting J. J. Patterson, who had a small pistol in his hand and was denouncing Kimpton, calling him "scoundrel," &c. Patterson was then taken out of the room by his friends, among whom I recollect General Worthington. I do not recollect the others who were present, except R. B. Elliott. I was not informed of the cause of the quarrel. It appeared, however, to relate to some money demand that Patterson had made on Kimpton. I had no knowledge of the object of the conference. A few days after this quarrel between Kimpton, Elliott and Patterson, when Kimpton and Patterson had suddenly become friendly again, the letter in question was signed as hereinbefore stated. When I arrived at Patterson's house I found the three persons named (Kimpton, Elliott and Patterson) in conference, and they all of them remained in conference for about a half hour after my arrival; but I did not hear what transpired between them, not being in the room.

I exhibited the photographic copy of the letter retained by myself to General M. C. Butler in December of last year, and also informed Governor Hampton and Colonel A. C. Haskell that I had it in my possession. I have it still in my possession. The copy in my possession was never exhibited to any other person, except to Governor D. H. Chamberlain, in the early part of 1875; and it has never passed out of my possession. Had I considered this paper alone, without any other evidence to explain its object, sufficient to support a criminal prosecution, I should have had criminal proceedings instituted against Patterson.

R. B. Elliott was known to me as an active advocate of the Revenue Bond Scrip Bill in all its stages. F. J. Moses, Jr., Speaker of the House at the time, was also. These facts are fixed in my memory by my having written two Messages for Governor Scott vetoing the Bill. And

in the first Message, which was not used, Moses and Elliott were charged by name with a corrupt use of their influence in the premises. I can state positively that R. B. Elliott was present and assisted at the conference which resulted in this letter, for the door between the rooms was open occasionally and I at such times saw him, and I could distinguish his voice as taking part in the conversation now and then for as long a time as half an hour. I could not distinguish the subject of the conversation.

T. J. MACKEY.

AUGUST 1, 1877.

TESTIMONY OF R. B. ELLIOTT.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 24th, 1877.

R. B. Elliott, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

Am a resident of the city of Columbia, in this State, and am a lawyer. I have a recollection of having witnessed a paper of some kind at Senator Patterson's house, but do not remember what the paper was. I had no knowledge of the substance of the paper. Afterwards heard from Judge T. J. Mackey that the paper had been photographed. [The photograph copy of the paper presented to witness, and his handwriting as the witness thereto recognized and acknowledged.] It would seem to witness that the contents and the signature of the party first signing the paper are in the same handwriting, and it would seem to witness to be in the handwriting of John J. Patterson. The paper was signed on Sunday. Kimpton, T. J. Mackey and Worthington were there, and I think Niles G. Parker also was there. The paper was delivered to T. J. Mackey, and Mackey informed me on the next day that he had had the paper photographed. This transaction was in the Spring of 1872.

ROBERT B. ELLIOTT.

JULY 24th, 1877.

TESTIMONY OF W. P. HIX.

W. P. Hix, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am a resident of the city of Columbia, in this State, and am an artist. Have frequently taken photograph copies of written instruments. Judge T. J. Mackey brought a letter to me and requested me to take two photograph copies of it, and bound me not to read it, and stipulated that I shonld destroy the negative in his presence. The negative was destroyed. I recognize the paper handed me by the Committee, signed

by John J. Patterson and witnessed by R. B. Elliott, dated March 4th, 1872, as a copy taken by myself of the paper brought to me by Judge Mackey. The copy was taken March 4, 1872.

W. P. HIX.

JULY, 31st, 1877.

TESTIMONY OF F. J. MOSES.

ROOMS OF THE LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, October 18, 1877.

Personally appeared F. J. Moses, who, on oath, deposes and says:

Some time during the year 1871 I became very much in need of twenty-five hundred dollars, and, after many ineffectual efforts to borrow it elsewhere, I asked the loan of it from John J. Patterson. I had no security to give him, and he said that he would lend me the money on condition that I would give him a paper binding myself to deliver to him, at the next ensuing session of the House of Representatives, pay certificates, properly signed and attested, to the amount of $12,500 or $15,000, I do not remember which. I agreed to do so, and I signed the paper, which was drawn up in the bank of the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company by F. S. Jacobs, then teller of the said bank. On his demand I signed the paper as "Speaker." Some time after that, while Patterson was threatening me with his possession of this paper, I heard that he had it photographed or lithographed. When the time came for me to issue the certificates, as provided for in the said paper, I refused to do so and kept putting Patterson off until the session of the General Assembly had closed, which left him very angry with me, and threatening that he would use the paper against me. Some time thereafter, during my term as Governor, in 1873 I think, while the Supreme Court were deliberating on the case in which was involved the validity or constitutionality of the Blue Ridge scrip, Patterson proposed to me, I think, in the presence of Gen. William Gurney and Judge T. J. Mackey, that he would deposit for me in the hands of General William Gurney, as my trusted friend, fifty thousand dollars in scrip and twenty-five thousand dollars in money, to be delivered to me if I would agree to use my influence with the Supreme Court to secure from them a decree in favor of the scrip—said scrip and money to be held by Gurney until said decree had been rendered, and then to be delivered to me. I accepted the proposition to use my influence with the Court in that direction, making it as a condition precedent, however, that he (Patterson) should return to me the paper I have described in the first part of this statement, binding me to deliver to him the pay certificates. He promptly refused to do so, but after one or

two days he reconsidered his refusal, and he sent me the paper by the hands of Judge Mackey, who delivered it to me safely. I thereupon withdrew my acceptance of his proposition in connection with the Supreme Court and refused to have anything to do with it. I do not remember now how I arranged with him the $2,500 transaction.

F. J. MOSES.

TESTIMONY OF HON. T. J. MACKEY.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
August 1, 1877.

Hon. Thomas J. Mackey, being further examined, deposes on oath as follows:

While F. J. Moses, Jr., was Governor he steadily opposed any scheme to redeem the revenue bond scrip, either by funding or otherwise. I remember that he stated to me that Patterson was threatening him with a suit on notes to a large amount which he (Patterson) held against him (Moses); but I delivered no paper from Patterson to Moses, nor was I present at the delivery of any such paper. I was sustaining Governor Moses in his opposition to the scheme for funding the scrip. I acted as Solicitor for the House of Representatives before I became Judge, and performed the duty, being at my place every day as such. I never saw Mr. Moroso (John Moroso) nor General H. G. Worthington discharging any such duty. I was appointed by Attorney General Chamberlain in 1871. I never saw Mr. M. Hirsch acting as Solicitor. I desire to make this further statement: I have never drawn a dollar from the Treasury that I did not earn by honorable public service actually rendered to the State, and I challenge investigation.

T. J. MACKEY.

August 1, 1877.

TESTIMONY OF F. J. MOSES AND JOSEPHUS WOODRUFF.

ROOMS OF THE LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., October 19, 1877.

Personally appeared F. J. Moses, who, on oath, deposes and says as follows:

During one of the sessions of the General Assembly while I was Governor, at which session a Bill was passed repealing the Act which provided for the issue of the Blue Ridge scrip, John J. Patterson came to me and begged that I would veto the Bill. I told him that I would not

agree to do so, and that I would certainly sign the Bill if it reached me. H. J. Maxwell, of the Senate, was then Chairman of the Senate Committee on Engrossed Acts, and it was his duty to deliver the Bill to my Private Secretary, as it (the Bill) had originated in the Senate. Patterson told me that it was a matter of so much consequence to him that he would see Maxwell and promise to give him $1,000 if he (Maxwell) would agree that the Bill should not reach me, and asked me to see Maxwell and persuade him to agree to it. I saw Maxwell and told him I believed Patterson would keep his promise, and Maxwell agreed to do as was asked, and the Bill did not reach me. Whether Patterson has ever paid Maxwell the $1,000 he promised, I do not know. I do know that, up to a certain time, it was not paid, as Maxwell talked with me of it several times and seemed to think that I ought to pay it as I had guaranteed Patterson's promise.

F. J. MOSES.

Josephus Woodruff, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

That he was Clerk of the Senate at the session of 1872-73, when an Act to repeal an Act requiring the Comptroller General to levy an annual tax for the redemption of the revenue scrip (commonly known as Blue Ridge scrip) was passed and ratified. The Act was presented to Senator H. J. Maxwell, Chairman of Committee on Enrolled Bills, for presentation to the Governor. The Governor requested me to withhold it, as a number of our mutual friends were deeply interested. I informed him that I had already placed the Act in the hands of Senator Maxwell. Mr. Maxwell called on the Governor, and subsequently told me he had agreed that the Act should be lost. On the first day of the next session a copy of the Act was made, ratified, presented to the Governor and approved.

J. WOODRUFF.

EXTRACT FROM WOODRUFF'S DIARY.

34—1. FRIDAY, February 28, 1873.

The Governor sent for me and asked me not to let it appear on the Journal that the Act to repeal the Blue Ridge scrip was presented to him. Told him that could not be avoided if it was included in the report of the Chairman of the Committee on Enrolled Bills. It was not in the report.

TESTIMONY OF W. B. NASH.

Evidence continued to the 13th October, 1877:

When the Funding Bill was up for discussion, and it was proposed to provide for the Blue Ridge scrip in the Bill by way of amendment, at a caucus of the colored Senators it was proposed, by way of compromise, to give the Blue Ridge scrip the same footing of fifty cents on the dollar in funding as was given to the State bonds, but Whittemore was unwilling to accept the compromise and wanted it to be funded dollar for dollar. Patterson stated to me in conversation, about this time, that he was not personally interested in the scrip, as he had disposed of his scrip, but that he was authorized by the holders of the scrip to offer me $10,000 in money and $15,000 in scrip if I would support the funding of the scrip dollar for dollar. I refused the offer and fought the scrip. Whittemore afterwards was willing to take the fifty cents on the dollar after his amendment was defeated, but we wouldn't agree to it then and voted down the Jervey amendment, which would have passed at first if Whittemore hadn't refused to be satisfied with it.

W. B. NASH.

October 13, 1877.

REPORT

OF THE

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE

ON

PUBLIC FRAUDS

AND

ELECTION OF HON. J. J. PATTERSON TO THE UNITED STATES SENATE,

MADE TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

AT THE REGULAR SESSION 1877-78.

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS.

COLUMBIA, S. C.
CALVO & PATTON, STATE PRINTERS.
1878.

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LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
U. S. A.

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KU KLUX REWARDS.

PHOSPHATE ACT.

MILITIA AND PURCHASE OF ARMS.

CONSTABULARY AND ARMED FORCE.

GOVERNOR'S CONTINGENT FUNDS.

Treasurer's Due Bills.

TRANSIENT SICK AND POOR.

ELECTION OF T. C. DUNN, Comptroller General.

LOAN TO F. J. MOSES.

Bribery by D. H. Chamberlain in the Whaley Case before the Supreme Court.

FRAUDULENT CLAIMS.

REPORT.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina:

The reports heretofore submitted under their appropriate heads have occupied so large a space that your Committee feel constrained to condense many miscellaneous frauds and improper acts by a brief reference to the acts themselves with accompanying evidence.

KU KLUX REWARDS.

From the accompanying testimony it will appear that Governor R. K. Scott, on the 28th of July, 1871, issued a proclamation offering a reward of two hundred dollars for each person arrested, with proof to convict of the charge, under the enforcement Act, commonly known as the Ku Klux Act.

Afterwards one Hester made application to him demanding eighteen thousand six hundred dollars, the amount which would have been payable for the arrest and conviction of ninety-three persons under said proclamation. This application, Governor Scott says, was endorsed by Judge Bryan of the United States District Court for South Carolina, D. T. Corbin, District Attorney, and W. E. Earle, Deputy District Attorney, and approved by Major Lewis Merrill and other officers. Governor Scott at first declined to pay, on the ground that there was no appropriation for such purpose. Hester on the next day returned with a recommendation from D. H. Chamberlain, then Attorney General of this State, to pay the said claim from the "Armed Force Fund." Upon this official recommendation of the highest law officer of the State, Governor Scott issued to Hester three warrants, of $3,000 each, on said fund. He furnished the Commission subsequently raised for the disbursement of the fund provided for this purpose with the particulars of this claim, but does not know whether the same was discounted from the fund or not, as he has not been able to regain the papers.

During the session of 1872–73 an Act was passed appropriating the sum of $35,000 for payment of claims under the proclamation of Governor Scott, as referred to above. It is charged in the testimony of F. J. Moses that this Act was procured to be passed through the influence of D. H. Chamberlain and Judge T. J. Mackey, and that the whole amount was to be paid to Major Lewis Merrill, U. S. A. He states that,

under the Act, he, as Governor, was to have the distribution of the fund, and declared his intention to be very careful about it. D. H. Chamberlain, however, prevailed upon him to appoint a Commission for said purpose; whereupon he appointed D. H. Chamberlain, C. D. Melton, J. D. Pope, R. B. Elliott and James A. Dunbar as said Commission for the distribution of the $35,000, and on their award warrants were drawn on the Treasury as follows:

Major Lewis Merrill, U. S. A.	$15,750 00
T. M. Wilkes, United States Commissioner	7,000 00
F. B. Lloyd (brother-in-law of T. J. Mackey)	5,000 00
H. H. D. Byron, United States Commissioner and Private Secretary of the Governor	1,200 00
W. H. Brown, U. S. A.	200 00
James Canton, U. S. Marshal	1,200 00

F. J. Moses, in his testimony, declares that he received $3,000 on a warrant drawn in favor of F. B. Lloyd. The remaining $2,000 of Lloyd's was discounted and paid to T. J. Mackey. C. H. Baldwin, County Treasurer of Richland County, collected the two warrants made payable to F. B. Lloyd, as charged by F. J. Moses.

With this brief reference, it will be doing no injustice to the parties implicated that the Committee should incorporate in this report the testimony in full on this subject, leaving a proper and just discrimination of the guilt or innocence of the parties to your honorable bodies. But your Committee feel bound to call particular attention to the conduct of D. H. Chamberlain in regard to this matter:

1. Whilst he was Attorney General of the State recommending officially to Governor R. K. Scott the payment of this large claim of $18,600 to Hester, based upon his assumed arrest of ninety-three persons under the proclamation, the payment to be made from the Armed Force fund, which he well knew was contrary to law.

2. Afterwards, as a lobby agent, using his influence to have the appropriation of $35,000 passed. As the attorney in fact of Major Lewis Merrill, persuading Governor F. J. Moses to appoint a Commission to do what the Act required the Governor to do himself; procuring himself to be appointed on the Commission for the distribution of said fund; and, whilst so deeply interested, presiding, hearing and joining in the decision of this matter; and, after the awards were made, collecting and receiving the amount of Merrill's warrants, endorsing them "D. H. Chamberlain, attorney in fact for Lewis Merrill," and with his associates appropriating $500 each for their services out of the money appropriated to pay rewards offered under the proclamation of Governor Scott.

The conflict of interests represented by him is plain enough. How he was able to do exact and impartial justice to his client and the State is not so clear. The bald fact, however, stands out that his client, Major Lewis Merrill, U. S. A., was, in a pecuniary sense, well taken care of.

It is to be hoped that this Commission carefully investigated the several claims for rewards under the proclamation and protected the State. Yet your Committee, in an earnest effort to obtain all the facts attending this large appropriation, have been furnished by James E. Hagood, Clerk of the United States Circuit Court for the District of South Carolina, with a certificate, under seal, that the records of said Court show only one hundred and nine persons convicted and pleading guilty under the Ku Klux indictments. If this is true, then $21,800, at $200 each, would have been sufficient to pay all. Nevertheless, the whole $35,000 was drawn from the Treasury!

T. M. Wilkes, United States Commissioner, states that he only expected to receive his usual fees for his services, and did receive such payment from the United States government, but was induced, however, to present his little bill, and was awarded $7,000. The warrant issued to him contained the names of the persons arrested, &c., thus verifying his claim. Of the warrants issued to Major Lewis Merrill, U. S. A., some contained the names and others did not. This was certainly well calculated to excite suspicion—as leaving a wide door open for fraud.

The Committee, in justice to the government of the United States and that high reputation for honor and noble bearing which should always characterize the officers of the United States army, cannot withhold the facts attending the conduct of Major Lewis Merrill in this transaction.

The testimony shows that he made himself unusually active and officious in procuring the appropriation of $35,000. After its passage he brought the Act to the attention of certain civil officers of the United States government, who were expecting only their usual fees, and induced such to put in their claims. He enlisted the Private Secretary of the Governor in his interests, and was rewarded himself with the lion's share, a result not to be surprised at when he had D. H. Chamberlain, one of the Commission, in his employ. During all the arduous labor Major Lewis Merrill, U. S. A., was in the receipt of his usual pay and commutation as an officer of the United States army.

The annexed order found in the State Treasurer's office, and receipted for by Major Merrill, shows that he received five hundred dollars in addition to the $15,750 awarded him by the Commission. From the fact of the warrant being made payable to the order of Colonel Lewis Merrill, and the other fact of its being endorsed "Lewis Merrill, Brevet Col. U. S. A.," your Committee are led to believe that this amount must have been drawn for the purpose of reimbursing the government for moneys

advanced in this national hunt for Ku Klux through and by United States army officers. Nevertheless no evidence of the manner of its disbursement could be obtained.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBIA, January 6, 1871.

Hon. NILES G. PARKER, *State Treasurer:*

SIR—Pay to the order of Colonel Lewis Merrill the sum of five hundred dollars, and charge the same to the appropriation for armed force.

R. K. SCOTT, Governor.

$500.

[Endorsed Lewis Merrill, Bvt. Col. U. S. A. Also the following Treasury memoranda: 1061; Lewis Merrill; January 6, 1872.]

In these halcyon days of general amnesty such conduct may be condoned, but the facts, nevertheless, should not be forgotten. In the hunt after the Ku Klux, and this era of appropriating the funds of the people of the State for such purpose, our State authorities were not idle. See letter of Governor R. K. Scott employing the Hon. H. G. Worthington as assistant counsel at the moderate pay of $3,500 per annum.

TESTIMONY OF R. K. SCOTT.

Further examination of Governor R. K. Scott, held July 9th, 1877.

After having been duly sworn, says:

I recollect the proclamation that I issued about the time of the Ku Klux troubles during the Summer prior to the election in 1870; it might have been later than that; it was in the Summer of 1871. I recollect that there was a reward of $200 offered, by that proclamation, to each case in which there was a conviction. Two hundred dollars were offered to any person who would arrest any of the parties charged, and deliver to jail, with proof to convict of the offense with which they were charged. After the conviction by the United States Court, a man by the name of Hester, who was a government revenue agent or inspector, brought to me a list of names, claiming to have caused their arrest, and that he had produced evidence to convict, and claimed $18,600 under said proclamation. The application for the rewards was endorsed by Judge Bryan, D. T. Corbin, District Attorney, W. E. Earle, Assistant District Attorney, and approved by Lewis Merrill and other officers and persons in York County. The Judge and all the officers of the Court before whom and by which the Ku Klux were convicted approved the application. I declined

to pay the amount, on account of the fact that no money had been appropriated for that purpose. Hester, on the next day, returned to me with the paper, with a recommendation from the Attorney General, D. H. Chamberlain, that the amount be paid by warrants on the armed force fund. Hester had called on my Private Secretary and had him to make out warrants on the armed force fund in such sums as he desired them. The warrants that he had were six in number, for about $3,000 each. I only signed three of the warrants, amounting to just $9,000. This was some time after the trial and conviction of the Ku Klux in the United States Court, some time during the year 1872. The demand was made upon a list of names presented by Hester, and must have embraced ninety-three names, as the proclamation allowed two hundred dollars to each case. The names of the parties were embraced in the application, and I am certain that $18,600 was demanded. I reflected upon the subject, and doubted whether I could issue warrants upon that fund, and was of opinion that I would have to wait until the Legislature could act, and have only issued warrants for $9,000. Those warrants were issued to Hester, and there were only three. I do not know that I can recall the names of the parties who were embraced in that list. I think that Avery and Bratton were embraced in the list. I think the list comprehended the names of all the parties who were tried and convicted. At the time the General Assembly passed a Bill appropriating the sum of $35,000 to pay Merrill and others in connection with the Ku Klux cases, I took the position that I had paid out of the armed force fund a certain sum for at least some of the purposes intended to be met by the said appropriation, and I forwarded the list of names and the opinion of the Attorney General to the Commission appointed to distribute the fund, with a statement that the three warrants for $3,000 each should be paid out of the appropriation, and have never been able to regain possession of either of said documents. It does not come within my knowledge that Hester had any agent or attorney here in reference to the matter. What Hester said to me was said direct from himself. Those three warrants were never paid by the State. Hester sold them to A. L. Solomon, the Auditor of Richland County, at fifty cents on the dollar. I notified the Commissioner that the Hester warrants had never been paid. Don't know whether the Commissioner made any allowance to Hester out of the $35,000. Have no means of knowing.

R. K. SCOTT.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 9th, 1877.

TESTIMONY OF F. J. MOSES, JR.

ROOMS OF THE LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., October 19, 1877.

Personally came F. J. Moses, who, on oath, deposes and says:

The passage of the Bill making an appropriation to pay the rewards offered for the apprehension and conviction of the members of the Ku Klux Klan was secured by D. H. Chamberlain and T. J. Mackey, who were in the interest of Major Lewis Merrill. After the passage of the Bill, Chamberlain came to me and requested that the entire amount should be awarded to Merrill and that I would receive a certain sum if I would do so. I replied that, under the provisions of the Act, the distribution of the fund was placed in my hands exclusively, and that in that matter I intended to be very careful, and would not accede to his proposition. Then Mackey came to me and made the same request and proposition, and to him I gave the same reply as I had given to Chamberlain. Chamberlain then came again and suggested that I should appoint a Commission, who should recommend the distribution of the fund, and that if I would appoint him on the Commission he would induce them to award the whole amount to Merrill, and that he would see that I should be paid a certain proportion. I did as he asked, but he only succeeded in having the Commission award to Merrill about $22,000, I think, warrants for which sum were given to Merrill, less the sum paid to Mackey and myself. One warrant for $1,000, or two warrants, each for $1,000, were issued by me at Judge Mackey's request and by Merrill's order to F. B. Lloyd, Mackey's brother-in-law, for Mackey himself, and I gave Mackey a note addressed to C. H. Baldwin, then Treasurer of Richland County, asking him (as a favor to me) to cash the warrant or warrants for Mackey; he did so. There was no consideration given by Mackey for the warrant or warrants, save that he lobbied for the Bill and used his influence in favor of Merrill. And the warrant that I received (for $3,000, I think,) was drawn in Lloyd's name also, so that my own name would not appear.

F. J. MOSES, JR.

TESTIMONY OF HON. T. J. MACKEY.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., August 1, 1877.

Hon. Thomas J. Mackey, further examined, deposes on oath and says:

In reference to the appropriation made by the General Assembly for paying rewards for the arrest, with evidence to convict, of persons guilty

of the crime of Ku Kluxing, I would state that I did not get one dollar from the Treasury of the State of the money appropriated and paid for that purpose. My whole connection with the matter was this:

Mr. F. B. Lloyd, of Chester, who is my brother-in-law, was engaged as an agent for one or more parties who claimed rewards for arresting Ku Klux under the proclamation of the Governor, and visited Columbia and aided in the passage of the Bill. Major Lewis Merrill, of the United States army, was the chief claimant as against those represented by Mr. Lloyd. The claims were based upon a proclamation issued by Governor Scott in 1870 or 1871, in which he offered to pay a reward of $200 for the apprehension, with proof to convict, of any person engaged in Ku Kluxing. It was distinctly stated in the proclamation that the reward would be paid to any officer of the United States army, or to any person, military or civil, who would furnish the desired information. The Bill appropriating the sum of $35,000 to pay these rewards received a very general support in both houses from members of both political parties, it being understood from Major Merrill, as I was informed, that he intended to use his influence, which was very potent at Washington, to prevent further prosecutions or arrests for this cause. The report of the Attorney General of the United States, issued shortly before the passage of this Bill, and which I now have in my possession, showed that there were eighteen hundred indictments pending in South Carolina for violations of the enforcement Act, commonly called the Ku Klux Act. No one questioned the fact that the State was bound to pay the rewards which the Governor, pursuant to the authority vested in him, had offered. Eighty odd of the persons in whose cases rewards were claimed had confessed their guilt in open Court. Mr. Lloyd was obliged to leave Columbia the day on which the Bill was passed, and informed me that Major Merrill was to assign to him (Lloyd) five thousand dollars of the amount awarded him, (Merrill,) and requested me to see Major Merrill when the award was made, or before, and obtain a written assignment, which I did, and delivered it subsequently to Mr. Lloyd. There were two orders delivered to me, drawn payable to F. B. Lloyd, one for $3,000 and the other for $2,000. He (Lloyd) had requested me to obtain the order in that form, and to have the one for $2,000 discounted at some bank, as it was well known that there was no money in the Treasury to meet the appropriation. Mr. Lloyd arrived in Columbia on the day the orders were paid, or the day after, having been absent but a few hours, not more than a day, and endorsed the two orders. The one for $2,000 I had cashed at a discount of 10 per cent., and delivered the proceeds to him, he paying me the sum of $300 for his board, as he resided with me. I gave him the order for $3,000, and do not know what disposition he made of it. A reference to the Journals of

the General Assembly will show that no man challenged the claim for the rewards stated as in anywise illegal or improper. I do not know whether the State has ever paid any of these rewards. I do know, however, that when the orders on the appropriation were issued to Major Merrill, they were absolutely his property, and not that of the State, and the State had no interest in the premises. This matter of paying the rewards offered by Governor Scott was fully discussed by Committees in both branches of the General Assembly, and numerous witnesses were cited and appeared, ex-Attorney General Chamberlain appearing as attorney for Major Merrill. The only part I bore in reference to the passage of the Bill was to express the opinion that the proclamation of the Governor bound the State if the required services were rendered by the claimants.. There were two proclamations, one offering a reward of $500 in each case, and a later proclamation offering a reward of only $200. I insisted that the reward could be claimed on the part of Major Merrill only under the second proclamation, and that was the proclamation referred to in the appropriation to pay the rewards. I discounted the $2,000 claim to Mr. C. H. Baldwin, who was well known as engaged in purchasing claims upon the State. I do not know the consideration of the assignment made by Merrill to Lloyd. Mr. Lloyd stated to me that it was for aiding in the passage of the Bill, and I think he said to prevent opposition on the part of some other claimants. As to this point my memory is not clear, as I have not conversed since with Mr. Lloyd as to the special consideration that he gave for the orders.

T. J. MACKEY.

August 1, 1877.

TESTIMONY OF HENRY H. D. BYRON.

GREENVILLE, S. C., July 27, 1878.

Henry H. D. Byron, being duly sworn, says:

He resides in Greenville, South Carolina, and is by occupation a Special Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, and also holds the office of United States Commissioner for the South Carolina district; that during the year 1872 he held the office of United States Commissioner and resided in Union County, S. C., and at said time and place examined the cases of several persons charged with conspiracy, &c., under what was commonly known as the Ku Klux Act. For the services rendered as Commissioner I was paid by the United States the fees allowed by law, and I expected no payment from the State of South Carolina. Subsequently, and while I was Private Secretary of Governor Moses, I

learned from Major Merrill that a claim would be brought before the Legislature for the payment of the rewards offered by Governor Scott for the conviction of Ku Klux, and was advised by him to submit claims for the conviction of six persons whose cases had been sent to Court by me from Union County.

This claim, amounting to twelve hundred dollars, was sent before the Commission which had been appointed, and was allowed me.

(Signed) H. H. D. BYRON.

TESTIMONY OF T. M. WILKES.

ROOMS OF JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, July 24, 1878.

T. M. Wilkes, Esq., sworn, says:

In answer to your first inquiry, let me say that I acted as a Commissioner for the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, enforcing the statutes of the United States, denouncing such crimes as it was alleged those who were brought before me, under warrants duly issued, had committed, or in bailing or committing those for trial who came before me voluntarily confessing the violation of those statutes. My commission as United States Commissioner bears date the 10th day of June, 1870. I made application for the office on the third day of June, 1870, and my appointment was "cheerfully recommended" by the gentlemen who then composed the Walhalla bar, Judge Orr and others. At that time I had just located at Walhalla with the view to practice my profession, and had not the slightest knowledge or suspicion of the existence of the Ku Klux order. My official duties rendered it necessary for me to attend the August Term, 1871, of the United States District Court sitting at Greenville, South Carolina. During the progress of the term I was called upon to investigate some alleged violations of the internal revenue laws, and went to the upper portion of Greenville County for this purpose. I very soon disposed of the business left unfinished by a Commissioner who had preceded me there, and came back to Greenville.

If I am right in my recollection, there were some cases tried at this (August, 1871,) term of Court called "Ku Klux" cases, but the character of the men accused, and the evidence adduced to support the charges did not awaken a belief in the existence of such an order. Just before or about the close of the term, however, an affidavit was presented to me purporting to be signed by one Asberry Peck, who claimed to be a citizen of Spartanburg County, S. C., dated the 14th day of September, 1871, alleging the existence of the Ku Klux order, declaring its objects, and in it he confessed his acts as a Ku Klux and gave the names of the members of the klan to which he belonged.

The officers of the Court took this statement of Peck's under advisement, and it was decided that I should go to Spartanburg, accompanied by the Assistant United States Attorney, the United States Marshal, with one or two of his deputies, and Peck, and should proceed to investigate the matter. As to the details of what did occur, I would gladly tell you as far as I can recollect, or papers in my possession will show; but I take it this is beyond the scope of your inquiry. The country has been generally informed through the medium of the press and the Courts of the result. I have testimonials from citizens of the highest character who, as attorneys and spectators, attended my examinations, assuring me of the fair, patient and impartial manner in which cases were conducted by me. See if the letters I have with me do not bear me out in this statement. At this time I scarcely knew any of the officers of the State government, and had no official or social relations with them. Indeed, except the United States officials I had met at Court, and the military officers stationed at Spartanburg, I knew none of them, and I can never forget the anxiety my position occasioned me. I was simply bent upon performing my sworn duty, as I interpreted the law, with fairness to the citizen and with fidelity to the government. I had no other object in view. If I had ever seen the proclamation of Governor Scott, of date 28th July, 1871, offering a reward of two hundred dollars each for the apprehension and conviction of Ku Klux, I do not remember it; certainly I was not actuated by any motive in the performance of my official duties save that which should characterize a faithful officer. And now as to your question as to amount of money I received from the State for this service, I have to answer that I received Comptroller's warrants for seven thousand dollars, which were disposed of at a price less than their face value. I wish to explain how and why I submitted the papers I did upon which this allowance was made. The General Assembly of South Carolina, on the 26th day of February, 1873, passed an Act appropriating thirty-five thousand dollars for the payment of claims arising under the proclamation of Governor Scott before referred to. I was advised that under the proclamation and the provisions of the Act making this appropriation I ought to submit a statement of my work to the Commission appointed by the Governor to examine and report upon the legal sufficiency of claims arising under the proclamation. The Commission appointed by the Governor consisted of the following named gentlemen, to wit: Major C. D. Melton, Colonel J. D. Pope, Hon. R. B. Elliott, Hon. D. H. Chamberlain and James A. Dunbar, Esq., three of whom certainly ranked as the ablest lawyers at the Columbia bar. I determined that I would only submit to the Commission thirty-five voluntary confessions made before me at Spartanburg. These confessions were duly subscribed and transmitted to the Court. Upon them indict-

ments were found, and the parties themselves afterwards, in open Court, made confessions, which are to be found in the published proceedings of the November Term, 1871, of the United States Circuit Court. I refer you to pages 770 to 787 inclusive of the "Ku Klux Trials." In their report the Committee say: "The Committee further report, after a very patient and careful consideration of the claims of the several claimants, that they have made the awards as follows:

* * * * * * * *

To T. M. WILKES—
Convictions, 35, at $200..... .....$7,000 00"

And this report is signed by every member of the Commission. I have no present recollection, but I have no doubt that I was paid by the United States government the usual fees for the warrants issued and the hearings I had in the cases in question, and I expected no more than those fees at the time the service was performed. If I am right in my recollection, Major Merrill was the first person who called my attention to the proclamation of Governor Scott and informed me of the provisions of the Bill before the General Assembly, which afterwards became a law.

T. M. WILKES.

[*Copy.*]

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBIA, September 22, 1871.

Hon. H. G. WORTHINGTON, *Columbia, S. C.*

SIR—I am directed by His Excellency Governor Robert K. Scott to notify you that you have been retained as special counsel on the part of the State to prepare and aid in the prosecution of all cases under the enforcement and Ku Klux laws of Congress, and your compensation for such services will be at the rate of thirty-five hundred ($3,500) dollars per annum, for which you are authorized to draw monthly. I am also directed to impress you with the necessity of using your energy and prudence in the premises.

Very respectfully,

JOHN HEART,
Private Secretary.

PHOSPHATES.

It is a melancholy reflection that the great gift to the poor and impoverished people of this State which nature had reserved in her treasury house until the most fitting time for its discovery and use (those remarkable phosphate beds) should so soon have become the subject of miserable bribery, traffic and corruption among greedy whites and reckless, ignorant legislators; a source of wealth peculiarly belonging to the farming interests of the State, which should have been most carefully guarded by the Legislature, and drawn upon only as the necessities of the people required, and never permitted to fall into the power and possession of favored companies and monopolies. But even this, as novel as the discovery and value of the phosphate beds then were, could not escape the maws of the ravenous land sharks then prowling around the General Assembly. The evidence appended exhibits Chamberlain again as an efficient bribe-giver and lobbyist, even drawing on his private bank account for $270, ably seconded by Mr. Timothy Hurley, who seemed to be the general treasurer of the bribery fund. The title of the Act which required this large outlay was an "Act to grant to certain persons therein named, and their associates, the right to dig and mine in the beds of the navigable streams and waters of South Carolina for phosphate rocks and phosphatic deposits." The names of the corporators are as follows: George W. Williams, Charles C. Coe, James H. Taylor, Joseph R. Robertson, Edwin Platt, W. L. Bradley, James Bridge, Jr., and William Birnie. They are certainly well known to the people of the State. Governor R. K. Scott vetoed the Bill on the 1st day of March, 1870, but it was passed over the veto by a large vote—a result not surprising when it is known that Hurley was furnished money to secure it.

TESTIMONY OF SAMUEL J. LEE.

ROOMS INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C.

Samuel J. Lee, being duly sworn, says:

I reside at Aiken, S. C., and am a lawyer by profession. I was a member of the General Assembly from 1868 to 1874. In the Spring of 1870, while the phosphate Bill was before the Legislature—the one known as the George W. Williams & Company's Bill—Timothy Hurley was the lobbyist in its support. I soon found out that money was used in its passage, and I was soon approached by Hurley. I agreed with him to sustain the Bill for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars. The money was not paid to me at the time, but was to be paid after the Bill

passed. After the Bill had passed in both houses and had been duly ratified in the Senate, it was sent to the Governor and was vetoed by him. The purpose was then to pass it *over* the Governor's *veto*. I determined to sustain the Governor's veto, and avowed revenge against Hurley for his bad faith toward me. Hurley heard of this and again came to me, but I declined to see him. Mr. D. H. Chamberlain, at that time Attorney General of the State, heard of my dissatisfaction and sent for me. I went to him and he inquired the cause of my opposition to the Bill, and I informed him of Mr. Hurley's bad faith and expressed my determination to have revenge. Mr. Chamberlain said that if I had confidence in him that the matter could be arranged, and offered me two hundred and fifty or seventy-five dollars to support the passage of the Bill over the Governor's veto. I accepted the proposition and voted for the Bill, and it passed, the veto notwithstanding. The next day Mr. Chamberlain gave me a check on the Carolina National Bank, in Columbia, for two hundred and fifty dollars or two hundred and seventy five dollars, and I collected the money on the check. This was at the end of the session in 1870.

SAMUEL J. LEE.

October 3, 1877.

TESTIMONY OF F. J. MOSES, JR.

Whilst the phosphate Bill was in progress of passage over the Governor's veto, I received $1,000 for my services as Speaker. T. Hurley, from Charleston, was the lobbyist on that Bill, in whom the colored members here had lost confidence. The colored members appointed a Committee of five of their number to take care of their interests in the matter. Hurley put a large sum of money—$20,000 or $25,000—in an envelope sealed up in my hands, to be by me delivered to the said Committee upon the passage of the Bill. I delivered the money to the said Committee. Rush, from Darlington, was one of the Committee, and P. R. Rivers was another; forget the balance.

F. J. MOSES, JR.

TESTIMONY OF PRINCE R. RIVERS.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., August 13, 1877.

Prince R. Rivers, Esq., being duly sworn, deposes on oath as follows:

My name is Prince R. Rivers, and my occupation is that of a farmer at present. I was a member of the House of Representatives from 1868

until 1874, six years. I held the office of Trial Justice from 1868 till about the first day of June, 1877. As to the phosphate Act, (Marine and River Phosphate Company,) Tim. Hurley engineered the Bill. Tim. Hurley made arrangements with myself and Rush, of Darlington, John Mead, Wade Perrin, Harry Daniels, and one or two others, at three hundred dollars a vote for such members as voted for the charter. We were the Committee of arrangements chosen to confirm the arrangements with Hurley. The way it happened was this: Hurley wanted to give some members fifty dollars and some one hundred dollars, and so on, and the members found it out and had a caucus, and appointed this Committee. The Committee met him and stated that they were authorized to state that if he did not pay them all equally they would not vote for the Bill, and that he must also put the amount in an envelope, subject to the Committee, where they agreed to make the deposit. Hurley agreed to it, and we selected Governor Moses, then Speaker of the House, to hold the money, and after Hurley agreed to meet the Committee in the Speaker's room when the House was in session, and we did so, and Hurley brought the money, the Committee counted it and sealed it up. After we did this we sent for the Speaker, (the House was in session,) and the Speaker came and I handed him the envelope, and I asked him to put it in his safe until I called for it. No one told him what it was. He opened the safe and put it in there, and after the Bill passed that evening I took the Committee with me and asked the Speaker for the envelope that I gave him; he handed it to me, and the Committee went off and we divided it according to the agreement, and each man got his part. Hurley was not then a member of the House, but was a lobbyist. There was a ring ahead of this. The Committee paid about twenty-five members three hundred dollars a piece. The other was of down country members, and I turned in with the up country members, and we found that with the Democratic vote we could defeat any measure of the down country Republicans. They used to control matters, and gave us no showing until we found it out, and by our combining together we then had our showing too. We didn't find out for some time that the down country members were using us, and getting paid themselves for their own and our votes, and when we found it out we combined against it so as to secure our share of pay as well as the others.

P. R. RIVERS.

MILITIA.

Having heretofore shown that the leaders of the administration party in this State had been furnished at the expense of the State with supplies—that "gratification" pay certificates were issued in unlimited numbers, covering immense sums of money,—the printing fund divided—innumerable bribes paid, each and all for the purpose of "harmonizing the friends,"—it would seem that no other contrivance was necessary for preserving the unity and solidity of the party in power. Nevertheless, in the course of our investigation, the testimony taken and vouchers from the State Treasury office conclusively prove that the enrollment, organization, inspection and maintenance of the militia was but another excuse and pretext intended and used to enrich and secure in power the great wire-pullers of the Republican party by taxes wrung from an oppressed and helpless people.

Local agents and politicians were appointed in almost every County in the State for the ostensible purpose of mobilizing the militia, but really covertly to solidify the Republican party. Just previous to the general election in 1870 more than $100,000 was expended, and indeed the simple enrollment absorbed over $200,000 of the public funds, thus furnishing favorites with an individual campaign fund to be used in securing their election to the General Assembly or County offices, and those favored persons, in their turn, were expected to and did operate as auxiliaries to perpetuate the power of the party and the ring. As, for instance, the Rev. William M. Thomas, who was a supporter of the ring, and elected to the Legislature, besides his clerical duties, was also employed in a military capacity, as the following voucher will show. Under the head of Exhibit A your Committee submit a few other vouchers of similar import, out of a large number, sufficient, however, with the testimony, to demonstrate for what purpose the militia was mobilized and this large sum of money distributed where it could do the most good politically:

[Form No. 13.]

Columbia, S. C., November 29th, 1870.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

Adjutant and Inspector General's Department,

To Wm. M. Thomas, *Dr.*

To services rendered in organizing and enrolling Company F, 4th Regiment, N. G. S. S. C..... .....$125 00

$125 00

I certify that the above account is correct and just, and that the articles specified were used in the public service.

Received of Adjutant General's Department this 18th day of January, 1872, the full amount of above account.

(Signed,) WILLIAM M. THOMAS.

The following endorsements are on the back:

ABSTRACT. VOUCHER No. 2.

COLUMBIA, S. C., November 29, 1870.

Thomas, William M., Captain Company F, 4th Regiment, N. G. S. S. C., transmits account of self for services rendered in organizing Company F, 4th Regiment, N. G. S. S. C.

(Original) $125.

Received headquarters Adjutant and Inspector General S. C., Columbia, S. C., , 187 .

[STAMPED.]

HEADQUARTERS ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL,
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
COLUMBIA, January 18, 1872.

The within account has been examined, found correct, and is hereby approved.

F. J. MOSES, JR.,
Adjutant and Inspector General S. C.

Approved:

R. K. SCOTT.

Treasurer's No. 1321.
W. M. Thomas, $125.
January 19, 1872.

Next the State Guards were organized and furnished with officers from the local politicians in a large number of Counties—officers and privates drawing full pay and rations or subsistence funds. The principal and only service rendered, so far as can be seen, was in rallying and keeping in hands the party to answer the beck and call of the ring. The following voucher will illustrate. Captain E. L. Mann, of the State Guards, was stationed at Abbeville Court House with his officers and squad. He was a Deputy Constable under John B. Hubbard, his chief, imported by Governor R. K. Scott from Ohio, and assigned to Abbeville. The paper shows the remarkable fact that this squad, with the exception of their Captain, was so ignorant and illiterate

as not to be able to write their names, yet they must have been selected for their peculiar usefulness as political whips, as they were paid from twenty-five dollars to twenty-nine dollars per month and subsistence, whilst the poor and honest laborers were ground to dust to pay taxes to support and maintain such insolence and fraud.

Under head of Exhibit B we submit several vouchers of similar character, selected from a great number found in the State Treasurer's office and marked paid:

[Form No. 11.]

Roll of State Guard Commanded by Colonel E. L. Mann, Stationed at Abbeville C. H., S. C., for the Month of September, 1870.

Names.	Time.	Pay per Month.	Subsistence.	Total.	Signatures.
E. L. Mann.....	1 mo.	$90 00	.....	$90 00	
Sergt. Jos. Moore..	1 mo.	20 00	$9 62	29 62	his Joseph ⋈ Moore. mark.
Miles Brown.....	1 mo.	16 00	9 62	25 62	his Miles ⋈ Brown. mark.
Benjamin Brown...	1 mo.	16 00	9 62	25 62	his Benjamin ⋈ Brown. mark.
Emanuel Perrin...	1 mo.	16 00	9 62	25 62	his Emanuel ⋈ Perrin. mark.
Caleid Ward.....	1 mo.	16 00	9 62	25 62	his Caleid ⋈ Ward. mark.
Joshua Wardlaw..	1 mo.	16 00	9 62	25 62	his Joshua ⋈ Wardlaw. mark.
Isaac Kennedy.....	1 mo.	16 00	9 62	25 62	his Isaac ⋈ Kennedy. mark.
				$273 34	

We, the subscribers, do hereby acknowledge to have received, at Columbia, S. C., from F. J. Moses, Jr., Adjutant General S. C., the

amounts set opposite to our names, respectively, in full of our pay for services in the Adjutant General's Department during the period herein expressed, having signed duplicates thereof.

E. L. MANN,
Colonel Commanding Post.

Witness:

Under the head of Exhibit B will also be found accounts for rations, as furnished the State Guards. The following is a sample, made payable to one J. Ward Hayward, a notorious carpet-bagger and political tramp:

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

To J. WARD HAYWARD, *Dr.*

1870.

April 30.—To provisions furnished "National Guard," at Edgefield Court House, during the month of September, A. D. 1870, to wit:

492 lbs. bacon @ 22½c	$110 70
496 lbs. flour @ 5c	28 80
75 lbs. beans @ 3½c	2 63
69 lbs. coffee @ 30c	20 70
75 lbs. sugar @ 20c	15 00
6 lbs. candles @ 30c	1 80
20 lbs. salt @ 5c	1 00
	$180 63

EDGEFIELD C. H., S. C., September 30, 1870.

The political managers were also allowed full pay, including expenses, whilst traveling through the State under the pretense of military duty, but in truth and in fact canvassing the Counties for political purposes, all looking to the maintenance of the supremacy of the party, and, through this, their own individual personal and pecuniary interests. Out of a large number of such accounts we cull only one as a specimen, payable to R. B. Elliott, one of the chief organizers:

[Form No. 13.]

Columbia, S. C., September 17, 1870.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

Adjutant and Inspector General's Department,

To R. B. Elliott, *Dr.*

For expenses incurred in traveling on inspecting tours to Barnwell, Tutt and Wilson's Creek, Aiken, Blackville, &c., &c.,	$125 00
For money advanced on freights, cartage, &c.....	100 00
For incidental expenses of office.....	75 00
	$300 00

The above amounts have not been included in any previous account.

I certify that the above account is correct and just.

(Signed,) R. B. ELLIOTT.

Approved:

(Signed,) R. K. SCOTT, Governor.

Received of Adjutant General's Department this —— day of ———, 187—, the full amount of above account.

(Signed,) JOHN B. DENNIS.

From the evidence it appears that in the Summer of 1869 the conclusion was arrived at by the leaders of the party that the militia of the State should be organized, armed and equipped for the political campaign of 1870; and to facilitate this purpose, Governor R. K. Scott authorized and appointed F. J. Moses, Adjutant and Inspector General of the State, to proceed to Washington and procure from the general government 10,000 Springfield muskets and infantry accoutrements, of the quota of South Carolina. In the same manner, and without any authority of law or appropriation having been made for such purpose, contracts were made as follows: with Roberts Breech-Loading Company to change 5,000 Springfield muskets to Roberts breech-loaders, at $8.85 each, aggregating $44,250. [See contract, marked Exhibit C.] About the same time a contract was also made with one C. H. Pond to change 5,000 muskets to breech-loaders, Remington pattern, at $9 each, aggregating $45,000. [See contract under head of Exhibit D.] During the same month, as will be seen from Exhibit E, a contract was entered into with the American Metallic Ammunition Manufacturing Company for 1,000,000 central fire copper cartridges, at the rate of $37 per thousand, aggregating $37,000; also a contract with William C. Starr & Co., of New York, [see Exhibit F,] to change 10,000 cartridge boxes into patent metallic cartridge boxes, at $1.15 each, aggregating $16,500.

Now, adding these several sums together, it will show the monstrous amount of $142,750 paid for the change of 10,000 muskets and ammunition into these at least costly patterns. And this does not include the purchase of the 1,000 Winchester rifles. Adding this purchase swells the total amount to $180,750. F. J. Moses testifies that he was to receive from these manufacturing companies a royalty of $1 for each musket, or $10,000 for the whole, which, Kimpton, being paymaster, discounted and paid at $7,000. J. B. Dennis also swears that he was paid a commission on the Winchester purchase, which he divided with F. J. Moses.

Although the contracts for the purchase and change of arms and ammunition amounted only to $180,750, yet the records of the State Treasurer's office from September, 1870, to October, 1871, shows payments for this purpose to the amount, within a fraction, of $250,000. Where the difference went to can only be conjectured.

Having thus expended more than $100,000 in enrollment, $250,000 in the purchase of arms and ammunition, the distribution of such arms and ammunition commenced, preparatory to the memorable political campaign of 1870. The militia thus organized presented an army of near 100,000 men,—a large proportion of them armed and equipped. The very few white companies allowed were disbanded and arms taken away, because the colored militia expressed strong dissatisfaction at any white companies being enrolled and armed.

Numbers of persons, both male and female, were on the militia roll, and paid for supposed political influence; the Adjutant and Inspector General's office perverted from its legitimate business to an electioneering and corrupting bureau; arms, ammunition and accoutrements issued, helter-skelter, to nominal officers and men who could neither read or write,—10,000 cartridges actually being distributed to several Counties at one time.

The following is a fair specimen of the numerous receipts on file, and referred to in the testimony of Mr. L. T. Levin, a clerk in the Adjutant and Inspector General's office:

CAPTAIN WALLACE MORGAN, *Company D, 9th Regiment.*

Received at Columbia this 20th day of June, 1870, of General John B. Dennis, A. O. O., S. C., the following ordnance and ordnance stores, as per invoice dated the 20th day of June, 1870:

80 rifle muskets.
80 bayonet scabbards.
80 tompions.
80 screw drivers and wrenches.
80 brush wipers.

20 tumbler punches.
80 cartridge-box belts.
80 cap pouches and cone picks.
80 waist belts and plates.
80 gun slings.

his
WALLACE ⋈ MORGAN.
mark.
Captain Commanding Co.

It would seem that the ring selected well the most ignorant and untutored to do their nefarious bidding, as it could hardly be imagined that persons of the commonest understanding could be inveigled into such monstrous frauds and reckless waste of public money. And all this occurred in time of the profoundest peace. However much the wild waste of money is to be deplored, denounced and punished, if practicable, yet the terrible effect upon the peace and harmony of the people of the State cannot be imagined, much less portrayed in words. What can the good people of the United States or of the civilized world think of the heartless wretches who placed arms and ammunition into the hands of thousands of poor, ignorant, deluded and betrayed negroes as proper and necessary instruments by which to carry on an election? The lamentable result may long remain in the distinct and seeming antagonism between the races in the State; and that it did not culminate in general bloodshed and havoc is not to be credited either to the humanity or good conduct of the Republican organizers or leaders.

As illustrative of the object for which the militia was organized, the political complexion given to it, and to show the low espionage to which the white people of all classes were subjected, your Committee would refer to the letter of B. G. Yocum, a notorious carpet-bagger and Colonel of a negro regiment; also other letters from Deputy Constables upon the same subject, only a few being selected for publication from a large number in the hands of your Committee. One prominent fact stands out in bold relief: that whilst the white people were taxed thus oppressively for arms and ammunition, there was a settled design and purpose that no white company should be organized or armed, and even the few arms purchased by private means occasioned pretended trepidation and alarm, and was made the special subject for observation and sensational reports. The writers of the letters submitted were mainly strangers imported by Governor R. K. Scott and John J. Patterson, as will appear from the evidence under the head of "Armed Force."

CHESTER, S. C., Sep. 2, 1870.

Cap. JOHN B. HUBBARD, *Chief Constable.*

SIR: I have written the Governor concerning a cavalry company that appears to have been accepted by His Excellency as a part of the militia in this County.

Now I will tell you what such a policy am'ts to. The present companies that have already been armed and equipped are loyal, peaceable, orderly and efficient, and can be controlled for the good of the country. They are insenced over the prospect of having an armed and authorised enemy to contend against, and say if the Governor is going to arm the white K. K.'s to operate against them, he, the Gov., can take back the guns and commissions that has been already sent to this County. It may be very fine for the Gov. to make such experiments but it does not sute the loyal citizens of Chester. It might be a satisfaction to some to prove to the world that these men are yet disloyal and will resort to bloodshed to satisfy their depraved dispositions. But if such should come, it will not be so funny if our best men get killed of by those villins. The Gov. says punish them for their crimes, there is no sense in such talk. Does he think a lot of ignorant colored men with clumsy muskets in their hands can catch a squad of experienced soldiers on blooded horses. If so my knowledge of military movements are insufficient and I shall respectfully resign and give place to such competent officer. I cannot imagine what kind of a policy it is to arm the very men that caused my being sent here. This is the best I will say with regard to the case, and when I see their is no other way but to have a fight, I will gather what men that will stand by me and make the best fight I can. The opposite party make no secret of their intention of arming against our militia.

Very respectfully,

B. G. YOCUM,
Col. 14th Regiment, N. G. S. C.

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YORKVILLE, S. C., June 25th, 1870.

Captain JOHN B. HUBBARD, *Chief Constable, Columbia, S. C.*

DEAR CAPTAIN: I am visiting some of the Leagues and intend to try and get into the convention and be elected to the Legislature. The Democrats are quiet now but playing possum. Some of them say they intend to organize all over the State against Scott's militia. I have it from good authority that the whites are receiving guns through the merchants and are secretly organizing. We can carry the County if we get Constables enough by encouraging the militia and frightening the poor

white men. I am going into the campaign for Scott. I hear Hannibal White and some of the colored men are opposed to him. Will keep you posted.

Respectfully yours,

J. W. ANDERSON,
Deputy Constable.

LAURENS, S. C., July 8, 1870.

Capt. HUBBARD, *Chief Constable.*

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 2d was received to-day enclosing $128 due me. It came in good time. We are going to have a hard campaign up here, and we must have more Constables. I will carry the election here with the militia if the Constables will work with me. I am giving out ammunition all the time. Tell Scott he is all right here now. Let me know how times are below.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH CREWS.

SUMTER, S. C., July 3, 1870.

Capt. JOHN B. HUBBARD, *Columbia.*

DEAR CAPTAIN: The Democrats are organizing companies, I hear, in several Counties against the militia. I think we had better arrest some of the leaders and stop it. The colored people are rejoicing over their guns, but will be ruined and driven out of the party if the whites organize companies. They are working on the quiet to fool us all, and are getting guns all the time, I think, from the stores. If they commence any rows, I will expect you to send me all the good men you can spare.

Yours obediently, &c.,

J. A. JACKSON,
Deputy Constable Commanding Sumter.

CHESTER, S. C., October 10th, 1870.

Capt. JOHN B. HUBBARD.

SIR: There are Winchester rifles being received here almost every day, but in such a way that they cannot easily be detected. I have it from good authority that the merchants of this place now buying goods North are shipping them down here in packages of dry goods. There are several of the stores here have them for sale, and the people are very well supplied with them now. They are playing a pretty smart game, but it will do them no good.

I wish, if you possibly can, you will send me two or three Deputies, for a few days, about election time.

Everything is nice and quiet here at present. Please inform me if you appointed Marshall.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN BURKE,
Deputy Constable.

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NEWBERRY, S. C., October 7, 1870.

Captain.

SIR: Yesterday evening I heard some men from near the Laurance R. R. say that a wagon containing fifteen or twenty guns (did not say what kind they were) had passed from the R. R. East. They men thought the guns were shipping about for no good, as they were in the hands of the Democrats. I believe that Capt. Leahue has been informed of the matter. This place was thrown into great excitement yesterday evening on account of the arrest of A. Reiser, the Postmaster of this place, by a postoffice detective, who lodged the P. M. in the jail for night. For the last two days and nights quiet has been again restored, but the people say it is hard to say how long it may last.

Yours, truly,

J. P. WHARTON.

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UNIONVILLE, S. C., Night, 12 o'clock, September 19, 1870.

To Captain J. B. HUBBARD, *Chief Constable.*

SIR: This evening word came to town of trouble in Laurens, and soon after night a party of some twenty went from here to Laurens, and it is generally understood that a regular company has been organized in this County. By the time they get to Laurens some said they would have one hundred men. They were all armed. One of the principal firms received a very large invoice of pistols and guns—so large that it does not look all right.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. BONSALL,
Deputy State Constable.

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UNIONVILLE, S. C., September 28, 1870.

Captain J. B. HUBBARD, *Chief Constable.*

SIR: Have nothing new to report to-day. Has been quite a number of people in town from the County; considerable drinking. A white

man assaulted a colored man; was arrested by the Town Marshal and placed under bonds. The excited feelings of the people are becoming more quiet, although they say they are determined to *protect* themselves against Scott's militia, and that when the fight commences it will be a hard one. Some do not think the difficulty in Laurens is settled. A mass meeting will be held here to-morrow; expect a large turnout. No news from the mines to-day. Will I send you the names of those who were on the raid?

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. C. BONSALL,
Deputy State Constable.

TESTIMONY OF F. J. MOSES, JR.

ROOMS OF JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA.

F. J. Moses, Jr., being recalled, says:

I served as Adjutant and Inspector General of the State of South Carolina. Assisted in organizing the militia, and made the contract for changing ten thousand muskets to breech-loaders. The militia was organized and armed for political purposes by the advice and consent of Governor Scott. I was commissioned by Governor Scott to proceed to Washington and secure all the arms and accoutrements possible from the United States government, (this was in the Summer of 1869,) and at the same time purchase ammunition and make the contract referred to. The object was to arm and organize the militia for the campaign in 1870. By appointing the local leaders in the various Counties as officers, and keeping them on full pay, Governor Scott was enabled to secure to himself friends and supporters in almost every County in the State. Not one-fourth of the persons whose names appear on the pay rolls rendered any service except of a political nature.

I entered into a contract with one Pond to change five thousand muskets to breech-loaders, of the Remington pattern, for nine dollars for each gun so changed, and with the Roberts Breech-Loading Company to change five thousand muskets to breech-loaders of the Roberts pattern, and to pay them $8.85 for each gun so changed. For each arm changed and altered I was to receive one dollar as a royalty, aggregating $10,000 on the entire transaction. Under the contract the money was to be paid by H. H. Kimpton, the Financial Agent of the State. Kimpton informed me that it would be some time before the money would be paid, and offered me seven thousand dollars in cash for the royalty. This I ac-

cepted, and Kimpton paid me the money. I have no means of knowing whether he paid me in the State's money or not, but always supposed he did.

F. J. MOSES, Jr.

I made a contract at the same time for one million metallic cartridges with the American Metallic Cartridge Company, and with William S. Star, of New York, to alter ten thousand cartridge boxes.

F. J. MOSES, Jr.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN B. DENNIS.

General Dennis, recalled, says:

That he knows about the Winchester arms purchase, and about the amount actually paid for these arms, but does not know about the payment of nearly two hundred thousand dollars said to have been paid on that purchase. He says that some time in the early part of 1869, and while the Legislature was in session in the South Carolina University buildings, he met on the street one day Governor Winchester, of Connecticut, and, in conversation, the Governor said he had been showing his improved rifle to Professor Alexander, of the University. The Governor invited him to call at his hotel and see him and look at the rifle. He called there, and, while talking with Governor Winchester, Governor Scott came in and he introduced him to Governor Winchester. After a little general talk, Governor Winchester asked them both to his room to see his rifle. After examining it, Governor Scott pronounced it an admirable weapon, and turned to witness and said: "I wish, General, you would have a resolution passed authorizing the purchase of a couple of thousand of these guns, with the necessary amount or complement of ammunition;" to which witness replied he would do so. Nothing further was said to Governor Winchester about the purchase at that time. Thinks that Governor Winchester left that night for Connecticut. Says that the next day he introduced a Joint Resolution into the House of Representatives authorizing the Governor of the State to purchase, for the use of the State, two thousand Winchester rifles, with the necessary complement of ammunition, if so much, in his judgment, were deemed necessary. The resolution passed the House and Senate and was approved by the Governor. Some time afterwards he wrote to Governor Winchester, asking him if it was not customary to allow parties who were influential in making purchases of arms, &c., a commission. The Governor replied that if the arms were purchased direct from the manufactory, and not from a jobber, that he would allow him, as there would then be no

middleman, the same amount or the same commission that it was usual to allow to jobbers, and in such case the State would be no loser, as they would get the arms for the same price they would have to pay the jobbers if purchased from them. Soon after this, witness went to Washington, where he was joined by General Moses, who was then the Adjutant General of the State. They proceeded together to New Haven, Connecticut, the Adjutant General having with him the order from Governor Scott to purchase, in accordance with the Joint Resolution of the Legislature to purchase one thousand Winchester rifles, with the usual complement of ammunition, instead of two thousand, he deeming the former number enough for the present. The purchase was made of one thousand rifles and one hundred thousand metallic cartridges for same. The arms and ammunition were shipped to Columbia, and the payment was arranged for same with the Financial Agent in New York, H. H. Kimpton. The arrangement was made by Governor Scott and General Moses in person. The price of the rifles was thirty-three dollars each; bayonets for each gun were purchased at a cost of three dollars each. The cartridges cost twenty dollars per thousand or $2,000, making an aggregate amount of $38,000, out of which an allowance was made to witness of, he thinks, one dollar and a half on each gun and five per cent on each bayonet, and the same on the ammunition; an aggregate of $1,675. He is not quite certain about the amount of commissions, but thinks he is correct about it. The commissions he received, and divided them with General Moses, the Adjutant General of the State. He says that he fully believes, and in fact knows, that any amount in excess of the above, except it be a few dollars for boxing, carting and freight, charged by the Financial Agent of the State on the above purchase is a fraud and a swindle. As to the Remington & Roberts arms purchase, he knows nothing, beyond the fact that there was such a purchase, further than what was ascertained by him as Chairman of the Joint Special Investigating Committee appointed under concurrent resolution of the General Assembly at the session of 1870–71, which will be found in their report. [Reports and Resolutions of General Assembly, 1871–72.] Says he saw the guns as they arrived, and attended to the carting of them from the depot in this city, they having been consigned to Colonel Edie, the commandant of the United States troops in this city. Says that Major Wilhelm, the Post Adjutant at the time, was paid by the Governor, he thinks, $150 for his services and the use of the United States mules and wagons to haul the guns. He further says that he thinks there was no written contract made in the Winchester purchase, but all was done by word of mouth. He says further that the guns known as the Remington-Roberts purchase were originally Springfield rifles, and given to the State by the then Secretary of War,

General Rawlings. There were ten thousand of them. Five thousand were altered to the pattern known as the Remington and five thousand of them were altered to the pattern known as the Roberts gun. Cannot tell what the expense of altering was without referring to the report heretofore mentioned, but believes that the guns, before the alteration was made, were a much more serviceable arm than after the alteration and great outlay was made. Says he was connected with the Adjutant General's office of the State from the time just after the Winchester purchase and until some time after the Remington-Roberts purchase. He says that these arms were scattered throughout the State and distributed to the State militia by order of and under the direction of the Commander-in-Chief. A full report of the issue of arms and ammunition can be found in Reports and Resolutions to the General Assembly, session of 1870–71.

JOHN B. DENNIS.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN B. HUBBARD.

ROOMS OF JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C.

John B. Hubbard, being recalled, says:

As Chief Constable, I was ordered by Gov. Scott to appoint certain Deputy Constables on my force as Captains over the State Guards or militia stationed and under full pay in several Counties in the State. Captain Mann was in charge at Abbeville and J. Ward Hayward at Edgefield. I think Captain Jackson was in command a portion of the time. They were all Northern men and brought here by Gov. Scott. I was ordered to assist the militia organization every way possible. The object was to have an active and efficient corps of organizers in the field. I knew that the militia was organized and armed for political purposes. It was understood that by arming the colored militia and keeping some of the most influential officers under pay that a full vote would be brought out for the Republicans and the Democracy or many of the weak-kneed Democrats intimidated. At the time the militia was organized, there was, comparatively speaking, but little lawlessness. The militia being organized and armed caused an increase of crime and bloodshed in most of the Counties in proportion to their numbers and the number of arms and amount of ammunition furnished them.

JOHN B. HUBBARD.

TESTIMONY OF L. T. LEVIN.

L. T. Levin, being sworn, says:

I reside in the city of Columbia. I was employed as clerk in the office of the Adjutant and Inspector General for about two years. I was not informed as to the secret workings of the office, except what I heard at different times by accident. The object of the organization of the militia was purely of a political nature. Numbers of local politicians in the various Counties of the State were kept upon the pay roll, who only rendered service of a political nature. Many clerks and attachees were placed upon the rolls for the sole purpose of providing for them on account of their influence as politicians.

Several women were paid regularly, as clerks, at the rate of $100 per month, who never rendered any service whatever to the State. Some of these women were appointed through the influence of Governor Scott. In many instances local leaders were allowed pay by the month, ostensibly for the purpose of organizing the militia, but the real motive was to organize the Republicans for the campaign and to bring out a full vote at the elections.

Most of the officers were totally ignorant of the duties of their respective offices. Arms of the most improved pattern were delivered to officers who could neither read nor write. Upon examination of the receipts, I find numbers of Captains of companies receipting for arms and ammunition who could not sign their name except with a ×. The following are average specimens of such receipts:

To CAPTAIN GEORGE ADAMS,

Company K, 14th Regiment, N. G. S. C.

Received at Columbia, S. C., this day of , 187 , of General J. B. Dennis, Acting Ordnance Officer of South Carolina, the following ordnance and ordnance stores, as per invoice dated day of , 187 :

96 rifle muskets.
96 bayonets and scabbards.
96 tompions.
96 screw-drivers and wrenches.
96 brush wipers.
96 gun slings.
24 tumbler punches.
96 cartridge boxes.
96 cartridge-box belts.
96 waist belts and plates.
96 cap pouches.
4 arm chests.

his
GEORGE ⋊ ADAMS.
mark.

Witness: MILES JOHNSON.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. C.

To CAPTAIN JAMES WILLIAMS, *Company A.*

Received at Columbia, S. C., this day of , 187 , of Captain J. Kennedy, Acting Ordnance Officer of South Carolina, the following ordnance and ordnance stores, as per invoice dated the day of , 1870:

96 rifle muskets.
96 bayonets and scabbards.
96 tompions.
96 screw-drivers and wrenches.
96 brush wipers.
96 gun slings.
24 tumbler punches.
96 cartridge boxes.
96 cartridge-box belts.
96 waist belts and plates.
96 cap pouches.
4 arm chests.

his
JAMES ⋈ WILLIAMS.
mark.

Witness:
MILES JOHNSON.

CAPTAIN THEODORE INGLES, *Company G, 2d Regiment, N. G. S. C.*

Received at Columbia, S. C., this 21st day of June, 1870, of General John B. Dennis, the following ordnance and ordnance stores, as per invoice dated the 21st day of June, 1870:

80 rifle muskets.
80 bayonet scabbards.
80 tompions.
80 screw-drivers and wrenches.
80 brush wipers.
20 tumbler punches.
80 cartridge boxes.
80 cartridge-box belts.
80 cap pouches and cone picks.
80 waist belts and plates.
80 gun slings.

his
THEODORE ⋈ INGLES.
mark.

Witness to signature:
W. B. NASH.

Similar instances of this × mark nature occur in every regiment throughout the various Counties of the State.

The field officers and members of the Senate and House, with a few exceptions, generally receipted for the ammunition. This was done for the purpose of allowing them to distribute the ammunition in such way as to encourage the Republicans and at the same time intimidate the Democracy. The following are specimens of such receipts. At least a half million rounds of ammunition were distributed through the various Counties of the State:

To SAMUEL DOGAN, *Newberry, S. C.*

Received at Columbia, S. C., this first day of July, 1870, of General J. B. Dennis, A. O. O., S. C., the following ordnance and ordnance stores, as per invoice dated the first day of July, 1870:

Ten thousand rounds of ammunition.

SAMUEL DOGAN.

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To Lieutenant Colonel JOSEPH CREWS, *Laurens Court House.*

Received at Columbia, S. C., this thirteenth day of June, 1870, of General John B. Dennis, Acting Ordnance Officer, S. C., the following ordnance and ordnance stores, as per invoice dated the thirteenth day of June, 1870:

300 rifle muskets.
300 bayonet scabbards.
300 tompions.
300 screw-drivers and wrenches.
300 brush wipers.
25 tumbler punches.
300 cartridge boxes.
300 cartridge-box belts.
300 cap pouches.
300 waist belts and plates.
300 gun slings.
12 arm chests.
2000 rounds of ammunition.

JOSEPH CREWS,
Lieutenant Colonel and A. D. C.

To Joseph Crews, *Laurens C. H.*

Received at Columbia, S. C., this 2d day of August, 1870, of General J. B. Dennis, Acting Ordnance Officer, S. C., the following ordnance and ordnance stores, as per invoice dated the 2d day of August, 1870:

320 rifle muskets.
320 bayonets and scabbards.
320 tompions.
320 screw-drivers and wrenches.
320 brush wipers.
80 tumbler punches.
320 cartridge boxes.
320 cartridge-box belts.
320 cap pouches.
320 waist belts and plates.
320 gun slings.
12 arm chests.
8000 rounds of ammunition.

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Eleventh Regiment, N. G. S. C.

To Colonel E. L. Mann, 11*th Regiment, N. G. S. C.*

Received at Columbia, S. C., this sixth day of October, 1870, of Capt. J. Kennedy, Acting Ordnance Officer, S. C., the following ordnance and ordnance stores, as per invoice dated the 6th day of October, 1870:

Ninety-six breech-loading rifles.

One thousand rounds of ammunition.

E. L. MANN,
Colonel Commanding Post.

—

Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. C.

To Captain Carey Harris, *Company B, 9th Regiment, N. G. S. C.*

Received at Columbia, S. C., this 21st day of June, 1870, of General John B. Dennis, Acting Ordnance Officer, S. C., the following ordnance and ordnance stores, as per invoice dated the 21st day of June, 1870:

80 rifle muskets.
80 bayonet scabbards.
80 tompions.
80 screw-drivers and wrenches.
20 tumbler punches.
80 cartridge boxes.
80 cartridge-box belts.
80 cap pouches and cone picks.
80 waist belts and plates.
80 gun slings.
2000 rounds of ammunition.

CAREY HARRIS,
Captain Commanding Company.

To Y. J. P. Owens, *Laurens C. H.*

Received at Columbia, S. C., this day of , 187 , of Captain J. Kennedy, Acting Ordnance Officer of S. C., the following ordnance and ordnance stores, as per invoice dated the 25th day of September, 1870:

Ten thousand rounds of ammunition—(Rem. pat.)

Y. J. P. OWENS.

—

To J. S. Mobley, *Unionville, S. C.*

Received at Columbia this 31st day of August, 1870, of Captain J. Kennedy, Acting Ordnance Officer, S. C., the following ordnance and ordnance stores, as per invoice dated the 31st day of August, 1870:

Ten thousand rounds ammunition—(Rem. pat.)

Columbia, S. C., August 31, 1870.

The Assistant Adjutant General will let Mr. J. Mobley, of Union County, have ten thousand cartridges for the use of the militia.

R. K. SCOTT, Governor.

J. S. MOBLEY.

—

Thirteenth Regiment, N. G. S. C.

To Brigadier General J. C. Winsmith, *Spartanburg, S. C.*

Received at Columbia, S. C., this 23d day of September, 1870, of Captain James Kennedy, Acting Ordnance Officer, S. C., the following ordnance and ordnance stores, as per invoice dated the 23d day of September, 1870:

192 rifle muskets.
192 bayonets and scabbards.
192 tompions.
192 screw-drivers and wrenches.
192 brush wipers.
48 tumbler punches.
192 cartridge boxes.
192 cap pouches.
192 waist belts and plates.
192 gun slings.
10 arm chests.
5000 rounds of ammunition.

J. C. WINSMITH,
Brigadier General Commanding.

FIRST REGIMENT, N. G. S. C.

To Colonel W. N. TAFT, *1st Regiment, N. G. S. C.*

Received at Columbia, S. C., this first day of August, 1870, of General J. B. Dennis, Acting Ordnance Officer, S. C., the following ordnance and ordnance stores, as per invoice dated the first day of August, 1870:

Ten thousand rounds of ammunition.

WM. N. TAFT,
Colonel Commanding 1st Regiment, N. G. S. C.

The entire militia, as organized and armed, was composed of colored men, with the exception of a few white officers. During the year 1870 there was organized fourteen full regiments, of nearly one thousand men to each regiment. There was issued to the above regiments seven thousand rifle muskets (breech-loading) with the necessary equipments, consisting of bayonets, scabbards, cartridge boxes, &c., also a large number of Winchester rifles, including ammunition. The enrollment of the militia was accomplished at a large expense to the State. The real object of the enrollment was to give employment to the different local leaders while they were, in reality, organizing the party for the coming campaign. The number of enrolled militia was ninety-six thousand, 58,000 between the ages of 18 and 30, and 38,000 between the ages of 30 and 45. At one time there were two or three white companies armed by the Governor, but the colored militia became so much dissatisfied on account of these few white companies receiving arms that Governor Scott issued an order calling in the arms in their hands. At least two-thirds of the amount paid on account of the militia was a huge fraud upon the State, and for no consideration, except for political services rendered.

L. T. LEVIN.

EXHIBIT A.

The following organizers, along with others, were elected to the House of Representatives:

[FORM NO. 13.]
DARLINGTON C. H., S. C., July 16, 1872.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
To Captain SAMUEL J. KEITH, *Dr.*

For services rendered in organizing and drilling Company A, 8th Regiment, N. G. S. S. C..... ....$100 00

$100 00

I certify that the above account is correct and just, and that the articles specified were used in the public service.

Received of Adjutant General's Department this nineteenth day of January, 1872, the full amount of above account.

S. J. KEITH,
Captain Company A, 8th Regiment, N. G. S. C.,
Commanding Company.

The following endorsements are on the back:

ABSTRACT. VOUCHER No. —.

DARLINGTON C. H., S. C., January 16, 1872.

Keith, Samuel J., transmits account of self for services in organizing Company A, 8th Regiment, N. G. S. S. C.

(Original) $100.

Received headquarters Adjutant and Inspector General S. C., Columbia, S. C., , 187 .

Stamped Adjutant General's office, Columbia, S. C., January 19, 1872.

HEADQUARTERS ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL,
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
COLUMBIA, January 19, 1872.

The within account has been examined, found correct, and is hereby approved.

F. J. MOSES, JR.,
Adjutant and Inspector General S. C.

Approved:

R. K. SCOTT, Governor S. C.

(Armed Force.) 1340. S. J. Keith, $100, January 19, 1872.

EXHIBIT A.

[FORM No. 13.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., August 31, 1870.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
To CAPTAIN R. W. COUSART, *Dr.*

For services rendered in organizing Companies A and B, Sixth Regiment, N. G. S. S. C.....	$100
	$100

I certify that the above account is correct and just, and that the articles specified were used in the public service.

Received of Adjutant and Inspector General's Department this day of , 187 , the full amount of above account.

R. W. COUSART,
Captain Co. "A," 6th Reg't, S. C. N. G.

The following endorsements are on the back:

ABSTRACT. VOUCHER No. —.

COLUMBIA, S. C., August 31, 1870.

Cousart, R. W., Captain Company A, Sixth Regiment, transmits account of self for services rendered organizing Companies A and B, Sixth Regiment, N. G. S. C.

Received Headquarters Adjutant and Inspector General South Carolina, Columbia, S. C., , 187 .

[Stamp.]

HEADQUARTERS ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL,
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
COLUMBIA, S. C., January 17, 1872.

The within account has been examined, found correct, and is hereby approved.

F. J. MOSES, JR.,
Adjutant and Inspector General S. C.

Approved (Armed Force.)

R. K. SCOTT,
Governor S. C.

Treasurer's No. 1339.
R. W. Cousart, $100.
January 19th, 1872.

EXHIBIT A.

[FORM No. 13.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 17, 1872.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
To LIEUTENANT JOHN LILLY, *Dr.*

For services rendered in collecting arms and equipments in Chester County, S. C., in compliance with S. O. No. 27, Headquarters S. C. M., November 9th, 1871.....	$60 00
	$60 00

I certify that the above account is correct and just, and that the articles specified were used in the public service.

Received of Adjutant General's Department this day of , 187 , the full amount of above account.

JOHN LILLY.

The following endorsements are on the back:

ABSTRACT. VOUCHER No. —.

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 17th, 1872.

Lilly, John, Lieutenant 14th Regiment, N. G. S. S. C., transmits account of self for services rendered in collecting arms, &c., in Chester County, S. C. [$60. John Lilly.]

Received Headquarters Adjutant and Inspector General S. C., Columbia, S. C., , 187 .

HEADQUARTERS ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL,
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
COLUMBIA, January 17, 1872.

The within account has been examined, found correct, and is hereby approved.

F. J. MOSES, JR.,
Adjutant and Inspector General S. C.

Approved:

R. K. SCOTT, Governor S. C.

(Armed Force.)
1285. C. L. Anderson, $60.
January, 1872.

EXHIBIT A.

[FORM No. 11.]

HAMBURG, S. C., April 30, 1870.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
To Captain P. R. RIVERS, *Dr.*

For services rendered in organizing and drilling Companies A, B and C, 9th Regiment, N. G. S. S. C., in Edgefield County, S. C.....	$300 00
	$300 00

I certify that the above account is correct and just, and that the articles were used in the public service.

Received of Adjutant General's Department this day of 187 , the full amount of above account.

CAPTAIN P. R. RIVERS.

—

The following endorsements are on the back:

ABSTRACT. VOUCHER No. .

HAMBURG, S. C., April 30, 18—.

Rivers, P. R., Captain Company A, 9th Regiment, N. G., transmits account of self for services in organizing Companies A, B and C, 9th Regiment, N. G. S. C.

(Original) $300. $275 received of the within—$25.

P. R. R.

Received headquarters Adjutant and Inspector General S. C., Columbia, S. C., January 15, 1872. $300.

HEADQUARTERS ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL,
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
COLUMBIA, , 187 .

The within account has been examined, found correct, and is hereby approved.

F. J. MOSES, JR.,
Adjutant and Inspector General S. C.

Approved:

R. K. SCOTT, Governor S. C.

1214. P. R. Rivers, $300. January 16, 1872.

EXHIBIT B.

[Form No. 11.]

Pay Roll of State Guard Commanded by John R. Farries, Captain, Stationed at King's Mountain, S. C., for the Month of July, 1870.

Names.	Time.	Pay per Month.	Subsistence.	Total.	Signatures.
J. R. Farries.....	31	$90 00	.....	$ 90 00	J. R. Farries, Capt.
H. K. Roberts.....	31	16 00	$10 33	26 33	H. K. Roberts.
W. A. Barrett.....	31	16 00	10 33	26 33	W. A. Barrett.
Abner Hambright	31	16 00	10 33	26 33	Abner Hambright.
H. J. Hulinder.....	31	16 00	10 33	26 33	H. J. Hulinder.
D. M. Stewart.....	31	16 00	10 33	26 33	D. M. Stewart.
J. A. Gordon.....	31	16 00	10 33	26 33	John A. Gordon.
John Barber..... ..	31	16 00	10 33	26 33	John Barber.
John Barrett.....	31	16 00	10 33	26 33	John Barrett.
David Bower.....	31	16 00	10 33	26 33	David Bower.
Matison Grant.....	31	16 00	10 33	26 33	Matison Grant.
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	$353 30	

We, the subscribers, do hereby acknowledge to have received at Columbia, S. C., from F. J. Moses, Jr., Adjutant General, S. C., the amounts set opposite our names respectively, in full of our pay for services in the Adjutant General's Department during the period herein expressed, having signed duplicates thereof.

Witness:

—

The following endorsements are on the back:

Yorkville, S. C., August 1, 1870.

Pay roll of State Guard stationed at King's Mountain, S. C., for month of July, 1870. $353.30.

Received Headquarters, Adjutant and Inspector General's office, Columbia, S. C., , 187 .

HEADQUARTERS ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL,
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
COLUMBIA, August 4, 1870.

The within account has been examined, found correct, and is hereby approved.

R. B. ELLIOTT,
Acting Adjutant and Inspector General S. C.

Approved:

R. K. SCOTT, Governor S. C.

EXHIBIT B.

[FORM No. 11.]

Pay Roll of State Guard Commanded by A. R. Gantt, and Stationed at Newberry, S. C., for the Month of December, 1870.

NAMES.	TIME.	PAY PER MONTH.	SUBSISTENCE.	TOTAL.	SIGNATURES.
A. R. Gantt.....	1 month.	$50 00	.....	$50 00	A. R. Gantt.
Simeon Young.....	1 month.	30 00	.....	30 00	Simeon Young.
Charley Gary.....	1 month.	20 00	.....	20 00	Charley Gary.
Oscar Cannon	1 month.	20 00	.....	20 00	Oscar Cannon.
Chaning Green.....	1 month.				
Lang Dewalt.....	1 month.	18 00	.....	18 00	Lang Dewalt.
Loid Henderson...	.....	18 00	.....	18 00	Loid Henderson.
		$156 00		$156 00	

We, the subscribers, do hereby acknowledge to have received, at Columbia, S. C., from F. J. Moses, Jr., Adjutant General S. C., the amounts set opposite to our names respectively, in full of our pay for services in the Adjutant General's Department during the period herein expressed, having signed duplicates thereof.

Witness:

A. R. GANTT,
Adjutant 10th Regiment and Acting Captain Armory.

EXHIBIT B.

[Form No. 11.]

Pay Roll of State Guard Commanded by ——— ———, and Stationed at Newberry, S. C., for the Month of November, 1870,

Names.	Time.	Pay per Month.	Subsistence.	Total.	Signatures.
A. R. Gantt.....	1 month.	$ 50 00	.....	$ 50 00	A. R. Gantt.
Simeon Young.....	1 month.	30 00	.....	30 00	Simeon Young.
Charley Gary.....	1 month.	20 00	.....	20 00	Charley Gary.
Oscar Cannon.....	1 month.	20 00	.....	20 00	Oscar Cannon.
Chaning Green.....	1 month.				
Lang Dewalt.....	1 month.	18 00	.....	18 00	Lang Dewalt.
Loid Henderson...	1 month.	18 00	.....	18 00	Loid Henderson.
		$156 00		$156 00	

We, the subscribers, do hereby acknowledge to have received, at Columbia, S. C., from F. J. Moses, Jr., Adjutant General S. C., the amounts set opposite to our names respectively, in full of our pay for services in the Adjutant General's Department during the period herein expressed, having signed duplicates thereof.

Witness:

A. R. GANTT,
Adjutant Seventh Regiment and Acting Captain Armory.

[Original.]

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The following endorsements are on the back:

Newberry, S. C., December 6, 1870.

Pay roll of State Guard stationed at Newberry C. H., S. C., for month of November, 1870.

Received headquarters Adjutant and Inspector General's office, Columbia, S. C., December 6th, 1870.

Headquarters Adjutant and Inspector General,
State of South Carolina,
Columbia, S. C., December, 187—.

The within account has been examined, found correct, and is hereby approved.

F. J. MOSES,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

Approved:

R. K. SCOTT, Governor S. C.

[Original.] $156.00.

EXHIBIT B.

[Form No. 13.]

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

To Wm. Kennedy, *Dr.*

1870.

Nov. 30. To provisions furnished to National Guard at Edgefield Court House during November, A. D. 1870, to wit:

492 lbs. flour @ 5c	$ 28 80
492 lbs. meat @ 22½c	110 70
75 lbs. beans @ 3½	2 63
69 lbs. coffee @ 30c	20 70
75 lbs. sugar @ 20.	15 00
6 lbs. candles @ 30	1 80
20 lbs. salt @ 05	1 00
	$180 63

Received payment.

WILLIAM KENNEDY.

Edgefield C. H., S. C., November 30, 1870.

—

The following endorsements are on the back:

ABSTRACT. VOUCHER No. —.

Columbia, S. C., November 30th, 1870.

Kennedy, William, transmits account of self for subsistence stores furnished National Guard at Edgefield Court House during the month of November, 1870.

(Original) $180.63.

Received headquarters Adjutant and Inspector General S. C., Columbia, S. C., December 1, 1870.

Headquarters Adjutant and Inspector General,
State of South Carolina,
Columbia, December 5, 1870.

The within account has been examined, found correct, and is hereby approved.

F. J. MOSES. Jr.,
Adjutant and Inspector General S. C.

Approved:

R. K. SCOTT, Governor S. C.

EXHIBIT B.

[Form No. 13.]

Newberry, S. C., November, 1870.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

Adjutant and Inspector General's Department,

To A. R. Gantt, *Dr.*

For expenses of armory for the month of November:

5 loads of wood, 4 @ $2.50	$10 00
1 load of wood @ $1.50	1 50
3 gallons kerosene oil @ 75c	2 25
	$13 75

I certify that the above account is correct and just, and that the articles specified were used in the public service.

A. R. GANTT,
Adjutant Seventh Regiment and Acting Captain Armory.

Received of Adjutant General's Department this day of , 187 , the full amount of above account.

—

The following endorsements are on the back:

ABSTRACT. VOUCHER No. —.

Newberry C. H., S. C., November 30, 1870.

Gantt, A. R., transmits account of expenses of armory at Newberry C. H., during the month ending November 30, 1870.

(Original) $13.75.

Received headquarters Adjutant and Inspector General S. C., Columbia, S, C., December 6, 1870.

Headquarters Adjutant and Inspector General,
State of South Carolina,
Columbia, December 6, 1870.

The within account has been examined, found correct, and is hereby approved.

F. J. MOSES, Jr.,
Adjutant and Inspector General S. C.

Approved:

R. K. SCOTT, Governor S. C.

EXHIBIT C.

This agreement, made this seventh day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, by and between F. J. Moses, Jr., Inspector and Adjutant General of the State of South Carolina, on behalf and for the State of South Carolina, and by authority and instructions received from the Governor of said State, party of the first part, and the Roberts Breech-Loading Arms Company, of the city and County and State of New York, party of the second part,

Witnesseth, That the said parties above mentioned have covenanted and agreed, and by these presents do mutually covenant and agree, to and with each other as hereinafter stated.

1. That the said party of the first part shall deliver to the said party of the second part, at their factory in Providence, R. I., five thousand good and serviceable Springfield muskets, calibre 58, well boxed for shipment and in perfect order, the same being the property of the people of South Carolina, party of the first part, on or before the first day of October, 1869, in lots of not less than twenty-five hundred at any one time, beginning on or before the 20th day of August, 1869, for the purpose of alteration and conversion into breech-loaders, on the Roberts system, upon the terms and conditions as hereinafter set forth.

2. That the said party of the second part shall receive said five thousand (5,000) muskets and shall transform and alter the same into breech-loading arms, upon the plan known as the Roberts system of conversion and in accordance with and to correspond to the model gun in the hands of the said party of the first part.

And it is further understood and agreed that the said party of the first part are to assume all risks of fire while the said arms are at the factory and during the progress of the said conversion; that they are to furnish their own inspector to accept and receive the work as it progresses, and are to furnish such component parts as may be found necessary to complete the arms should they be found deficient in any respect, and to furnish such component parts as may be required to complete the arms should any portions of the arms be broken during the process of conversion.

3. The party of the first part agrees to receive the arms in lots of twenty-five hundred as rapidly as completed in such lots, provided the parties of the second part shall produce the proper certificate of inspection signed by the inspector appointed by the party of the first part.

It is further agreed that one-half of the said muskets shall be converted and finished and delivered within sixty days from the date of this contract, provided the delivery of the arms at the factory shall take place before the 20th day of August, 1869, or if not delivered at that

time, then within sixty days from the receipt of said arms at the factory, and the balance to be finished and delivered by or before the first day of January, 1870.

It is further agreed that in case of accident to machinery, fire or other reasonable unforeseen delay may occur, whereby the delivery may be impeded, that then the said parties of the second part shall be allowed such reasonable time to complete the delivery as may be agreed upon by the parties hereto.

It is further agreed by and between the parties hereto that in consideration of the faithful performance of the above conditions and stipulations that the State of South Carolina, party of the first part, upon the delivery of the said muskets so transformed and altered in the manner and the time above specified, will, and hereby covenant and agree to, pay unto the Roberts Breech-Loading Arms Company, party of the second part, through their Financial Agent in the city of New York, the sum of eight dollars eighty-five cents for each and every arm so transformed and altered, payment for the first twenty-five hundred on delivery and for the last twenty-five hundred on the 15th day of January, 1870.

And it is conditioned and agreed that for such service as may be performed for the cleaning and repairing of deficient arms, payment shall be made in the manner above described, the proper charge for such cleaning and repairing to be determined by the parties hereto when such imperfections may be shown, the party of the second part agreeing they shall be done at their factory at as low figures as they could be done for at any other factory in the country.

And it is further agreed that should the said party of the first part fail to pay for the work as agreed herein, that then the said party of the second part shall hold the said completed arms for the term of three months, and if the said payment is not made by that time, the said party of the second part be at liberty to sell the completed arms at public auction, to reimburse them for their bill of alteration and service done.

And it is further agreed, for the faithful performance of this contract and for the return of all the guns which may from time to time be intrusted to them, the party of the second part will execute such bonds in the sum of fifty thousand dollars as may be required and approved by the said Adjutant General of the State of South Carolina.

In witness whereof the parties hereto have affixed their hands and seals the day and year above written.

[L. S.] A. B. STEINBERGER,

Managing Director Roberts Breech-Loading Arms Company.

In presence of

JOHN C. QUINN.

EXHIBIT D.

This agreement made and entered into this seventh day of August, 1869, by and between Franklin J. Moses, Jr., Inspector and Adjutant General of the State of South Carolina, on behalf and for the State of South Carolina, and by authority and instructions received from the Governor of said State, party of the first part, and Charles H. Pond, of the town of Milford, County of New Haven and State of Connecticut, party of the second part, witnesseth that the said parties above mentioned have covenanted and agreed, and by these presents do mutually covenant and agree, to and with each other as hereinafter stated.

First. That the said party of the first part shall deliver to the said party of the second part, at the factory of E. Remington & Sons, in Ilion, Herkimer County, New York, five thousand serviceable Springfield muskets, calibre fifty-eight, well boxed and in perfect order, the same being the property of the State of South Carolina, party of the first part, on or before the first day of October, 1869, in lots of not less than twenty-five hundred at any one time, beginning on or before the 20th day of August, 1869, for the purpose of alteration and conversion into breech-loaders on the Remington system upon the terms and conditions hereinafter set forth.

Second. That the said party of the second part shall receive said five thousand muskets and shall transform and alter the same into breech-loading arms upon the plan known as the Remington system of conversion and in accordance with and to correspond to the model gun in the hands of the said party of the first part. And it is further hereby understood and agreed that the said party of the first part are to assume all risks of fire while the said arms are at the factory and during the process of said conversion; that they are to furnish their own inspector to accept and receive the work as it progresses; are to furnish such component parts as may be found necessary to complete the arms should they be found deficient in any respect, and to furnish such component parts as may be required to complete the arms should any portion of the arms be broken during the process of conversion.

Third. The party of the first part agree to receive the arms in lots of twenty-five hundred as rapidly as completed in such lots, provided the party of the second part shall produce proper certificates of inspection, signed by the inspector appointed by the party of the first part. It is further agreed that one-half the said muskets shall be converted and finished within sixty days from the date of this contract, provided the delivery of the arms at the factory shall take place before the 20th day of August, 1869, or if not delivered at that time, then within sixty days from the receipt of the said arms at the factory, and the balance to be finished and delivered by or before the first day of January, 1870.

Fourth. It is further agreed by and between the parties hereto that in consideration of the faithful performance of the above conditions and stipulations that the State of South Carolina, party of the first part, upon the delivery of the said muskets so transformed and altered in the manner and time above specified, will and hereby covenant and agree to pay unto the said Charles H. Pond, party of the second part, through their Financial Agent, in the city of New York, the sum of nine dollars for each and every arm so transformed and altered, payment for the first twenty-five hundred on delivery, and for the balance on the 15th day of January, 1870.

And it is conditioned and agreed that for such service as may be performed for the cleaning and repairing of deficient arms payment shall be made in the manner above described, the proper charge for such cleaning and repairing to be determined by the parties hereto when such imperfections may be shown, the party of the second part agreeing that they shall be done at the factory of E. Remington & Sons at as low figures as they could be done for at any other factory in the country. And it is further agreed that should the party of the first part fail to pay for the work as agreed herein, or to give note due 15th day January, 1870, that then the said party of the second part shall hold the said completed arms for the term of three months, and if said agreement is not carried out by that time the said party of the second part shall be at liberty to sell the said completed arms at public auction to reimburse him for his bill of alterations and service done. And it is further agreed, for the faithful performance of this contract, and for the return of all the guns which may be from time to time entrusted to him, the party of the second part will execute such bond, in the sum of fifty thousand dollars, as may be required and approved by said Adjutant General of the State of South Carolina.

In witness whereof the parties to these presents have hereto affixed their hands and seals the day and year above written.

F. J. MOSES, Jr.,
Adjutant General South Carolina.
C. H. POND.

In presence of
CHARLES THURMAN.

EXHIBIT E.

This agreement, made this seventh day of August, 1869, by and between Franklin J. Moses, Jr., Inspector and Adjutant General of the State of South Carolina, on behalf of the State of South Carolina, party

of the first part, and the American Metallic Ammunition Company, of the city and County and State of New York, party of the second part,

Witnesseth, said party of the second part hereby agrees to make and deliver at their factory, in the city of New York, on or before the first day of December, 1869, ten hundred thousand (1,000,000) central fire copper cartridges, as per sample furnished to the party of the first part, and also hereby agree to deliver one-half of said cartridges within sixty days of the date hereof.

And said party of the first part hereby agree to receive said cartridges when inspected and finished at the factory of the said party of the second part in the city of New York.

It is also hereby agreed between the parties hereto that the party of the first part shall furnish an inspector at his own expense to inspect and receive said cartridges.

In consideration of the faithful performance of this contract on the part of the party of the second part, the said State of South Carolina, party of the first part, will cause to be paid through their Financial Agent in the city of New York the sum of thirty-seven dollars for each and every thousand so delivered, payment for the first half to be made within sixty days from the date hereof, and for the last half on the fifteenth day of January, 1870.

Should the said party of the second part have the cartridges ready for delivery at any time previous to the time herein mentioned, the said party of the first part hereby agrees to give the said party of the second part the note of the State maturing at the time for payment specified herein.

F. J. MOSES, Jr.,
Adjutant General S. C.

[L. S.]

A. B. STEINBERGER.
Presid't American Metallic Ammunition Co.

Witness:
S. S. SARGEANT.

EXHIBIT F.

This agreement, made the seventh day of August, 1869, by and between Franklin J. Moses, Jr., Inspector and Adjutant General of the State of South Carolina, on behalf of the State of South Carolina, party of the first part, and William S. Starr, of the city and County and State of New York, party of the second part, witnesseth, That the said party of the first part hereby agrees to deliver unto the said party of the second part, at his warehouse, in the city of New York, ten thousand cartridge

boxes, of U. S. pattern, and known as the calibre 58 Springfield musket cartridge box, for the purpose of alteration into the patent metallic cartridge box, known as the Morris patent, and as per sample furnished and now in the hands of the party of the first part, within twenty days from the date hereof; and the said party of the second part agrees to receive the said boxes and make the said alteration, as above specified, and to complete the same ready for delivery within four months from the receipt of the goods at his warehouse, in the city of New York.

It is further agreed by and between the parties hereto that in consideration of the faithful performance of this contract on the part of the party of the second part, that the State of South Carolina, party of the first part, shall cause to be paid, and pay, through their Financial Agent of the State, at the city of New York, the sum of one dollar and fifteen cents for each and every box so altered or transformed, one-half to be paid for on delivery, and the balance on the fifteenth day of January, 1870.

And it is further agreed that should the said party of the first part fail to perform their part of this contract, as above specified, and pay for the same, that then the said party of the second part shall, at the expiration of four months from the date of this contract, hold the said cartridge boxes for three months ensuing, and if not paid for at that time he shall be privileged to sell the same at public auction to reimburse him for his amount due under this contract.

In witness whereof the parties to these presents have hereto fixed their hands and seals the day and year above written.

WILLIAM S. STARR.
F. J. MOSES, Jr.,
Adjutant General S. C.

In presence of

S. S. Sargeant.

ARMED FORCE AND CONSTABULARY.

During the year 1869, a Joint Resolution was adopted by the General Assembly authorizing the Governor of the State (R. K. Scott) to employ an "Armed Force" for the preservation of the peace, and, for such purpose, to use any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Your Committee, in the course of their investigations, have met with much to cause astonishment and absolute wonder, yet the facts revealed as to the real object of the above organization, the appointment of Constables, their employment and service, their reckless pay, frauds and perjuries committed, are enough to fill one with dismay. If the then Governor of the State, the Chief Constable, the then Adjutant and Inspector General, F. J. Moses, ably seconded by his assistant, R. B. Elliott, certain members of Congress and other distinguished members of the Republican party, alluded to in the testimony to follow, are not already sufficiently infamous, their frauds and perjuries in this matter alone should consign them to degradation and proper punishment. A humane discrimination should, however, separate the ignorant dupes from the leaders and chief conspirators. All through the testimony it will be seen that the "Armed Force" was used not to preserve the peace but to carry elections for the party and intimidate and demoralize the Democracy. A Northern man was selected and appointed Chief Constable by Gov. R. K. Scott, and his evidence and private correspondence with the Governor will show the confidential and intimate relations of the two. 151 Deputy Constables were appointed on full pay per diem, also mileage; and over 500 Specials to do duty just before and during elections. Some were mounted, armed and equipped at the public expense to scour from County to County and to perform the peculiar services alluded to in their daily and weekly reports to their chief, and by him consolidated and handed to the Governor,—such as to attend political meetings, report political condition of Counties and townships and have themselves elected to the Legislature and County offices. A large number of these deputies were imported from Ohio and Pennsylvania,—friends of Governor Scott and John J. Patterson,—and it is interesting to know that at least twenty of the number were elected to the Legislature or important County offices. In addition to the 151, Governor Scott sent one C. C. Baker to New York, who returned with thirty-two roughs of vile reputation, under cover of working a gold mine in Union County, but, in fact, to overawe and intimidate the good people of that County. But the valiant Governor, it seems, became more anxious to ship them back to New York than he had been to have them brought, as he entreated the Chief Constable to see them safely shipped from Charleston, being fearful of his own dear life if they remained in the State. Hubbard

testifies that the particular service this man Baker rendered on the "Armed Force" was to shoot several balls through his own coat and swear that bushwhackers had so served him, but it was impossible that his own precious body could have been inside the garment without serious wounds.

A number of these deputies charged and received their regular per diem and mileage while canvassing for themselves and their party leaders. Their accounts were regularly made out, certified to, approved and paid, upon the Governor's warrant, from the Armed Force Fund. Squads of militia were placed under the deputies selected for supposed political influence,—performing no legitimate duty, but paid from the same fund. As indicative of their intelligence and fitness, see Exhibit A B in evidence of Hubbard.

Over twenty horses and equipments were purchased for the use of the mounted men, and it is curious to trace the history of this public property and the cunning means adopted by Elliott and Dennis in a vain attempt to convert them to their own private use; but the sequel shows that Governor Scott came in and swept the proceeds. [See order of John B. Dennis to the Chief Constable, March 24, 1870, in Hubbard's testimony.] Hubbard telegraphed to Governor Scott in Washington, D. C., for instructions. Scott replied, same day: "*You will turn over the horses on paper*, but retain control of them until I return." Two of the horses were delivered, by Scott's order, (at $300) to J. M. Allen. One was given to one Butler Spears for a horse he claimed to have been poisoned at a political meeting by the Democrats. The remainder of the horses were sold and Scott received a large proportion of the proceeds, amounting to about $2,000.

The employment of Jerry Hollingshead as Constable at the request of Scott, his receiving pay without service, except to secure a seat in the Senate from Abbeville County, is on a par with many other appointments. Still, there is much mystery connected with the employment of one C. V. Hamilton and what secret service he rendered Governor Scott. Hamilton's character as a lawless and desperate bushwhacker was well known, and Hubbard swears that he was never employed by him, yet Scott ordered Hubbard to pay him $300 from the Armed Force Fund. An estimate may be somewhat approximated of the expense of this Armed Force from the many vouchers appended: Board bills for the men at first-class hotels; pay rolls furnished by the deputies, &c. But these are insignificant when compared with some great frauds to which your attention is directed.

Governor Scott was seemingly greatly interested in having Robert C. DeLarge nominated and elected to Congress from the Charleston District. He ordered the Chief Constable to appoint a large number of

Constables to assist in carrying the Congressional nominating convention for DeLarge. Twenty-four were appointed in one County alone and kept in service for one month at full pay. Again, a large number were appointed after the nomination to attend political meetings in the interest of DeLarge and as a body guard. But just before the meeting of the nominating convention in Elliott's Congressional District some money had to be raised, and the barefaced fraud and moral perjury used to obtain this by Scott, Elliott and Hubbard can scarcely be realized by a civilized people. Two vilely fraudulent vouchers were made out, certified to and approved, and the money paid for Elliott's benefit: one for $2,500 and the other for $1,500, aggregating $4,000, and charged to Militia Fund. The services charged to have been rendered, in Hubbard's itemized account, are so far-fetched that their fictitious and fraudulent character must have been apparent to all, and, however much Governor Scott cursed and swore before approving the last for $1,500, this cannot relieve him from the base fraud and treachery to the taxpayers of the State.

But your Committee feel that any attempt to portray in language the infamous character of such conduct is idle and useless. The testimony alone must place the proper brand upon it, and severe and infamous punishment should vindicate the justice and majesty of the law.

But for a perfect understanding and corroboration of the conclusions arrived at by the Committee as to the objects and purpose of this organization,—that the services to be rendered were wholly to promote and preserve the ascendancy of the Republican party, that it was intended to be a body of spies organized and required to report daily and weekly to headquarters, that it was used by Scott to secure his own election and the election of many carpet-baggers who were Constables to the General Assembly, that the armed force fund, through the Chief Constable, was corruptly perverted to the election of DeLarge and Elliott to Congress, we call particular attention to the following letters and papers, some of them being from copy letter books of John B. Hubbard, kept by him as matter of record.

The specimen narrative reports of Deputy Constables, submitted, demonstrates the vigilance of these men in performing duties properly belonging to the civil officers of the United States government. It will also be observed that the reports and letters reiterate that "all was quiet," except the notable instance in which a white man had his arm broken with a club in the hands of a colored Justice of the Peace in Newberry. It will be seen that the faithful were anxious to obtain United States troops, provided the officers sympathized with them.

WEEKLY NARATIVE REPORT OF H. SHAW AND A. JACKSON, DEPUTY STATE CONSTABLES, FOR THE WEEK ENDING SUNDAY, AUGUST 21st, 1870.

Monday.—In Marion all day until evening. Started in search of H. Cannon; unsuccessful.

Tuesday.—At Florence on business connected with the Republican Nominating Convention.

Wednesday.—In Marion. Political meeting. All quiet.

Thursday.—In Marion. All quiet.

Friday.—In upper part of this County, in search of unlawful distiller.

Saturday.—Still in search of unlawful distiller.

Sunday.—In Marion. All quiet.

Remarks.—Please send me some more Narrative Report blanks.

Sumpter, S. C., July 17th, 1870.

Capt. John B. Hubbard, *Chief Constable of State, Columbia, S. C.*

Sir: I have the honor to acknoled the receipt of the forage you sent me. Everry thing is all quiet here. We had our Convention yesterday here to send delegates to State Convention. Gen. F. J. Moses, Sam Lee and Capt. T. B. Johnson, Enock Archy,—those are the four. Albery Singleton has got him a horse; he would like you to send him a saddle and bridle. We ar a going down to Claridon County this week to have a Scott meting and wake them up.

Verry respt,

Capt. J. A. JACKSON.

State of South Carolina,
Office of Chief Constable,
Sumter, S. C., April 24, 1870.

Capt. A. H. Barber, *Chief Constable of State, Columbia, S. C.*

Sir: I have the honor to inform you of our meating in Sumter on the 23d instant. It was a *red-hot* one. We had plenty of speakers. Mr. Whittemore and the Sheriff, Coglan, Senitor Johnson, S. J. Lee, Bigger, of Clariden County, and a Mr. Flood, of Florance, and then our worthey friend, ex member of the House, Mr. Feriter, of Sumter. Poor fellow! They did give him hell in plain words. The Democrats all sympathised with the poor fellow. Everything passed off quiet. The meating lasted six hours and a half. Mr. Whittemore says to-day there was about eight hundred people in town to hear the speaches.

Yours respectfully,

J. A. JACKSON.

April 8th.

Friend Bonsall: I enclose herewith a commission for W. F. M. Williams as Deputy Constable. I have had an interview with the Governor and he urges strongly the propriety of your going in for a return to the next Legislature from Union County. It is not necessary, as you know, to rush in headforemost from the present time, but gradually feel your way and work stealthily, putting a word here and there. And you may rest assured that you will meet with success. You know the support that you may depend upon from your friends, and it seems to be the Governor's express desire that you come to the Legislature. Let me hear from you.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN B. HUBBARD.

—

Unionville, S. C., (10 o'clock P. M.,) September 29, 1870.

Capt. J. B. Hubbard, *Chief Constable*

Sir: All passed off quietly here to-day. Rained in the morning and the crowd was not large. A considerable number of roughs were in town. I learnt to-day that it is supposed that three companies went from this County; one company of sixty men were armed with Winchester rifles. What has become of our money for forage? The loyal men are all anxious for a garrison of United States soldiers, provided they are commanded by officers who sympathies with us. A new ticket was made to-day; old members are to be voted for; I am left of. There is no hope for carrying the County unless we have more protection.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. C. BONSALL,
Deputy State Constable.

—

[Bonsall, failing to be nominated to the House from Union County, is sent to Cheraw with his friend Wharton to assist in foisting one Littlefield upon the people of that County as a member of the House,—all of them being carpet-baggers brought to South Carolina by John J. Patterson and referred to in Hubbard's evidence.]

Cheraw, October 19, 1870.

Capt. J. B. Hubbard, *Chief Constable.*

Sir: Arrived here on Saturday eve. Placed in charge. Went to Oro on Sunday; left four men there. Wharton and myself were here to-day. All things went off quietly here. Republicans have a majority of 170 in this precinct. Prospects are good for carying the County.

J. C. BONSALL,
Deputy State Constable.

ABBEVILLE, S. C., October 14, 1870.

Captain J. B. HUBBARD.

SIR: Your letter and the commissions were received last night with many thanks. I gave the commissions to the men as you directed, and will do the best I can with them.

There is some little excitement in the country, but nothing dangerous I think.

Very respectfully,

JOHN BROWN.

—

NEWBERRY C. H., September 30, 1870.

Captain.

SIR: We had a gay time here yesterday on account of the troops comming here. In the evening I thought we were going to have war on a small scale, but the result was that one white man had his arm broken by a club in the hands of a colored Justice of the Peace by the name of Gray, of this place. About ten o'clock they begain to leave, and the town was quiet during the balance of knight. Two white had a fight with knives at Helena some time yesterday evening, and are both badley wounded, so much so that their lives are dispaired of. There are some bad men about this town and County, and if an opportunity presented itself that would be all that would be wanting for an outbrake of the freedmen. Some men North of this feel sure that in a general fight they could master the freedmen, as the do not understand the new arm that has been given them by the State.

Yours truly,

J. P. WHARTON.

—

CHARLESTON, S. C., August the 21st, 1870.

Capt. Hubbard.

DEAR SUR: I take pleasur in informing you of the success we have had so far. Thare have bin severl large mass meetings in Colleton Co., and have past reslutions in Dorsing the nomination of his Excellency R. K. Scott for Govner and Hon. A. J. Ransare for Lieut. Gov. and Hon. R. C. Delarge for Congress and Hon G. F. Mcintire for the State Senate. They oll pledg them selves to soport these candidates by oll hasard. I take notis that Hon. R. C. Delarge is gaining groun varey fast, and i do believe without a doubt that we will defeet Bowen. Everything is lovely so far in Colleton. i will gow with Bob to St. Palls to-morrow, and from thare to Whit Hall Mansion.

At present i am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

WM. M. VINEY.

April 8th.

Friend Mann: I thought I would address you a few words relative to matters and things. Everything is going on here quietly, but, somehow or other, the report is gradually growing that you are opposing certain parties for the next election. I have been thinking the matter over, and would advise that nothing that pertains to a decided support of any person be spoken of at present. Of course it is well enough to keep an eye on all. Some one has circulated the report here that you have been denouncing Elliott. I cannot believe it, for the reason that I know you would not consider it policy, I hope to hear from you soon, with full particulars as regards matters.

Yours, as ever,

JOHN B. HUBBARD.

B.

When the proper times come for action, then go in.

J. B. H.

—

June 30th.

Mr. Wm. Littlefield, *Cheraw:*

I write to advise you to be very careful in your conversation and actions as regards the man who attempted to break up your meeting. If I recollect right, his name is Shrewsbery. However, you know who I mean. Caution and discretion will work wonders.

Yours, &c.,

J. B. HUBBARD.

—

Cheraw, July 2d, 1870.

Capt. J. B. Hubbard.

Dear Sir: Your letter *cautioning* me is at hand. I am very thankful for your kind advice, and shall do my utmost to follow it to the letter.

I have never said a word about Shrewsbery, not even to his enemies. Friends he has none, at least I have failed to see any of them thus far. Some ten days since there was a meeting called to nominate candidates for school trustees. I learned his *gait* before night. Jim Donaldson and I *posted* all the colored men we knew. When the time was up they organized the meeting and nominated six candidates, after which Mr. Cardozo delivered a very fine speech. When he was through Mr. Shrewsbery got up and attempted to kick a *fallen man, i. e.*, a tirade against Mr. Whittemore. Our Chairman promptly dismissed the meeting

and left Mr. S. in an empty house. All listened attentively to Mr. Cardozo, but *our* people will not hear Mr. Whittemore abused at this time.

Mr. R. J. Donaldson and myself will start for the upper portion of the County on Monday next, if nothing occurs.

I remain, sir, very respectfully, &c.,

WM. LITTLEFIELD.

—

MAY 25th.

Mr. J. W. ANDERSON, *Yorkville, So. Ca.:*

I have this day directed Mr. M. L. Owens to report to you for duty.

I would like very much to have you come here as one of the delegates to the nominating convention, and again as a member of the Legislature. I think by manipulation you can do it. The Governor and myself appreciate your services and worth and will assist you in every way in our power. Mr. Owens will also assist you with the knowledge he has of that County. Let me hear from you.

Respectfully, &c.,

JOHN B. HUBBARD,
Chief Constable.
B.

—

CHARLESTON, October 10, 1870.

Captain JOHN B. HUBBARD, *State Constable, Columbia, S. C.*

DEAR SIR: I have been looking for you since I came from Columbia to appoint the specials for the election. It is now but eight days to the election, and as this County is very large and most of the specials to be appointed are men who reside near the polling precincts, whatever is to be done must be done quickly. I would suggest that if you are not coming to Charleston right away that you send the blanks to me immediately, signed by yourself, and I would fill them out and give them to the parties who are to act. There is forty-eight polls established in the County, fifteen of which are in the city. Two at a poll would be little enough to preserve the peace and look after *business.* It will take at least two days to get the appointments distributed to the various polls. Bowen will carry this County by three thousand votes at least. The reformers will vote for him in a body, but we will *not let them go more* than that anyway. Answer as soon as possible, as I have quite a number of men waiting for their appointments—men who are sound and true. Everything will go straight here with proper management.

Yours truly,

WM. N. TAFT.

P. S.—Scott and Ransier will have eight thousand majority in this County without doubt, if precaution is taken.

TAFT.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 22d, 1870—9 o'clock P. M.

Capt. JOHN B. HUBBARD, *Chief Constable, Columbia, S. C.*

DEAR SIR: Having been so busy, I have not had time to write you before this. I telegraphed you the probable result in this County as far as known up to yesterday morning. Since that time the resnlt has not been altered as far as the State ticket is concerned, but I think we may probably carry the city by a very small majority. The city will give a large majority for Bowen. Bowen's majority in the County will not be less than 8,000 in the County. We have nothing from Beaufort, Barnwell or Colleton that can be relied on, although DeLarge claims that he is elected, and Bowen's friends admit that the result cannot be ascertained except by an official count. What accounts for Bowen getting so large a majority is that he has played into the reformers' hands at every turn; first by Tim Hurley's card in the News for Edwin Bates, and then he played the entire party false by the ticket not being sent into the country as shown when it came from New York. The ticket from New York was only used in the city. On the night you left Charleston, Hurley took the plates to Perry's printing office and there had fifty thousand tickets struck off like the one enclosed, marked number two. The ticket I send you marked 1 is the genuine ticket as nominated by the Convention. The tickets was not to be opened until the polls were opened, so that no one should discover the fraud until it was too late. Hurley received from Whiting $3,000 for putting him on in place of me. Hurley had a large number of tickets struck up with the same plates for the reformers, and they were sent into the country also, but, so far as I can ascertain, there were not many of them voted. Large numbers of them were found on the islands, but were destroyed. Bowen was on the regular reform ticket and got there by the means I have stated. The entire ticket of the 12th of Sept. has been elected notwithstanding the endeavors of Bowen and Hurley trying their utmost to defeat the few friends of DeLarge on the ticket by placing the name of Thomlinson in place of Levy, Reed in place of Miller, Emory in place of Mackey, and Whiting for myself. The ticket you find marked 3 has the name of Mackey left off and Emory substituted. This ticket came with the original ticket from New York. So you can see they made war on us in earnest and intended to defeat us at any cost. There were tickets printed without the name of Scott and Ransier, and Carpenter and Butler put on in a fine hand. I will get you one of these tickets. Also, I send you one of the New York tickets, marked 4, pasted over with the name of Carpenter and Butler. I will send you a full list of the specials appointed on Monday, together with my account and the number of miles traveled. I exceeded your instructions, but considered myself warranted on Tuesday afternoon on detecting the issue of bogus

tickets. I immediately went to Bowen, and he and Hurley swore to me, as did also Dennis, that no other ticket but the genuine ticket had gone in the country; but I, having seen one of the tickets put out by them, immediately appointed more for the country and some for the city, and sent them out immediately, not having time to communicate with you. By so doing, I prevented their pretty little game from winning. Please inform me if the Constables will be entitled to mileage, and how much. Will keep you posted as the vote is counted and any new developments.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

WM. N. TAFT.

—

COLUMBIA, October 27, 1872.

J. B. Hubbard, Esq.

MY DEAR SIR: I want you to go to Union County a few days before the election on the 5th of November. I am very anxious to see Mobley elected Senator. The Deputy United States Marshals are opposed to him and will do all they can to have a Democrat elected, as they did at the former election. If you could be there one day before the election you would deter them from their opposition to him. I hope you will go over at all hazzards. Please consider this confidential, and believe me your friend,

R. K. SCOTT.

—

Capt. J. B. Hubbard:

Please let Mr. Mobley have a revolver.

R. K. SCOTT, Governor.

you will Please let the Barer have the for goine for me. I am goine a way in the morning and I want it Rit off

yours &c

J. S. MOBLEY.

—

SUMTER, S. C., September 18th, 1870.

Capt. JOHN B. HUBBARD, *Chief Constable of State, Columbia, S. C.*

DEAR SIR: We are having some trouble in our County, but I think we will fetch it out all right. The reformers are a doing, their best to split the party but they cannot make it. On Friday they had some hand bills printed and sent around and put all colored men's names to it. It

created a big excitement in town among the black and the mulatto men. We are agoing to have them arrested for forgery, to-morrow, if we can. We ar getting along all right. We ar a holding meetings all over the County.

I will send you one of those bills so you can see what they are a doing. You see the six names put at the bottom are all colored, and they did not know anything about it.

Yours respectfully,

J. A. JACKSON,
Sumter, S. C.

[The following paper shows how small favors were granted:]

I hereby certify that Mr. O. P. McRoy, the bearer hereof, is a citizen of Sumter. I have known him for many years and have always found him an honest, hard-working and industrious man, and a good citizen.

F. J. MOSES, Jr.

November 5, 1870.

Capt. Hubbard will please let this man have $5.00 and put it in expenses of constabulary.

R. K. SCOTT,
Governor.

Newberry C. H., S. C.,
October 19th, 1870, 12 o'clock.

Col. John B. Hubbard, *Chief Constable:*

All quiet now. The whites started a rough, but the soldiers were orded out and put it down. No one hurt. The Republicans ahead here about 800 or 900. Have hered nothing from the County.

Respectfully, in haste,

R. W. BOONE.

P. S.—Boise, the old watchmaker, droped dead while cursing the Gov. and the Ratical party, &c.

Later—1 o'clock P. M.—The Republicans ahead in this place over 1,000.

Yours,

R. W. B.

Excuse grate haste in writing.

ROCK HILL, So. CA.,
October 20th, 1870.

Mr. J. B. HUBBARD, *Chief Constable:*

The election at this place passed of quietly. Our friend J. M. Steele has deserted us and voted the reform ticket and did all he could against us. The Republican majority at this precinct is between one and two hundred.

Yours very respectfully,

JAS. RATTERREE,
Deputy Constable.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN B. HUBBARD.

ROOMS JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

John B. Hubbard, being recalled, says:

He resides in the city of Columbia. Was appointed Chief Constable of the State of South Carolina, August 27, 1868, by ex-Governor Scott. Served under Governor Scott for four years. Had full charge of the constabulary force, consisting of Deputy Constables and Special Constables. During Governor Scott's administration I appointed, upon his order, one hundred and fifty-one Deputy Constables; they were stationed in the various Counties of the State. I appointed Deputy Constables in all the Counties; some of them furnished their own horses; the State furnished forage for them. The State also furnished over twenty horses and equipments for the use of the constabulary force. The mounted men were sent from County to County, as the Governor directed. Ostensibly, the object of the constabulary force was for the preservation of the peace, but in reality it was organized and used for political purposes and ends. Governor Scott would order me to send men to any County where the Republican party most needed encouragement and reorganization. The Deputies were authorized and instructed to attend all political meetings and report the political condition of the County to me, and I would report the same to the Governor. The Deputies in most of the Counties reported to me weekly, and in some Counties daily; in addition to this they made monthly reports. Of the one hundred and fifty-one Deputies, ninety-eight (98) were Northern men, twenty-six (26) colored and twenty seven (27) natives. Governor Scott always insisted that Northern men should have the preference. It was understood that the administration could not trust Southern men. A Captain was appointed and placed in command of a squad in most of the Counties; they were all Northern men, except in one instance. Men were sent as Deputy Constables into different Counties, with the distinct understanding that

they were to work for the State ticket and be elected to the General Assembly or some County office. At least twenty Constables were in this manner elected to fill positions of profit and trust. The number referred to in the foregoing portion of this statement as aggregating one hundred and fifty-one (151) Deputy Constables does not include thirty-two (32) men brought here from New York by Deputy Constable C. C. Baker, all under the command of Colonel J. E. Kerrigan. These men were brought here under the authority of Governor R. K. Scott and stationed in Union County. I had but little to do with this force. I understood the object of bringing them here was to carry Union County and to demoralize the Democratic party by their presence. At the same time it was reported that a larger number would be brought if necessary. Governor Scott, in my presence, threatened to bring sufficient numbers of this class of men to intimidate the white voters. C. C. Puffer seemed to have charge of these men and was instrumental in having them brought here. I don't think it possible to have found or selected a more dangerous lot of men than they were in any city in the Union. The Governor became frightened and demoralized after they had been here for a time and was exceedingly anxious to get them out of the State. He feared they would kill him, as he could not comply with all their demands upon him. He (Scott) gave me the money to pay them off, provided they would go to Charleston first. He desired to have them paid in Charleston, because he did not want any of them left in this city. I purchased through tickets for them from Columbia to New York, *via* Charleston. The Deputy and Special Constables were all commissioned as follows:

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

[SEAL OF THE STATE.] BY THE CHIEF CONSTABLE OF THE STATE:

To ————————

I, reposing special trust and confidence in your abilities, care, prudence and integrity, have commissioned, constituted and appointed, and by these presents do commission, constitute and appoint, you, the said ————————, Constable ———————— in the State aforesaid; to have, hold, exercise and enjoy the said office of ———————— - Constable, together with all the rights, privileges, profits and emoluments whatever thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 20, 1870.

This commission to continue in force.

(Signed) JOHN B. HUBBARD,
Chief Constable.

I appointed from three to five hundred special Constables to serve during election day and a few days previous to and subsequent to the election. Ostensibly, they were appointed to preserve the peace; nevertheless, it was understood that they were required to look after the interest of the candidate of the Republican party, and thus by their aid, counsel and encouragement to bring out and secure every vote possible for the regular nominees. The deputies and specials were paid, in every instance, from the "Armed Force Fund." The Deputy Constables were paid three dollars per day, and in addition were allowed mileage; in some instances their expenses were paid; their pay as mileage included number of miles traveled attending political meetings. Special Constables were allowed three dollars per day only.

The following account is that of Deputy B. G. Yocum, and includes amount allowed him in canvassing and organizing in Charleston County for forty-eight (48) days:

NOVEMBER 1ST, 1868.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

To B. G. YOCOM, *Deputy State Constable*, DR.

To services as Deputy Constable, from September 14th to October 31st, both inclusive, 48 days, at $3 per day..... .....$144 00

Number of miles traveled during months of October and September:

September	17—To George's Station.....	49	miles.
"	17—To Parler's plantation...	12	
"	22—To George's Station.....	49	
"	22—To Parler's plantation.....	12	
October	6—To St. Stephen's Depot.....	50	
"	7—To Black Oak.....	44	
"	8—To Strawberry Ferry	26	
"	10—To Cainhoy	18	
"	13—To McClellandville.....	36	
"	15—To John's Island.....	23	
"	17—To Wadmalaw.....	49	
"	20—To Edisto.....	62	
"	24—To Goose Creek Bridge.....	24	
"	26—To Brick Church.....	36	
"	29—To Hickory Bend.....	64	
November	1—To Summerville.....	22	
"	2—To James Island.....	11	
All inclusive.....		587	miles.

Stationery	2 00
Postage	1 50
Canvassing County, 587 miles, @ 6c	35 22
	$182 72
Less six Sundays	18 00
	$164 72
Over charge mileage	5 87
	$158 85

I, B. G. Yocom, Deputy Constable of the State, do certify that the foregoing account is just and true; that I have been on duty the number of days and rendered the services as set forth in said account; and that I have traveled the miles and necessarily and reasonably incurred and actually disbursed the expenses as they are charged while in the performance of my official duty, under order of the Constable of the State.

B. G. YOCOM,
Deputy Constable of the State.

November 13th, 1868.

Personally appeared the above named Deputy Constable and subscribed and made oath to the truth of the foregoing affidavit.

JOHN E. RIVERS,
Justice of the Peace.

Approved:

John B. Hubbard,
Constable of the State.

The following account represents amount paid Griffin Holliman, Deputy State Constable, for canvassing Darlington County. He was elected a member of the House of Representatives while Deputy Constable. The account referred to above and the following two accounts were paid during the year 1868; they were contracted solely for the purpose of carrying the Counties for the Republican party:

November 1, 1868.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

To Griffin Holliman, *Dr.*

To services as Deputy Constable from September 30th to October 31st, 16 days, at $3 per day	$48 00
To actual number of miles traveled in performance of duty as Deputy Constable, 490, at 5c. per mile	24 50
	$72 50

I, Griffin Holliman, Deputy Constable of the State, do certify that the foregoing account is just and true; that I have been on duty the number of days and rendered the services as set forth in said account, and that I have traveled the miles and necessarily and reasonably incurred and actually disbursed the expenses as they are charged while in the performance of my official duty under order of the Constable of the State.

GRIFFIN HOLLIMAN,
Deputy Constable of the State.

COLUMBIA, November 30, 1868.

RICHLAND COUNTY.

Personally appeared the above named Deputy Constable and made oath to the truth of the foregoing affidavit.

W. B. NASH, Magistrate.

The following account was paid to Deputy Constable H. W. Webb for services rendered in the campaign in Georgetown County. Mr. Webb was elected to the House of Representatives. The package marked "A" are accounts of a similar nature, and include amounts paid Deputy Constables for their services during the campaign of 1868:

GEORGETOWN COUNTY, November 25th, 1867.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

To W. H. WEBB, Deputy State Constable, *Dr.*

To services as Deputy State Constable from September 29th to November 25th, both inclusive, 57 days, at $3 per day...	$171 00
To mileage as Deputy Constable of Georgetown County:	
From Georgetown to Sampit, 20 miles.....	1 20
Santee...	1 80
Brown's Ferry.....	3 00
Waccamaw.....	3 60
Club House.....	2 40
Lenan's Ferry.....	3 60
Black River.....	2 40
Summer House	1 80
	$190 80
Less eight Sundays.....	24 00
	$166 80

I, H. W. Webb, Deputy Constable of the State, do certify that the foregoing account is just and true; that I have been on duty the number of days and rendered the services as set forth in said account; and that I have traveled the miles and necessarily and reasonably incurred and actually disbursed the expenses as they are charged while in the performance of my official duty under order of the Constable of the State.

H. W. WEBB,
Deputy Constable of the State.

COLUMBIA, S. C., November 25th, 1868.

Personally appeared the above named Deputy Constable and subscribed and made oath to the truth of the foregoing affidavit.

ROBERT C. DELARGE, [L. S.]
Justice of the Peace,

The constabulary force had charge of a portion of the militia in several Counties, the militia being paid $16 to $22 per month out of the "Armed Force" Fund. The following paper, marked A B, represents an account paid to members of the State Guard who were employed and placed under Deputy State Constable John A. Jackson by order of Governor Scott. At one time there was probably one hundred men thus employed, most of whom were colored, and who had considerable political influence in their respective neighborhoods. They rendered no service, to my knowledge, except of a political nature. The package marked C D contains numerous accounts of the same nature as the one referred to, and represents accounts of the State Guard stationed at Abbeville, Edgefield and other Counties:

[A B.]

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

IN ACCOUNT WITH STATE GUARD, *Dr.*

NAMES.	TIME.	PAY.	AMOUNT.	SIGNATURES.
J. A. Green, Sergeant...	One Month	$50 00	$ 50 00	J. A. Green.
Mac Brooks.....	One Month	16 00	16 00	his Mac × Brooks. mark.
Frank Cooper.....	One Month	16 00	16 00	his F. × Cooper. mark.
Anderson Gray.....	One Month	16 00	16 00	his A. × Gray. mark.
Wash. Conner.....	One Month	16 00	16 00	his W. × Conner. mark.
A. Borrough.....	One Month	16 00	16 00	his A. × Borrough. mark.
Sye Hill.....	One Month	16 00	16 00	his Sye × Hill. mark.
A. Forrest.....	One Month	16 00	16 00	his A. × Forrest. mark.
John Geary.....	One Month	16 00	16 00	his John × Geary. mark.
P. Stewart.....	One Month	16 00	16 00	his P. × Stewart. mark.
Nesbit Perrin.....	One Month	16 00	16 00	his N. × Perrin. mark.
W. Williams.....	One Month	16 00	16 00	his W. × Williams. mark.
W. Barrinton.....	One Month	16 00	16 00	his W. × Barrinton. mark.
B. Harris	One Month	16 00	16 00	his B. × Harris. mark.
Ed. Owens	One Month	16 00	16 00	his E. × Owens. mark.
David Harris, Jr.....	One Month	16 00	16 00	David Harris, Jr.
			$290 00	

I certify that the above account is correct and just, as per voucher annexed.

JOHN A. JACKSON,
First Lieutenant State Guard.

EDGEFIELD C. H., Nov. 30, 1866.

The following is an account of the same class and character as the one referred to as A B:

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, *Dr.*

To the following named freedmen:

No. 1.	Miles Brown	$21 99
2.	Samuel Martin	21 99
3.	Israel Bowie	21 99
4.	Snowden Brown	21 99
5.	Charles Kennedy	21 99
6.	Calyen Ward	21 99
		$131 94

To services rendered as guards at Abbeville C. H. from July 22d, 1869, to September 1st, 1869, one and one-third months, at $16 per month each, $21.99 ..... $131 94

JERRY HOLLINSHEAD,
Commanding Post, Abbeville, S. C.

The paper submitted marked "A C" is an account paid Deputy Constable David Foulk in 1869. This account is one of the same character as the vouchers in package marked "A L." The accounts in the package referred to contain more than one hundred vouchers. Not one man in twenty whose name appears in the body of the vouchers rendered any service except to keep the party in power fully organized in their respective localities and report the political status of townships and Counties, unless it be considered a duty to have kept watch over the movements of the Democrats and report if they were organized either as Democratic clubs or as volunteer militia companies, number of arms received, and report the same to my office, it being made a part of my duty to report to Governor Scott:

"A C."

LAURENS C. H., December 2d, 1869.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

To DAVID FOULK, Deputy State Constable, *Dr.*

To services as Deputy Constable from November 1 to November 30th, both inclusive, 30 days, at $3 per day $90 00

I, David Foulk, Deputy Constable of the State, do certify that the foregoing account is just and true; that I have been on duty the number of days and rendered the services as set forth in said account, and that I have traveled the miles and necessarily and reasonably incurred and actually disbursed the expenses as they are charged while in the performance of my official duty under the order of the Constable of the State.

DAVID FOULK,
Deputy Constable of the State.

South Carolina—Laurens County.

Personally appeared the above named Deputy Constable and subscribed and made oath to the truth of the foregoing affidavit.

NATHANIEL FREEMAN, Magistrate.

The paper marked "O K" represents amount paid William Littlefield, a Deputy Constable appointed by Governor Scott, at the request of John J. Patterson. Patterson brought several of his friends here from Pennsylvania and had them all appointed on the constabulary force in the various Counties, with the understanding that they must come to the Legislature.

Littlefield was sent to the County of Chesterfield for that purpose, was a candidate, but defeated, but, through Patterson's influence, was seated, and the Democrat who was elected unseated. Littlefield was in the County of Chesterfield from thirty to sixty days when he became a candidate. During the entire time he was there he was receiving three dollars per day from the State as Deputy Constable.

"O K."

November, 30th, 1869,

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

To Wm. Littlefield, Deputy State Constable, *Dr.*

1869.		
	To services as Deputy Constable from November 1st to November 30th, both inclusive, 30 days, at $3 per day [ordered by Capt. J. B. Hubbard.]	$ 90 00
Nov. 8.	Fare 2 men Abbeville to Columbia [ordered by Capt. J. B. Hubbard.]	12 00
Nov. 9.	Fare 1 man Columbia to Mayesville [ordered by Capt. J. B. Hubbard.]	3 00
	Meals at Mayesville [ordered by Capt. J. B. Hubbard.]	1 00

Nov. 13.	Fare Sumter to Columbia	2 50
	Meals	75
Nov. 15.	Hotel bill at Columbia	6 00
	Repairing pistol	3 00
Nov. 21.	Board bill at Columbia, 3 men	18 00
	Fare 3 men to Chester	10 50
		$146 75

I, W. Littlefield, Deputy Constable of the State, do certify that the foregoing account is just and true; that I have been on duty the number of days and rendered the services as set forth in said account; and that I have traveled the miles and necessarily and reasonably incurred and actually disbursed the expenses as they are charged while in the performance of my official duty, under the order of the Constable of the State.

WM. LITTLEFIELD,
Deputy Constable of the State.

Personally appeared the above named Deputy Constable and subscribed and made oath to the truth of the foregoing.

LEM. L. GUFFIN,
Magistrate.

Paper marked "H H" is from package marked "Z," which contains a large number of vouchers for amounts paid Captains of the constabulary force stationed in the Counties, including their expenses. Captain Jackson was stationed in several different Counties; he was considered an efficient organizer:

"H H"

EDGEFIELD C. H., S. C., December 31st, 1869.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

To JOHN A. JACKSON, Deputy State Constable, *Dr.*

To services as Deputy State Constable from December 1st to December 31st, both inclusive, thirty-one days, at $3 per day	$93 00
Moneys expended during the month for the force under my command	157 39
	$250 39

I, John A. Jackson, Deputy Constable of the State, do certify that the foregoing account is just and true; that I have been on duty the number of days and rendered the services as set forth in said account; and that

I have traveled the miles and necessarily and reasonably incurred and actually disbursed the expenses as they are charged while in the performance of my official duty, under the order of the Constable of the State.

JOHN A. JACKSON,
Deputy Constable of the State South Carolina.

EDGEFIELD C. H., December 31st, 1869.

Personally appeared the above named Deputy Constable and subscribed and made oath to the truth of the foregoing.

A. RAMSAY,
Justice of the Peace E. C.

Approved:

JOHN B. HUBBARD,
Constable of the State.

The paper marked "L I P" represents amount paid C. C. Baker, Deputy Constable in Union County. Baker never rendered any service to my knowledge, except to shoot several holes in his own coat and represent that he had been shot at by bushwhackers in Union County. I examined his coat myself, and know that he would have been severely wounded had the balls passed through his coat while on his person. I so stated to Governor Scott at the time; nevertheless he immediately sent Baker to New York after the thirty-two men heretofore referred to:

"L I P."

UNION C. H., November 30th, 1869.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

To C. C. BAKER, Deputy State Constable, *Dr.*

To services as Deputy State Constable from November 1st to November 30th, 16 days, at $3 per day	$48 00
Feeding horses	12 00
Expenses	9 80
	$69 80

I, C. C. Baker, Deputy Constable of the State, do certify that the foregoing account is just and true; that I have been on duty the number of days and rendered the services as set forth in said account; and that I have traveled the miles and necessarily and reasonably incurred and actually disbursed the expenses as they are charged while in the performance of my official duty, under order of the Constable of the State.

C. C. BAKER,
Deputy Constable of the State.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
RICHLAND COUNTY.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 30th, 1869.

Personally appeared the above named Deputy Constable and subscribed and made oath to the truth of the foregoing affidavit.

J. H. RUNKLE,
Notary Public.

The following paper was delivered to me by C. C. Baker. The pistols were delivered to Baker for the purpose of arming the New York *roughs* referred to heretofore. In addition to the pistols furnished, these men were armed with Winchester rifles, and a large amount of ammunition delivered to them at the same time:

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBIA, November 29th, 1870.

Capt. JOHN B. HUBBARD, *Chief State Constable, Columbia, S. C.*

CAPT.: Please deliver to Col. C. C. Baker twenty-five (25) pistols and holsters.

Very respectfully,
R. K. SCOTT,
Governor.

Paper marked "I J" is a voucher showing amount paid to C. J. Andell as Special Constable. This paper is an exact copy of several hundred in package marked "D T," except as to amounts, name of Constable, County and precinct. Mr. Andell was elected to the House of Representatives from Charleston County. Special Constables were appointed at every precinct and were paid for from one to ten days. They were appointed for the purpose of assisting on election days in rallying and encouraging the regular nominees of the party. Printed circulars were issued on one or two occasions for the purpose of deceiving the public as to their duties:

"I J."

JOHN'S ISLAND, Dec'r 2d, 1868.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
To C. J. ANDELL, Special State Constable, *Dr.*

To services as Special Constable for John's Island from Oct. 22d to Dec'r 2d, both inclusive, ten days, at $3.00 per day..... $30 00

Thirty dollars.

I, C. J. Andell, Special Constable of the State, do certify that the foregoing account is just and true; that I have been on duty the number of days and rendered the services as set forth in said account; and that I have traveled the miles and necessarily and reasonably incurred and actually disbursed the expenses as they are charged while in the performance of my official duty, under order of the Constable of the State.

C. J. ANDELL,
Special Constable of the State.

CHARLESTON COUNTY, Dec. 23d, 1868.

Personally appeared the above named Special Constable and subscribed and made oath to the truth of the foregoing affidavit.

S. B. THOMSON,
Magistrate.

The following paper is an account made up for A. V. Wilson when he left this State. Wilson was a citizen of Ohio, brought by Governor Scott and appointed as a Constable. Governor Scott brought down from fifteen to twenty men from Ohio and had them appointed on the force. I remember Capt. E. L. Mann, John Brown, Kahlo, Tyler, Jackson, Bellanger, Leahey, McMeekin, Hacket, Foulk, Heyward and several others were all brought here by Governor Scott, who stated that he would not appoint natives on the force:

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

To A. V. WILSON, Deputy State Constable, *Dr.*

To services as Deputy Constable from October 1st, 1870, to January 31st, both inclusive,—123 days, at $3 per day..	$369 00
Expenses from Edgefield to Columbia and return, including hotel four days.....	20 00
Expenses to Greenville and return.....	19 50
	$408 50

The following is a letter from Governor Scott asking that Hollinshead be appointed. It represents the general run of his orders for appointment:

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBIA, November 27th, 1868.

Mr. J. B. HUBBARD, *Chief Constable.*

SIR: Please appoint the bearer, Mr. J. Hollingshead, a Deputy Constable. I am personally acquainted with Mr. H.; he served three years in my command. I desire that he be put on duty at once. When you have the time I would be pleased to see you at this office.

Respectfully, &c.,

R. K. SCOTT,
Governor.

The following paper is an order from John B. Dennis to turn over the horses belonging to the constabulary force to the Adjutant and Inspector General's Department. Upon receipt of the order I refused to obey it, believing that it was a plan agreed upon between Dennis and Elliott to get control of them for the purpose of appropriating them, or the proceeds arising from their sale, to their own use:

HEADQUARTERS SOUTH CAROLINA MILITIA,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
COLUMBIA, March 24th, 1870.

Capt. JOHN B. HUBBARD, *Chief Constable S. C.*

CAPT.: I am directed by Col. R. B. Elliott, Adjutant and Inspector General, to receive and receipt to you for the horses, saddles, bridles and forage now in your possession, the property of the State, and which have been kept for use of constabulary force.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. DENNIS.

Upon the receipt of the order I telegraphed to Gov. Scott, who was in Washington, for instructions. He sent the following reply. I never turned the horses over to Dennis. Elliott was considerably exercised when I refused to turn the horses over to him:

The Western Union Telegraph Company.
DATED WASHINGTON, March 24th, 1870.

RECEIVED COLUMBIA, S. C., March 24th.

To JOHN B. HUBBARD:

You will turn over the horses on paper, but retain control of them until I return.

R. K. SCOTT,
Governor of South Carolina.

16 W. 218 paid.
C. H.
5.50 P. M.

The horses were eventually sold and brought $2,375. A portion of this money was turned over to Gov. Scott, also some notes made payable to me, the consideration being horses sold to the parties. The notes amounted to about $1,000. I remember one was given by Dr. Ensor for one horse, price $150; one by Allen for two horses, price $300 for the two. General Anderson, one note for one horse for $200. I can't recall the others now. The notes were turned over to Gov. Scott. I remember that Purvis gave a note for one horse. I think the amount was $150. J. Crews one note for one horse, price $150. I turned over about one thousand dollars in money to Gov. Scott on account of the sale of the horses. The remainder was allowed to me in my salary and traveling expenses.

The following is an order from Gov. Scott to deliver the horses to Mr. James Allen, heretofore referred to:

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBIA, January 15th, 1871.

Capt. J. B. Hubbard will let Hon. J. M. Allen have the horses agreed upon, valued at $300.

R. K. SCOTT.

I am mistaken in the statement made that all the horses were sold. One was given to Butler Spears, of Sumter County. He attended a political meeting in Clarendon County; his horse died and he claimed that he was poisoned by the Democrats, when the following account and certificate was made out and presented to Governor Scott. He refused to approve of it, and ordered me to deliver one of the horses purchased for the constabulary force to Spears. I thereupon delivered him the horse of his choice, a very fine black; the Governor directed me to allow him to take any horse he desired:

JULY 30th, 1870.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
To BUTLER SPEARS, *Dr.*

July 23. To price of horse poisoned while in service of State.....$225 00

B. SPEARS.

I certify that the horse for which the above bill has been made out by Mr. Spears was poisoned while in the service of the State.

JOHN A. JACKSON,
Captain Commanding at Sumter, S. C.

Approved this day of , 1870.

The following paper is an account of W. E. Rose, proprietor of Rose's Hotel in this city. The account was for board of Deputy Constables who were brought here to be sent to the upper Counties. All such expenses were paid from the Armed Force Fund, upon the order of the Governor:

ROSE'S HOTEL,
COLUMBIA, S. C., November 3d, 1870.

JOHN B. HUBBARD, Esq., State Constable,
To ROSE'S HOTEL, *Dr.*

1870.		
Oct. 31.	To 7 days' board, F. D. Leahy	$ 10 50
	6 days' board, T. A. Howerton	9 00
	3 days' board, R. C. Kahls	4 50
	3 days' board, John Brown	4 50
	2 days' board, R. C. Cameron	3 00
	6 days' board, Ed. C. Steele	9 00
	6 days' board, A. Marochetti	9 00
	6 days' board, E. H. Smith	9 00
	6 days' board, S. Sneider	9 00
	5 days' board, T. H. Hawkins	7 50
	5 days' board, E. H. Sanders	7 50
	5 days' board, P. C. Collins	7 50
	5 days' board, Thos. Snyder	7 50
	5 days' board, C. K. Smith	7 50
	2 days' board, Wm. Anderson	3 00
	4 days' board, John Burke	6 00
	3 days' board, J. J. Blake	4 50
	11 days' board, R. C. Tyler	16 50
	8 day's board, J. Hettinger	12 00
		$147 00

Received payment,

W. E. ROSE,
Per J. D. COOPER.

I cannot form a correct estimate of the average cost per month of the constabulary force. During the campaigns it cost a great deal more than it did after the election. The force was generally increased three months before an election to from three to four times the number on regular duty.

The following paper is a pay roll of the regular Deputies for the month of November, 1870:

Pay Roll of Deputy Constables for November, 1870.

1.	Hiram Spears	pd	$ 96 00
2.	John Burke	pd	91 50
3.	J. W. Anderson, less $56.36	pd	109 71
4.	Wm. Anderson	pd	100 00
5.	J. E. Nesmith	pd	75 00
6.	Butler Spears	pd	90 00
7.	James Kelly	pd	90 00
8.	Peter Collins	pd	102 00
9.	John Marshall	pd	90 00
10.	Alfred Mongville	pd	143 00
11.	Thos. A. Sullivan	pd	96 50
12.	J. W. Hayward	pd	73 00
13.	Jas. C. Griffin	pd	90 00
14.	R. W. Boone	pd	108 15
15.	R. E. Cameron	pd	42 00
16.	H. W. Seyffarth H	pd	33 00
17.	E. A. Hackett	pd	510 00
18.	John Davis	pd	45 00
19.	F. H. Gurley.	pd	45 00
20.	Ed. Hudson Smith	pd	72 00
21.	E. C. Steel	pd	72 00
22.	Thos. Snyder H	pd	33 00
23.	Thos. A. Howerton	pd	42 00
24.	A. Marochetti	pd	72 00
25.	J. A. Lederer H	pd	21 00
26.	James Jackson	pd	90 00
27.	Wm. Littlefield	pd	166 25
28.	J. H. Donaldson, less $78	pd	179 00
29.	J. P. Wharton	pd	60 00
30.	J. C. Bonsall	pd	163 40
31.	F. D. Leahy	pd	39 00
32.	Thos. H. Hawkins	pd	62 20
33.	Wm. Kennedy	pd	40 00
34.	S. J. Coates	pd	154 40
35.	H. H. Wilson, less $133	pd	158 00
36.	J. J. Blake	pd	33 00
37.	James Leckie	pd	48 50
38.	John A. Jackson	pd	369 95
39.	R. C. Tyler	pd	90 00
40.	John Brown	pd	90 00
41.	J. C. Leahy	pd	93 50
42.	Geo. T. Frost	pd	78 00

The following paper represents property of the State used by the constabulary force, and turned over by Deputy Constable Captain Thomas Sullivan to Deputy Constable Captain William Littlefield:

Invoice of State property transferred to Captain William Littlefield by Captain Thomas A. Sullivan, of Newberry County, S. C., December 9th, 1870:

12 rifles (10 Winchesters and 2 Spencers.)
(15) fifteen gun slings.
(2) two pistol belts and holsters.
(19) nineteen horses.
(18) eighteen saddles and bridles.
(16) sixteen saddle blankets.
(19) nineteen halters.

I certify that the above is a correct invoice of property transferred by me to Captain William Littlefield, in obedience to orders received from Captain John B. Hubbard, Chief Constable S. C.

THOMAS A. SULLIVAN,
Deputy State Constable S. C. in charge at Newberry, S. C.

The following paper is an order from Governor Scott to pay Samuel Dickerson for one month as Constable. He never rendered any service except to deliver political harangues in favor of Scott and DeLarge:

Capt. J. B. HUBBARD:

I promised to pay Major Dickerson full pay for the month of October as Constable.

Yours, &c.,
R. K. SCOTT, Governor.

In 1870, some time before the Nominating Convention met to nominate a State ticket and members of Congress for the election of 1870, Gov. Scott sent for me (it was in May or June, I think,) and said: "Hubbard, I want DeLarge and Elliott nominated for Congress, and you must use all the influence you can bring about to prevent Hoge and Bowen being nominated." He also said: "When the time comes I will want you to appoint as many Constables as DeLarge and his friends may ask, for Bowen must be defeated, no matter what it costs." I was ordered to Charleston to work in the interest of DeLarge and to secure the election of delegates to the Convention who favored him and Scott. I went to Charleston and worked for DeLarge's success. I appointed the following twenty-four Constables to assist me in carrying the County for DeLarge:

Benj. Hernandez, Albert Aspinwall, Alexr. Williams, Jacob Royall, Thos. Smith, John F. Robertson, Henry Hall, George Shrewsbury, W. T. Spencer, J. J. Young, John R. Pinckney, Henry May, George Burkley, Josiah Brown, B. C. McPherson, L. Hill, A. Mackey, Charleston.

Gabriel Gorman, St. James' Santee.

George A. Richmond, James Grant, Edisto.

Abraham Smith, Christ Church.

Marcus Unyard, Summerville.

B. Manigault, St. Andrew's.

Robert Brown, John's Island.

They were under full pay for one month at the rate of sixty dollars per month each. Under instructions from Gov. Scott, I appointed six or more Constables, who served until after the election. They were all friends and supporters of DeLarge and rendered no service except of a political nature. They attended all the political meetings as a body guard and advocate of DeLarge's election to Congress. Frank Mason, George Shrewsbury, John Burkley, Samuel Dickerson, John R. Pinckney and John Steadman were among the number referred to above. T. J. Mackey knew of this arrangement and assisted me; he kept the Governor and myself fully informed. The following telegrams were received from him and relate to this matter. I assisted DeLarge up to the time he was seated in Congress. The "appointments promised," referred to in the telegram of T. J. Mackey, was the Constables to assist DeLarge after the nomination:

The Western Union Telegraph Company.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 22, 1870.

Col. J. B. HUBBARD, *Chief Constable:*

DeLarge will be up with delegation Sunday evening. Bowen sick. All rosy.

T. J. MACKEY.

The Western Union Telegraph Company.

CHARLESTON, August 1st, 1870.

Capt. HUBBARD:

Has DeLarge started? Answer immediately. Escort arranged. Send appointments promised.

T. J. MACKEY.

CHARLESTON, July 6th, 1870.

J. B. HUBBARD:

Commission sent mislaid or lost before being filled. Please send another. Also, book; it's important.

ROBERT C. DELARGE.

The Western Union Telegraph Company.

CHARLESTON, S. C., February 20th, 1871.

J. B. HUBBARD:

I am confined to bed. Will be thankful to be able to travel in a week. See him and ask him if he procured the rooms for me at Washington. I am anxious to know, as it's time for arrangements.

R. C. DELARGE.

The Western Union Telegraph Company.

WASHINGTON, March 6th, 1871.

Col. J. B. HUBBARD, *Columbia, S. C.:*

DeLarge seated without objection. Gen. Butler and Bingham stood ready to defend him. Members universally endorse DeLarge and denounce Bowen. You are remembered.

T. J. MACKEY,
920 F Street.

While in Charleston I wrote to Governor Scott that it was necessary for him to come there and look after his and DeLarge's interest. He sent the following reply, but I think he eventually came down to see what he could do, telling me to use as many men as was necessary. Dennis was Bowen's friend and deceived us, receiving his pay all the time from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Department:

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBIA, July 18, 1870.

Captain J. B. HUBBARD.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your note, I can only say that it is impossible for me to come down even if it defeats my nomination. I am confident that Bowen will do all he can to put delegates in the Convention opposed to me, which he has a right to do; and if the Republicans of Charleston think him so important to them in Congress as to sustain him against me I will be entirely satisfied with their decision. We all know that Bowen is a man entirely destitute of principle, and if the party must always be loaded down with weights there is but little encouragement in sustaining it. I will not do a thing which will degrade me in my own estimation, therefore I cannot come down until after this Convention. If they select delegates opposed to Mr. DeLarge and in favor of Bowen, of course they will go against me; but Mr. Ransier or Dennis can call a Congressional Convention and select new delegates, when, of course, you can secure such men as will do right.

My respects to all.

Yours,

R. K. SCOTT.

I never used any of the money of the State for the purpose of nominating R. C. DeLarge for Congress. He was, so far as I know, carried by having his friends appointed on the constabulary force and through the Land Commission funds. I used money (or, at least, I drew it and turned it over to R. B. Elliott,) raised on fraudulent accounts approved of by R. B. Elliott, Acting Adjutant and Inspector General, and R. K. Scott as Governor. During the month of July, about the time the State Nominating Convention met, Governor Scott and Elliott informed me that they must have some money to assist Elliott in receiving the nomination for Congress as against Hoge. I agreed to make out an account for alleged services, which was to be approved of as hereinbefore mentioned. The following account, marked "R E," is a duplicate in my office, and was made out July 25th, 1870. It is in my handwriting. Elliott said I must not trust my clerk to make it out. The nominating convention met July 26th; I drew the money July 25th and delivered it to R. B. Elliott the same day. Governor Scott did not approve the duplicate, but I am satisfied he approved the original. The money was paid out of the Militia Fund. If the expenses had been incurred the money would have been paid out of the Armed Force Fund, though forged accounts were paid from Militia Fund on several occasions:

"R E."

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE OF CHIEF CONSTABLE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., July 25th, 1870.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
To CONSTABULARY DEPARTMENT, *Dr.*

To forage for horses owned by State	$1,250 00
incidental expenses	600 00
expenses incurred for traveling	300 00
for transportation of supplies, &c	350 00
	$2,500 00

Received payment.

JOHN B. HUBBARD,
Chief Constable.

I certify the above is correct.

Endorsed:

HEADQUARTERS ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL,
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
COLUMBIA, July 25th, 1870.

The within has been examined, found correct, and is hereby approved.

R. B. ELLIOTT,
Act'g Adj. and Ins. General.

Approved:

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 25th, 1870.

Hubbard, John B., transmits account for expenses of Constabulary Department.

Received headquarters, Adj. and Ins. Gen'l's office, Columbia, S. C., July 25th, 1870.

I recognize the following paper as Treasurer's voucher No. 1746. It is the original account and an exact copy of the paper marked "R E." It is approved of by R. B. Elliott, as Acting Adjutant and Inspector General; also by R. K. Scott, as Governor. The paper attached to the account is the warrant of Governor Scott on the State Treasurer to pay the amount of the account:

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE OF CHIEF CONSTABLE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., July 25th, 1870.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

To CONSTABULARY, *Dr.*

For forage for horses owned by State	$1,250 00
" incidental expenses	600 00
" expenses incurred for traveling	300 00
" transportation of supplies, &c	350 00
	$2,500 00

Received payment.

JOHN B. HUBBARD,
Chief Constable.

I certify the above account is correct.

JOHN B. HUBBARD.

Endorsed:

HEADQUARTERS ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL,
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
COLUMBIA, July 25th, 1870.

The within account has been examined, found correct, and is hereby approved.

R. B. ELLIOTT,
Acting Adjutant and Inspector General S. C.

Approved:

R. K. SCOTT,
Governor.

[ORIGINAL.]

Endorsed on same paper:

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 25th, 1870.

Hubbard, John B., transmits account for expenses of Constabulary Department.

Received headquarters, Adjutant and Inspector General's office, Columbia, S. C., July 25th, 1870.

Treasurer's voucher No. 1621; John B. Hubbard; $2,500; 25th July, 1870.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBIA, July 25th, 1870.

Hon. NILES G. PARKER, *State Treasurer.*

SIR: Pay to the order of John B. Hubbard the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars and charge the same to the appropriation for militia.

R. K. SCOTT,
Governor.

$2,500.

After the State Convention made its nominations the Congressional Conventions met. The delegates for the Third District (Elliott's district) met July 30th and nominated Elliott. He informed me that he was compelled to have more money, and to make out another account for $1,500, and to see Governor Scott at once concerning it. I called on the Governor in his office and told him that Elliott said he must have more money. He asked how much. I said $1,500. The Governor became very much enraged and cursed Elliott, the Convention and almost every one he could think of; swore that the damned nigger cost more than he was worth, but finally said: "I'll approve this account for the damned rascal, but tell him it shall be the last." I then made out the following account, marked "H U B," it being a duplicate of the original. Elliott and Scott approved of the original. I receipted for the amount on the books August 4th, 1870. I received five hundred dollars out of one or the other of these accounts; I am almost certain it was from the last one. I used considerable money treating delegates by order of the Governor. The account was made up; there was no such services rendered, and if they had been I would have received payment out of the Armed Force Fund.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 31, 1870.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

To JOHN B. HUBBARD, *Dr.*

Amount paid special detective for 3 months' services at $90.....$	270 00
Railroad fare and horse hire for special, 3 months.....	380 00
Hotel and sundry expenses of special, (3 months,) traveling through Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi hunting Josh Logan, John W. Tolbert and Samuel Murtishaw, implicated in the murder of Hon. B. F. Randolph.....	350 00
Forty days' services at $3.....	120 00
Railroad fare and expenses of special, (40 days,) at Atlanta, Ga., Memphis, Tenn., and Jackson, Miss., looking for one Eichelberger, the attempted murderer of E. A. Hackett at Laurens C. H.....	380 00
	$1,500 00

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 31st, 1870.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,

To JOHN B. HUBBARD, *Dr.*

To amount of bill rendered.....	$1,500 00

I certify that the above account is correct and just, and that the articles specified were used in the public service.

JOHN B. HUBBARD.

Endorsed: Duplicate.

HEADQUARTERS ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL,
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
COLUMBIA, July 30th, 1870.

The within account has been examined, found correct, and is hereby approved.

R. B. ELLIOTT,
Acting Adjutant and Inspector General S. C.

Approved:

———————, Governor S. C.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 30th, 1870.

Hubbard, John B., transmits account for expenses of Constabulary Department.

I recognize the following as the voucher upon which I was paid the $1,500 by State Treasurer Parker for the fraudulent account last re-

ferred to. The paper attached to the blank is the order of Governor Scott upon the Treasurer to pay the same:

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBIA, August 4th, 1870.

Hon. NILES G. PARKER, *State Treasurer.*

SIR: Pay to the order of Captain John B. Hubbard the sum of fifteen hundred dollars and charge the same to the appropriation for militia.

R. K. SCOTT, Governor.

$1,500.

Endorsed: Original.

HEADQUARTERS ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL,
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
COLUMBIA, July 20th, 1870.

The within account has been examined, found correct, and is hereby approved.

R. B. ELLIOTT,
Acting Adjutant and Inspector General S. C.

Approved:

R. K. SCOTT, Governor S. C.

$1,500.
Paid August 4th, 1870.
Treasurer's number 1746.
J. B. Hubbard, $1,500.
4th August, 1870.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 30th, 1870.

Hubbard, J., transmits account for expenses of Constabulary Department.

Received headquarters, Adjutant and Inspector General's office, Columbia, S. C., July 30th, 1870.

I recognize the following order as the Treasurer's voucher upon which I drew three thousand two hundred and five 75-100 ($3,205.75) dollars to pay the legitimate expenses of the constabulary force for the month of July, 1870, the same month that I made up the fraudulent accounts by direction of Scott and Elliott. I have vouchers to show where every dollar of this money was disbursed, most of it being remitted, per express, to the different Captains in command of the force:

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBIA, August 3d, 1870.

Hon. NILES G. PARKER, *State Treasurer.*

SIR: Pay to the order of Captain John B. Hubbard the sum of thirty-two hundred and five 75-100 dollars, and charge the same to the appropriation for State Constabulary.

R. K. SCOTT, Governor.

$3,205.75.

The following paper is an order to pay C. V. Hamilton three hundred dollars from the "Armed Force Fund." It was out of this fund that the constabulary force was always paid. I never employed C. V. Hamilton on the force; he never served with my knowledge; if he rendered any service it was of a secret nature; he must have been employed by the Governor if he rendered any service. He was considered the most dangerous bushwhacker in the up-country; was arrested while General Sickles was in command of the military, and before Scott was elected Governor I remember that Hamilton succeeded in making his escape from the guard. After Scott became Governor it was generally understood, in fact it was well known, that Hamilton shot and killed a United States soldier at Newberry, and shot another one at Hodges' Depot, also shot and killed a colored man at or near Newberry. I can't imagine why Governor Scott would employ him, and any money paid him for services on the constabulary force was a greater fraud upon the State than the payment of the Mooney-Leggett orders or the amounts made up for the purpose of assisting Elliott:

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBIA, April 3d, 1871.

Hon. NILES G. PARKER, *State Treasurer.*

SIR: Pay to the order of Captain C. V. Hamilton the sum of three hundred dollars and charge the same to the appropriation for Armed Force.

R. K. SCOTT.

$300.

Endorsed: Treasurer's No. 129; C. V. Hamilton; April 4, 1871; John B. Hubbard.

CONTINGENT FUND.

The evidence under this head shows the trickery and artifices resorted to to obtain from the Legislature a large contingent fund, and also how recklessly and disgracefully it was disbursed. James A. Bowley, Chairman of the House Committee of Ways and Means, received $2,500; John A. Barker, member from Edgefield, also of the disbursement and contingent fund Committee to investigate, received a warrant for $1,500 for the Committee, which, according to evidence, he traded for a pair of horses and a carriage, but failed to account to the Committee. According to the evidence of F. J. Moses and J. B. Dennis, R. B. Elliott received $3,500 and H. G. Worthington $1,000. As a part of this report, copies of original warrants to parties are appended, showing the system of appropriation and division.

We call your attention to the contract between F. J. Moses, Governor, and Thaddeus C. Andrews as to the purchase of one-half interest in the *Daily Union-Herald* and how the same was to be paid for,—the contract witnessed by the immaculate Cardozo, State Treasurer, and his letter in regard to the matter.

TESTIMONY OF F. J. MOSES, JR.

ROOMS JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
October 18th, 1877.

F. J. Moses, being recalled, says:

I cannot name every person to whom I gave orders on my contingent fund as Governor. I remember of a Committee being appointed to examine into the manner in which I had disbursed the contingent fund appropriated during the first session after I became Governor. I paid that Committee fifteen hundred dollars to make a favorable report and to recommend that a large appropriation be made for the following year. They made the report as I desired. I then drew a warrant for fifteen hundred dollars, payable to the order of C. J. Houston, my Private Secretary. He endorsed it, and I delivered it to Dr. John Barker, of Edgefield, or Butler Spears, of Sumter, both being members of the Committee heretofore referred to. Barker informed me that he traded the warrant to W. H. Gardner, Treasurer of Sumter County, for a pair of horses and a carriage. I recognize the following as the order or warrant given to Barker:

No. 72. $1,500. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBIA, S. C., November 3, 1873.

Pay to C. J. Houston or order fifteen hundred dollars, Governor's contingent fund.

F. J. MOSES, JR.
Governor.

On FRANCIS L. CARDOZO,
Treasurer of South Carolina.

Endorsed on back as follows:
Treas. No. 1781; W. H. Gardner; $1,500; March 11th, 1874; C. J. Houston.

I will pay this claim as soon as the appropriation is made.

F. L. CARDOZO,
Treasurer S. C.

I was compelled to pay James A. Bowley, Chairman Committee on Ways Means of the House of Representatives, $2,500 to report in favor of an appropriation for my contingent fund. When I made the arrangement with him I gave him the following order on a slip of paper:

The State Treasurer will pay to the Hon. James A. Bowley twenty-five hundred dollars out of the Governor's contingent fund.

F. J. MOSES, JR.,
Governor.

This order was paid, as the following endorsement proves, showing the Treasurer's number of voucher:

"1896. J. A. Bowley. $2,500. March 4, 1874."

The following endorsement also appears on the order:

"I will pay this order when an appropriation is made for the purpose.

"F. L. CARDOZO, Treasurer S. C."

Also endorsed "James A. Bowley."

During the same session I was compelled to pay to the Senate Committee $1,500 to pass the appropriation. This order was made payable to C. J. Houston also. I am not positive, but the voucher presented and collected by Senator F. A. Clinton is, I think, the warrant given to the Senate Committee. It bears date November 3d, 1873, being drawn on the same day that the order was given to Dr. Barker, of the House Committee. It was accepted in same way as the two hereinbefore referred to by Treasurer Cardozo. He knew that I was compelled to make the payments and accepted the orders at my request. I gave an order on my contingent fund at one time for a half interest in the *Union-Herald;* I

think it was for six thousand dollars; I afterwards ordered the Treasurer not to pay it. I gave numerous other orders to leading politicians in order that I might secure their influence.

F. J. MOSES, JR.

TESTIMONY OF F. J. MOSES, JR.

ROOMS OF THE LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., October 19, 1877.

Personally appeared F. J. Moses, who, on oath, deposes and says:

While I was Governor, R. B. Elliott came to me and wanted money. I had no money of my own, but, after consultation with Treasurer Cardozo, at Elliott's request, I drew my warrant on the Governor's contingent fund, in favor of John B. Dennis, and with the consent of the latter, for thirty five hundred dollars. I delivered the warrant to Elliott and he received the money on it.

F. J. MOSES, JR.

TESTIMONY OF F. J. MOSES, JR.

ROOMS OF THE LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., November 26, 1877.

Personally appeared F. J. Moses, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says as follows:

While I was Governor of the State, H. G. Worthington came to me and stated that he was behind in his accounts as Collector of the Port in Charleston, and, fearing an investigation, needed at least one thousand dollars. I informed him that at that time I had no ready money, but that I could and would give him an order on my contingent fund, which I at once did, for one thousand dollars, and the amount was paid. Subsequently, just before giving up the office of Governor, I wrote to Worthington and requested him to give me a receipt or a voucher of some description, but he took no notice whatever of my letters. Finally, I communicated with him through John B. Dennis, and at last he gave Dennis the receipt, which is now among the archives of this Committee. Dennis delivered the receipt to me; the body of the receipt is in Dennis's handwriting, and the signature is the genuine handwriting of H. G. Worthington. On the 23d day of July, H. G. Worthington sent for me while I was in Charleston, and when I went to his office he referred to the fact of this Committee being in session, and no one knew what they might find, and that if the Committee should ever make a *prima*

facie showing against him he would lose his place as Collector of Customs, and, therefore, he asked me to give him a letter acknowledging the services for which the aforesaid order was given, and to date it back. In compliance with his request, I thereupon, on the 23d of July, 1877, wrote a letter, and delivered it to Worthington, stating, substantially, that, as Governor, I had retained him to do such professional service as he might be called on for.

The following is a copy of the receipt for the one thousand dollars to which I have referred above. It is dated in blank, because at the time it was given General Worthington had forgotten the date on which I gave him the order for the money, and it was left for me to fill up the date:

COLUMBIA, S. C., , 1874.

$1,000.00.

Received this day, , of Governor F. J. Moses, Jr., the sum of one thousand 0-100 dollars on account of professional service to the State.

(Signed,) H. G. WORTHINGTON.

F. J. MOSES.

TESTIMONY OF J. B. DENNIS.

John B. Dennis, recalled and sworn, deposes as follows:

As to Governor Moses's contingent fund, he says he knows but very little; he never had a dollar of it during the time he (Moses) was Governor, nor since. He knows the warrant shown him for $3,500 is drawn in his name, and that he receipted to the Treasurer on his books, for it. Says he was in the Governor's office one day and he (Governor) wrote an order on the contingent fund of his office for the amount of $3,500 and asked him if he would step into the Treasury and draw the money on it. He (Governor) said it was for General R. B. Elliott. He took the warrant into the Treasurer's office and handed it to Mr. Cardozo, and receipted on his books at the time for the money. Governor Moses and General Elliott came into the Treasurer's office just as he had signed the receipt, and he does not remember what was said, but he stepped out, and does not know to which of the two the money was given. There seemed to be some understanding between the three (Governor Moses, Treasurer Cardozo and General Elliott) about it, and it must have been satisfactory, for he stepped out without saying anything, and nothing was ever said to him about it until some two years or

more afterwards. He was in the Comptroller's office one day and Governor Moses's contingent fund was the subject of conversation, and he was said to have had some of it, which he denied; the books were opened and he saw his name for the $3,500 warrant, and he then remembered the part he took in it, and that no check or money came into his possession for the warrant. Governor Moses told him, the same day that he gave to him the $3,500 warrant to draw, that he had been compelled to give James A. Bowley, a member of the House of Representatives and Chairman of Committee on Ways and Means, a warrant on his contingent fund for $2,500. He said: "Governor, why do you do so? Don't you suppose the Legislature would give you a contingent fund of $10,000 without a question?" To which the Governor said "yes." He then said: "Well, Governor, I cannot see why you would not rather have a contingent of $10,000, and have it for your own use, than to have one of $25,000 and have to give it nearly all away to get it passed." Says he thinks it was the year previous he met General Worthington in town one day and he appeared to be in great distress for the want of some money. Soon after he met the General again, and he (the General) said: "Frank Moses has done something for me to-day which places me under so many obligations to him that I never can go back on him, no matter what others may do, or what he does." The next day he asked Governor Moses what he had done so much for Worthington, to which he replied: "I have let him have $1,000 from my contingent fund to help him out of some financial difficulty." Some time after this he says that Governor Moses sent for him and told him that a legislative Committee was going to investigate his contingent fund, and he did not speak to Worthington, and asked him if he would go and see the General, as he was in town, and get from him a receipt for the $1,000 he let him have from his contingent, and to let Worthington make the receipt for money received on account of legal services. He says he saw Worthington, and he said he would not give any receipt for it; said he did not care a damn what became of Frank Moses or his contingent either. Says that some days after he wrote a receipt for $1,000 on account of legal services performed for the Governor and took it to General Worthington and he signed it. (The receipt was here exhibited to witness, of which the following is a copy.)

[Copy of Receipt.]

Received this day of Governor F. J. Moses, Jr., the sum of one thousand 0-100 dollars on account of professional services to the State.

(Signed) H. G. WORTHINGTON.

Says he heard at the time the Committee made their examination that there was about fifteen hundred dollars undrawn of the contingent fund, which was given to Barker, of Edgefield, who was on the Committee, to divide between Spears, of Sumter, and the other influential members to secure a favorable report of the manner in which Governor Moses had expended his contingent fund, and that the Treasurer could not at the time pay the warrant, so Barker traded it with W. H. Gardner, of Sumter, for a pair of horses and carriage; Gardner, being at the time County Treasurer of Sumter, could turn in the warrant as so much cash.

JOHN B. DENNIS.

TESTIMONY OF BUTLER SPEARS.

COLUMBIA, S. C., November 21, 1877.

Butler Spears, being sworn, says:

That he is a resident of Sumter County, and is now by occupation the jailer of that County. Was elected to the Legislature in 1872 and served one term. I was Chairman of a Committee that was appointed to confer with the Governor (Moses) in reference to his contingent fund. He promised that if we would recommend to the House the allowance of a certain sum they "would be taken care of," and we reported accordingly. Thereupon Moses gave an order to the name of one Houston, as well as I can remember, for the benefit of the Committee, and which was to be divided among them, which order was delivered to John A. Barker, of the Committee. Barker traded the order to one W. H. Gardner for a carriage and pair of horses and the balance of the Committee received no part of it. Barker denied that the order was paid, and we carried him to the Treasurer, (Cardozo,) and he said that he had paid the order. Thereupon we ascertained what disposition Barker had made with our order.

B. SPEARS.

TESTIMONY OF H. G. WORTHINGTON.

H. G. Worthington, being further examined on oath, says:

I was duly appointed solicitor of the House of Representatives, and was acting about the time that C. D. Melton, Esq., was acting, and I drew a good many Bills. I may have in my possession the evidence of my appointment by Governor Moses, and will endeavor to produce it if I have it. I was employed by Governor Scott as counsel in the Laurens Railroad case, and in other railroad matters, where the State was liable

contingently on bonds, with the Attorney General; also in the Ku Klux and enforcement matters; also in the Vernon impeachment matter as counsel of the Committee. These are as far as I remember. I was employed by Governor Moses to assist generally in such State matters as needed legal assistance, and I can furnish the evidence of the appointment to this professional position. I think I may have been paid a fee by Governor Scott out of the armed force fund, but do not know now. I cannot recall whence I obtained my fees, *i. e.*, from what particular funds. When I was employed by Governor Scott in the Ku Klux matters, I was employed, and not the firm of Hoge & Worthington. This led to a dissolution of the firm. Subsequently Hoge, I think, was employed by the defense in some cases. Afterwards I think Hoge was employed by Governor Scott on the part of the State in some cases..

H. G. WORTHINGTON.

July 31st, 1877.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

No. 383. $1,000. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 11th, 1873.

Pay to Hon. R. B. Elliott, or order, one thousand dollars, Governor's contingent fund.

F. J. MOSES, JR.,
Governor.

On F. L. CARDOZO, Treasurer S. C.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

No. 372½. $1,500. COLUMBIA, S. C., December 16th, 1872.

Pay to C. J. Houston, or order, fifteen hundred dollars, Governor's contingent fund.

F. J. MOSES, JR.,
Governor.

On FRANCIS L. CARDOZO, Treasurer S. C.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

No. 385. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 21, 1873.

Pay to S. C. Bank and Trust Co., or order, five thousand dollars, Governor's contingent fund.

F. J. MOSES, JR.,
Governor.

On F. L. CARDOZO, Treasurer South Carolina.

[Endorsed Hardy Solomon.]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
No. 92. $2,250. COLUMBIA, S. C., November 7, 1873.

Pay to C. J. Houston, or order, twenty-two hundred and fifty dollars, Governor's contingent fund.

F. J. MOSES, JR.,
Governor.

On FRANCIS L. CARDOZO, Treasurer South Carolina.

The above order was collected by T. C. Dunn, Senator, and bears the following endorsement:

COLUMBIA, S. C., November 7th, 1873.

This warrant will be paid when an appropriation is made for the purpose.

F. L. CARDOZO, Treasurer S. C.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
No. 99. $1,000. COLUMBIA, S. C., November 22, 1873.

Pay to William Gurney, or order, one thousand dollars, Governor's contingent fund.

F. J. MOSES, JR.,
Governor.

On FRANCIS L. CARDOZO, Treasurer S. C.

We insert specimen warrants drawn by Governor Scott on his contingent fund. The amounts for which they are drawn and the persons to whom they are made payable are sufficient evidence that Governor Scott was none too careful with this fund:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
No. 253. $1,640. COLUMBIA, S. C., November 23, 1871.

Pay to Hardy Solomon, or order, sixteen hundred and forty dollars, contingent fund.

R. K. SCOTT,
Governor.

On NILES G. PARKER, Treasurer South Carolina.

Endorsed Hardy Solomon.

No. 322. $1,000. COLUMBIA, S. C., May 28th, 1872.

Pay to Joseph Crews, or order, one thousand dollars, Governor's contingent fund.

R. K. SCOTT,
Governor.

On NILES G. PARKER, Treasurer S. C.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
RICHLAND COUNTY.

This indenture of agreement made and concluded on the 19th day of September, 1873, at the city of Columbia, State and County aforesaid, between Thaddeus C. Andrews, doing business in the publication of a newspaper known as the Daily Union-Herald, under the name, style and firm of Andrews, Northrop & Co., of the first part, and Franklin J. Moses, Jr., Governor of the said State, of the second part, witnesseth: That for and in consideration of (½) one-half interest in said newspaper, together with the political control of the same, the said Franklin J. Moses, Jr., Governor as aforesaid, agrees to pay to the said Thaddeus C. Andrews the sum of ($12,000) twelve thousand dollars in manner and form as follows, to wit: ($6,000) six thousand dollars out of the contingent fund as soon as appropriated at the next session of the Legislature, and ($6,000) six thousand dollars on or before the 1st day of February next. And the said Franklin J. Moses, Jr., in and for the same consideration, further agrees to use his best efforts towards the payment by Josephus Woodruff of ($5,000) five thousand dollars promised by the said Josephus to the said Thaddeus C. Andrews in consequence of the establishment of the said newspaper. And it is herein and hereby agreed that it is the true intent and meaning of these presents that the running expenses of the said newspaper shall be borne exclusively by the said Andrews, Northrop & Co., and that the said Franklin J. Moses, Jr., Governor, as aforesaid, sharing no part of the expense, shall have no right, title or interest in any of the profits, emoluments or moneys whatsoever arising from the conduct or management of the same.

That the said Thaddeus C. Andrews shall continue to manage the affairs of the said newspaper, and that the said Franklin J. Moses, Jr., shall in nowise interfere therewith. And it is further agreed that in case any of the copartners in the said newspaper should desire to sell his share in the said newspaper, it shall be the privilege of either to buy it to the exclusion of any other purchaser.

It is hereby further agreed that by the words "political control" the said parties hereto mean the absolute control of all matters, original and reprint, that shall be published: *Provided, always*, That nothing shall be published in the said newspaper that may affect the business interests or the Republican political character of the said newspaper.

It is hereby agreed that upon failure of any of the payments of money herein, this instrument of writing to be void and of none effect.

In witness whereof, we, the parties hereto, have hereunto set our hands and seals the day and year and at the place above written.

THAD. C. ANDREWS. [L. S.]
F. J. MOSES, JR. [L. S.]

Witness:
F. L. CARDOZO.

[DUPLICATE.]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF STATE TREASURER,
COLUMBIA, S. C., June 16, 1874.

To His Excellency F. J. MOSES, JR., *Governor So. Ca.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 16th inst., relative to the Executive contingent warrant of $6,000 that you gave Hon. T. C. Andrews, and which J. L. Humbert, Esq., ex-County Treasurer of Orangeburg, presented to me for payment.

I have the honor to state that Mr. Humbert presented that paper for payment about the 18th of March; that his defalcation for $16,000 came to my knowledge about the 30th of March, when he was immediately arrested.

First, let me state that I do not receive *papers* for taxes. Money alone is received for that purpose.

When Mr. Humbert presented that paper for payment, I was surprised, and inquired from him if he had cashed that paper. He replied that he had paid only $2,000 on it. I then asked him at whose request he had done so. He replied: "At the request of Senator Andrews." I then informed him that you had countermanded the payment of that order.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully &c.,

F. L. CARDOZO,
Treasurer So. Ca.

P. S.—Mr. Humbert never said to me, either directly or indirectly, that you advised him to pay that order.

F. L. CARDOZO.

TREASURER'S DUE BILLS.

On March the 4th, 1872, an Act of the General Assembly was approved authorizing the Treasurer of this State to borrow money for legislative expenses. Under this Act the Treasurer, Niles G. Parker, would receive pay certificates in the Treasury and give his note or notes for the same. The several notes and receipts appended will illustrate a transaction of this nature. As abundant, nevertheless, as these pay certificates then were, your Committee did not find as vouchers for this $95,100 more than two-thirds of the amount. Here was this large payment made, as shown by Hardy Solomon's receipt, in one sum, at a time when the Treasury was said to be empty and honest creditors turned away from day to day.

In innumerable instances Treasurer's notes were issued without money being borrowed or vouchers turned into the Treasurer's office, the State Treasurer often giving written due bills, not using the printed blank forms in his office; some of the due bills being in the handwriting of the Cashier of Solomon's bank, showing that the transaction and manipulation took place in this bank. But why criticise this institution or its officers? The evidence heretofore submitted is conclusive that it was, from its inception to its downfall, honeycombed with fraud:

No. 58½.

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., July 30th, 1872.

Received of Niles G. Parker, Treasurer of the State of South Carolina, the sum of ninety-five thousand one hundred dollars, being for bills payable, notes Nos. 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, A, B, D, and 323.

HARDY SOLOMON, President.

$95,100.
[Original.]

No. 210.

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., May 4th, 1872.

One day after date the State of South Carolina promises to pay to the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, or bearer, the sum of five thousand dollars, for value received, on account of legislative expenses, as per Act of the General Assembly approved March 4th, 1872.

NILES G. PARKER,
State Treasurer S. C.

$5,000.

No. 211. STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE,
COLUMBIA, S, C., May 4th, 1872.

One day after date the State of South Carolina promises to pay to the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, or bearer, the sum of five thousand dollars, for value received, on account of legislative expenses, as per Act of the General Assembly approved March 4th, 1872.

NILES G. PARKER,
State Treasurer S. C.

$5,000.

No. 212. STATE TREASURY OFFICE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., May 4th, 1872.

One day after date the State of South Carolina promises to pay to the South Carolina Bank and Trust Co., or bearer, the sum of five thousand dollars, for value received on account of legislative expenses, as per Act of the General Assembly approved March 4th, 1872.

NILES G. PARKER,
State Treasurer S. C.

$5,000.

No. 213. STATE TREASURY OFFICE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., May 4th, 1872.

One day after date the State of South Carolina promises to pay to the South Carolina Bank and Trust Co., or bearer, the sum of forty-four hundred 75-100 dollars, for value received on account of legislative expenses, as per Act of the General Assembly approved March 4th, 1872.

NILES G. PARKER,
State Treasurer S. C.

$4,400.75

No. 214. STATE TREASURY OFFICE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., May 4th, 1872.

One day after date the State of South Carolina promises to pay to the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, or bearer, the sum of five thousand dollars, for value received on account of legislative expenses, as per Act of the General Assembly approved March 4th, 1872.

NILES G. PARKER,
State Treasurer S. C.

$5,000.

No. "A."

STATE TREASURY OFFICE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., March 8th, 1872.

One day after date the State of South Carolina promises to pay to the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, or bearer, the sum of twenty thousand dollars, for value received on account of legislative expenses, as per Act of the General Assembly approved March 4th, 1872.

NILES G. PARKER,
State Treasurer S. C.

$20,000.

—

No. "B."

STATE TREASURY OFFICE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., March 8th, 1872.

One day after date the State of South Carolina promises to pay to the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, or bearer, the sum of twenty thousand dollars, for value received on account of legislative expenses, as per Act of the General Assembly approved March 4th, 1872.

NILES G. PARKER,
State Treasurer S. C.

$20,000.

—

No. "D."

STATE TREASURY OFFICE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., March 8th, 1872.

One day after date the State of South Carolina promises to pay to Hardy Solomon, or bearer, the sum of twelve thousand and twenty 75-100 dollars, for value received on account of legislative expenses, as per Act of the General Assembly approved March 4th, 1872.

NILES G. PARKER,
State Treasurer S. C.

$12,020.75.

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No. 353.

STATE TREASURY OFFICE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., March 14th, 1872.

One day after date the State of South Carolina promises to pay to the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, or bearer, the sum of eighteen thousand six hundred and seventy-eight 50-100 dollars, for value received on account of legislative expenses, as per Joint Resolution of the General Assembly approved March 12th, 1872.

NILES G. PARKER,
State Treas. S. C.

$18,678.50.

TRANSIENT SICK AND POOR FUND.

Your Committee find certain expenditures under "An Act to provide assistance for the transient poor and sick in the various cities and towns in this State," furnishing still another example of the strange application of public money. Hardy Solomon, President of the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, on the 19th November, 1870, drew from the Treasurer of the State $2,500 under this Act. How disbursed does not appear. Among the vouchers, however, for 3d January, 1873, appears one from the Mayor to pay one Col. Rollin H. Kirk, quite a famous personage and notorious political tramp, who was on his way from Augusta to Washington City and destitute of funds. And although there was a poor house and city alms house, yet this fund was drawn for the support of broken-down politicians and their destitute women. With the Solomon and Kirk vouchers, we append a small number of others from the Treasury office to show the character of the transaction:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., November 19th, 1870.

Hon. N. G. PARKER, *State Treasurer S. C.*

SIR: Please pay to Hardy Solomon twenty-five hundred dollars (2500) in accordance with "An Act to provide assistance for the transient poor sick in the various cities and towns of this State," approved December 11th, 1878.

JOHN ALEXANDER,
Mayor City of Columbia.

Approved:
R. K. SCOTT, Governor.

No. 163; $2,500; 19th November, 1870.

CITY OF COLUMBIA, S. C.,
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR,
COLUMBIA, S. C., January 3, 1872.

Captain N. G. PARKER, *State Treasurer.*

The bearer, Colonel R. H. Kirk, is from Augusta, on his way to Washington, and is destitute of funds. I would recommend that he get $15 from transient poor fund.

Respectfully,
JOHN ALEXANDER, Mayor.

Approved:
R. K. SCOTT, Governor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., May 5, 1871.

Hon. N. G. PARKER, *State Treasurer.*

SIR: The bearer hereof, Frederick Oliver, is ill and in indigent circumstances, and is desirous of reaching Charlotte, N. C. Please furnish him with five (5) dollars for purpose stated.

Very respectfully,

JOHN ALEXANDER,
Mayor.

Approved:
[Seal.] R. K. SCOTT,
Governor.

—

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., May 4, 1871.

Hon. NILES G. PARKER, *State Treasurer S. C.*

SIR: The bearer hereof, Polly Bowens, is in indigent circumstances and desirous of reaching her family in Halifax, N. C. Please furnish her six (6) dollars for purpose stated.

Very repectfully,

JOHN ALEXANDER,
Mayor.

Approved:
R. K. SCOTT,
Governor.

MR. ROATH: Please pay this account and I will give you a check upon Captain Parker's return. I don't wish to draw any more checks.

Yours, &c.,

EDWIN F. GARY.

—

COLUMBIA, S. C., 1st May, 1871.

Capt. N. G. PARKER, *State Treasurer.*

SIR: The bearer, Mrs. Weatt, is sick and has sickness in her family, and would recommend her to get ($10) ten dollars from transient poor fund.

JOHN ALEXANDER,
Mayor.

Approved:
[SEAL.] R. K. SCOTT,
Governor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., January 12, 1871.

Hon. N. G. PARKER, *State Treasurer S. C.*

SIR: Please pay bearer, L. V. Viatt, the sum of ten (10) dollars. She is ill and in indigent circumstances.

Respectfully, &c.,

JOHN ALEXANDER,
Mayor.

Approved:
R. K. SCOTT,
Governor.

[Endorsed 703; L. V. Viatt; 12th January, 1871.]

THE ELECTION OF T. C. DUNN, COMPTROLLER.

Your Committee having been appointed to investigate frauds perpetrated upon the State, could look upon the election of T. C. Dunn as Comptroller General in no other light, as his subsequent acts clearly demonstrate.

TESTIMONY OF S. J. KEITH.

COLUMBIA, S. C., November 6, 1877.

S. J. Keith, being sworn, says that he resides at Darlington C. H. and is a farmer and carpenter. Was elected to the Legislature in 1870 and have been a member ever since. I voted for the election of T. C. Dunn for the office of Comptroller General and received for my vote $100, and the money was paid to me in the room of the Speaker of the House by the Speaker, R. B. Elliott. There were several in the room at the time,—Richard Humbert, J. A. Smith and others whose names I do not now recall,—and who received money at the same time. J. L. Neagle offered me $100 to vote for him, but we accepted Dunn's, because Dunn was then attempting to show up Treasurer Cardozo, and we thought it would "spite" Cardozo.

S. J. KEITH.

LOAN TO F. J. MOSES.

Among the many remarkable transactions connected with the management of the public funds, and how ingeniously and covertly many sums were appropriated to private use, your Committee cannot refrain from alluding briefly to the following, hatched up and manipulated by General Dennis, Governor Moses and D. H. Chamberlain:

J. B. Dennis swears that on one occasion he had returned to him by Hardy Solomon three warrants on the Treasury, issued originally for the Penitentiary, of $5,000 each, for the fiscal year 1873, there being no funds in the Treasury on that account for that year. He issued other warrants in the place, and consequently the first were retired and of no value. Although this fact was stated at the time, nevertheless the warrants were turned over to Moses.

F. J. Moses swears that he received these warrants, knowing their character; that he consulted with D. H. Chamberlain, informing him of all the facts; that Chamberlain then undertook to obtain a loan on them from the Receiver of the Bank of the State, provided he (Chamberlain) should receive a portion of said loan. Upon this Moses gave Chamberlain an order to the Receiver for a loan of seven thousand dollars on these warrants as collaterals. Moses obtained the money and gave Chamberlain $1,000 of it.

W. J. Gayer, Receiver of the Bank of the State, swears that during his term of office a petition was filed in the Court of Common Pleas for Charleston District for a loan of seven thousand dollars of the assets of the bank to Governor F. J. Moses, secured by two or three Penitentiary warrants. The petition was filed by D. H. Chamberlain, as attorney. An order was obtained from the Court directing the loan, and payment made on the order. A part of this money was paid by the Receiver to D. H. Chamberlain, and voucher for which is now on file in the office of the Receiver. His receipt, however, to Chamberlain for the three warrants describes them as being for $6,666.66 each, making $19,999.98, instead of $5,000 each, according to testimony of Dennis. This discrepancy in no wise changes the character of this conspiracy to cheat and defraud the Bank of the State and the people of the State, as it is evidently the same transaction. If true, this stamps upon the three parties engaged the guilt of obtaining money under false pretenses, and must have been accomplished by a deceit practiced upon the Judge who signed the order authorizing the loan. To believe otherwise would assuredly implicate such Judge.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN B. DENNIS.

ROOMS OF JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
August 26, 1878.

John B. Dennis, being recalled, says:

I remember turning over three warrants to Governor Moses, payable to the Superintendent of the Penitentiary. I received them from Hardy Solomon in exchange for three issued for the fiscal year 1873. Solomon refused to furnish supplies unless the exchange was made, there being no money to pay the three warrants in his possession; consequently they were worthless. They called for $5,000 each. Governor Moses informed me afterwards that D. H. Chamberlain manipulated a loan on them from the Bank of the State.

JOHN B. DENNIS.

TESTIMONY OF F. J. MOSES, JR.

ROOMS OF THE JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., August 21, 1877.

F. J. Moses, Jr., being recalled, says:

Whilst I was Governor, General Dennis, Superintendent of the Penitentiary, informed me that he had received from Hardy Solomon three Penitentiary warrants in exchange for three issued under the appropriation Act then passed, and at the same time stated that they were worthless, as there was no money to pay them. He turned them over to me. I consulted with D. H. Chamberlain in relation to them; informed him from whom I had received them; that they were of no value, as the appropriation that had been made for the fiscal year in which they were issued had been exhausted. He proposed to secure a loan from the Receiver of the Bank of the State upon them if I would give him a portion of it. I agreed to do so. Chamberlain, as my attorney, secured an order for the Receiver to loan him $7,000 upon them, Chamberlain taking $1,000 for his services out of the $7,000.

F. J. MOSES. JR.

TESTIMONY OF MAJOR W. J. GAYER.

ROOMS OF INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
August 28, 1877.

Major W. J. Gayer, being duly sworn, deposes and says as follows:

That he is a citizen of Charleston, S. C. Occupation attorney-at-law. During the time I was Receiver of the Bank of the State, and while

F. J. Moses, Jr., was Governor, an order of Court was brought to me directing me to loan, out of the assets of the bank, the sum of $7,000 to F. J. Moses, Jr., and to take as security for the said loan two or three Penitentiary warrants. This order was obeyed, and I paid the money as directed and took the said Penitentiary warrants as security therefor, as stated in the order of Court now on file in the office of the Clerk of the Court for Charleston County. The petition for the said loan was filed by D. H. Chamborlain, as attorney for F. J. Moses, Jr. A part of this money was paid to D. H. Chamberlain, attorney for F. J. Moses, Jr., and the draft or voucher for said amount is now in my possession.

WM. J. GAYER.

August 28th, 1877.

CHARLESTON, July 12th, 1873.

Received of D. H. Chamberlain, Esq., attorney for the petitioner, F. J. Moses, Jr., three certificates of indebtedness or Treasury warrants, date March 1st, 1872, September 30th, 1871, and November 13th, 1871, each for the sum of $6,666.66, making in all the sum of $19,999.98, which are held by me as collaterals from F. J. Moses, Jr., under order of Court dated July 12th, 1873.

$19,999.98.

WM. J. GAYER, Receiver.

THE WHALEY CASE.

Your Committee herewith submit the testimony of Governor F. J. Moses and J. B. Dennis in reference to this transaction, together with a communication from Judge Wright to the General Assembly, which was referred to this Committee.

That Chamberlain paid two thousand five hundred dollars ($2,500) to Moses for the purpose of securing a favorable decision, your Commitee have not a doubt. Whether Judge Wright was to receive any part of it, or whether he did receive any part of it, your Committee are unable to determine. In either case the guilt of Mr. Chamberlain is the same.

TESTIMONY OF F. J. MOSES.

COLUMBIA, S. C., August, 1878.

F. J. Moses, being recalled, says:

In the case of William Whaley *vs.* Bank of Charleston, it was known that there was a disagreement between Judge Moses and Judge Willard; consequently it became very important to secure Judge Wright, so as to have a majority of the Court. D. H. Chamberlain, one of the attorneys for Whaley, came to me and requested that I would see Judge Wright and ascertain how much would be demanded for his concurrence with the Chief Justice. I neglected to do so at the time. Within a day or two Chamberlain wrote me a note, of which the following is a copy:

S. W. MELTON.
D. H. CHAMBERLAIN.

MELTON & CHAMBERLAIN,
LAW OFFICE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., April 6, 1874.

DEAR GOV.: Please arrange that matter at 2,000 or 3,000 as may be necessary. Let me know exactly what is needed after your interview, and I will be on hand. I will call at your office 11:30 A. M. Don't delay the matter.

Yours,

CHAMBERLAIN.

I immediately called on Judge Wright in reference to the matter, and he asked a few days within which to determine; finally he agreed to concur with the Chief Justice on payment of $2,500 by Chamberlain. I delivered his message to Chamberlain, whereupon he gave two several notes, payable to myself, that were to be paid Wright, one for $1,500 and one for $1,000. I collected the amounts of the notes, less the discount, and then borrowed the entire sum from Wright. I discounted one of the notes to C. C. Puffer, and the other to J. S. Fillebrown or T. B. Johnston from Sumter. Puffer discounted the larger note. I turned the letter from Chamberlain over to T. C. Dunn, who was opposing Chamberlain, in the presence of John B. Dennis and Thomas S. Cavender, and took the following receipt from Dunn for it:

COLUMBIA, S. C., February 5th, 1876.

I hereby certify that I have this night, in the presence of General Dennis and Thomas S. Cavender, received from Governor Moses a paper in the handwriting of Governor Chamberlain, of which the following is a copy:

S. W. MELTON.
D. H. CHAMBERLAIN.

MELTON & CHAMBERLAIN,
LAW OFFICE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., April 6th, 1874.

DEAR GOV.: Please arrange that matter at 2,000 or 3,000 as may be necessary. Let me know exactly what is needed after your interview, and I will be on hand. I will call at your office 11:30 A. M. Don't delay the matter.

Yours,

CHAMBERLAIN.

I pledge my word that I will not use the said paper publicly (without the consent of Governor Moses) to the prejudice of Governor Moses.

THOMAS C. DUNN.

Witness:

JOHN B. DENNIS.
THOMAS S. CAVENDER.

I suppose Captain Dunn holds the original paper now, though it comes within my knowledge that Chamberlain tried to obtain the paper from Dunn.

F. J. MOSES.

TESTIMONY OF J. B. DENNIS.

ROOMS JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., August, 1877.

John B. Dennis, being recalled, having been previously sworn:

A paper bearing date February 5, 1876, being shown to witness, and witness being asked if he knew anything about it, says: He recognizes it as a receipt given by Captain T. C. Dunn to Governor Moses for a paper which was in the handwriting of Governor Chamberlain, and which original paper he read at the time this copy was made, and compared it at the time with this copy, and which original paper was signed by D. H. Chamberlain, and was said by Governor Moses to have been given to him by D. H. Chamberlain in connection with the Whaley case when it was before the Supreme Court, and referred to a bribe to be offered by Governor Moses, on behalf of D. H. Chamberlain, to Judge Wright, one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, for a favorable decision in the above named case. The following is a copy of paper shown witness:

[Copy.]

Columbia, S. C., February 5th, 1876.

I hereby certify that I have this night, in the presence of General Dennis and Mr. Thomas S. Cavender, received from Governor Moses a paper in the handwriting of Governor Chamberlain, of which paper the following is a copy:

S. W. Melton.
D. H. Chamberlain.

MELTON & CHAMBERLAIN,
Law Office,
Columbia, S. C., April 6, 1874.

Dear Gov.: Please arrange that matter at 2,000 or 3,000 as may be necessary. Let me know exactly what is needed after your interview, and I will be on hand. I will call at your office 11:30 A. M. Don't delay the matter.

Yours,

CHAMBERLAIN.

I pledge my word that I will not use the said paper publicly (without the consent of Governor Moses) to the prejudice of Gover Moses.

THOMAS C. DUNN.

Witness:

John B. Dennis.
Thomas S. Cavender.

Witness says Governor Moses had another paper signed by D. H. Chamberlain, the purport of which was that nothing contained in this paper of April 6, 1874, had any reference to Chief Justice Moses. Witness says he saw this paper also, but at another time. Governor Moses was unable to find it at the time he turned over the first note to Captain Dunn, but promised to look it up right away and hand it over to Capt. Dunn as soon as possible. Whether he ever did so, witness cannot say.

J. B. DENNIS.

Columbia, S. C., February ——, 1878.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives:

Gentlemen—I have observed an article in the Columbia Register of yesterday, copied from the New York World of Thursday last, containing a statement of certain alleged transactions in connection with decision rendered by the Supreme Court in the case of Whaley *vs.* the Bank of Charleston, and in which occurs what purports to be the testimony of one F. J. Moses, Jr., once Governor of this State, before the Joint Committee appointed by your honorable bodies to investigate certain frauds against the State, in the words and figures following:

"In the Spring of 1873, during the May Term of the Supreme Court, which was composed of my father, as Chief Justice, and Associate Justices Willard and Wright, (the latter a colored man,) a case came up on appeal from the Charleston Circuit for adjudication by the Supreme Court. I was Governor at the time, and was known to possess great personal influence over Judge Wright from long personal and official association, and also from the fact that I was the only prominent white man in the Republican party who favored a colored man for the Supreme Court. The case I speak of was one which had attracted a good deal of public attention, both on account of the large amount of money it involved and also because of the novel points of law it presented for settlement. Of the exact details of the case as they came up before the Court I am not certain that I can speak with absolute knowledge, but the general features of it I know and can swear to, as also of the practice to which resort was had to obtain a decision from the Supreme Court.

"Mr. William Whaley is a prominent lawyer of Charleston city, and he brought suit against several of the banks there under the following state of facts, as nearly as I understood them:

"Mr. Whaley's father, who was a very wealthy man, had died just at the beginning of the war, and had left on deposit in the banks referred to a very large amount of money, perhaps $60,000 or $70,000, and maybe even more. He had left his son, William Whaley, as his executor. Soon after his father's death, Mr. Whaley called on the banks for the money, and they tendered to him in payment thereof Confederate currency, which he refused to accept. Several times he made the same demand, and on each occasion he received the same tender, which he invariably refused. After the war, and somewhere about 1870 or 1871 perhaps, he brought a suit against the banks for the whole amount involved, and the case was tried before the Circuit Court in Charleston by Judge Robert F. Graham and a jury. The verdict of the jury was in favor of the plaintiff, Mr. Whaley, and from that verdict the banks appealed, and asked that the Supreme Court grant them a new trial. In the trial of the case before the Circuit Court, Mr. Whaley's leading lawyer was James B. Campbell, of Charleston. But when the appeal came before the Supreme Court, Mr. Whaley employed Mr. Daniel H. Chamberlain as associate counsel. Mr. Chamberlain had been Attorney General under Scott for five years, but at that time was the law partner of S. W. Melton, then the Attorney General. The argument took place before a full bench in the Supreme Court, and Campbell and Chamberlain made the arguments in favor of Whaley, while the banks were represented by General James Conner, now Attorney General under the Hampton administration.

"Some time after the argument had taken place, I heard from various sources that the Supreme Court was divided in its opinion,—my father, the Chief Justice, being in favor of sustaining Whaley's claim, and Justice Willard *contra*, thus leaving it to Judge Wright, the colored Justice, to give the deciding voice. In a few days Mr. Chamberlain called on me at my office in the State House and asked me to see Judge Wright and ascertain how much money it would be necessary to pay him for a decision in Whaley's favor. I myself desired to have Whaley succeed in his suit, as he had been a life-long friend of my father's and was personally friendly in his feeling towards me. In accordance with Mr. Chamberlain's request, I called on Judge Wright and found that it would require $2,500 to get him to decide in Whaley's favor, and that the money must be secured to him beforehand.

"I so reported to Mr. Chamberlain, and thereupon he (Chamberlain) drew up in his own handwriting and signed himself, in my office, two notes promising to pay to Wright, in one note thirty days after date, $1,000, and in the other, sixty days after date, $1,500. These notes were turned over to Wright, and he filed his opinion in favor of Whaley's claim, and the Chief Justice agreed with him. Whaley gained his suit. Afterwards Wright had the notes discounted before they were due; one of them by Mr. C. C. Puffer, who was at that time Receiver of the Bank of the State, and the other by Mr. J. S. Fillebrown, who was Chief Clerk in the office of the Comptroller General. These gentlemen were both paid the money due on the notes by Mr. Chamberlain. All of the facts to which I have testified in this case are equally well known to Judge R. B. Carpenter, of this city, (Columbia,) and James B. Campbell and Major W. J. Gayer, of Charleston.

"Since the case was decided Mr. Whaley has several times told me that he did not authorize Mr. Chamberlain to bribe Judge Wright, and did not at the time know that it was being done; that he had simply engaged Mr. Chamberlain as he would have engaged any other lawyer, and had promised to pay him a fee of $4,500 provided he (Whaley) won the case finally before the Supreme Court."

Although I am no longer a Judge of the Supreme Court, I hold myself responsible to the law for any violation of it while I held that distinguished position, as well as to an enlightened public sentiment for every act and word of my life, and I therefore pray your honorable bodies to take such action as will cause the testimony of the said Moses, and of any other person or persons who have testified before the Joint Committee of Investigation in the same matter, to be laid before the proper law officers of the State, to the end that, if sufficient evidence be found to warrant it, legal proceedings may be at once taken against me,

and, if no such evidence be found, that I be relieved of the scandalous imputation sought to be put upon me. I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. J. WRIGHT.

FRAUDULENT CLAIMS.

If your Committee were to attempt to report upon and expose all the fraudulent claims passed upon by the General Assembly and paid by the State authorities, it would be an almost endless undertaking.

The claim of J. M. Allen, and the evidence thereon, sufficiently illustrates the clumsy and criminal mode adopted. That the amount of claim was filled in with figures for the purpose of allowing Mr. Allen to raise it is evident. The endorsement across the face in red ink, as follows: "Six thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars, J. W.," was placed there by Woodruff after the claim had been raised so as to enable Mr. Allen to discount the same.

W. B. Gulick was Cashier of Carolina National Bank of Columbia, S. C., at the time. It is surprising that a bank officer should cash the paper with such an endorsement.

TESTIMONY OF W. G. BATEMAN.

W. G. Bateman, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I have this day, July 24th, 1878, examined the following claim pay certificate, namely:

IN THE SENATE,

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 11th, 1872.

I hereby certify that the sum of 6.880 dollars was allowed on claim of Mr. J. M. Allen, passed in the Senate and concurred in by the House of Representatives.

J. WOODRUFF,

Clerk of Senate.

Attest:

A. O. JONES, Clerk of House of Representatives.

On the face of said certificate is endorsed the following:
Six thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars—J. W.
On the back the following:
1394; W. B. Gulick; $6,880; January 20, 1872; James M. Allen.

It is plain to be seen that said certificate was first made out for $188, and the figure 1 was afterwards changed to the figure 6, and the figure 0 was then added in different ink than that of the other figures, thus raising the certificate from $188 to $6,880.

W. G. BATEMAN.

We, the undersigned, after due examination of the above described certificate, concur in the testimony given by Mr. W. G. Bateman.

(Signed) G. M. WALKER, Cashier.
C. J. IREDELL, Cashier.

ANOTHER CLASS OF FRAUDULENT CLAIMS.

The claim of Messrs. Woodward Allen & Raymond Owens for erecting a deaf and dumb asylum in Spartanburg County presents some strange features in legislation. The testimony of Woodward Allen is that he and his partner, at the close of the war, presented an account for balance of said work for $3,500, payment of which was refused. The next year another account was presented for $11,000. The witness talked with Hayes, a white Senator from Lexington, proposing to take $4,500 for the account thus raised, and agreed to give him $500. He also saw C. P. Leslie, but this Senator said $11,000 was too insignificant, but if he would raise it to $40,000 then it would be interesting. This the witness indignantly refused. The claim passed for $11,000. The claimants received $4,000, having paid Hayes $500. With the claim, as paid by the Treasurer, and fastened to it, is the contract made with Senator E. S. J. Hayes, Chairman of Committee on Claims, and W. H. Gardner, member of the House of Representatives, agreeing to receive $4,500 in full for said works and all demands. This contract must have been before the Committee on Claims and reported to the General Assembly; nevertheless the claim passed by and through the manipulation of Hayes, Gardner, Owens & Co., all members of the General Assembly, for $11,000, and

the claim ring pocketed the stealings, amounting to $7,000! This claim was collected by Jasper C. Roath, Cashier of South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, on the 6th of March, 1871.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN R. COCHRAN, Chairman,
H. A. MEETZE,
On part of Senate.
J. G. BLUE,
S. DIBBLE,
GERHARD MULLER,
On part of House.

TESTIMONY OF WOODWARD ALLEN.

JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
OCTOBER 10, 1877.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
COUNTY OF SPARTANBURG.

Woodward Allen, a citizen of said County and State, after being duly sworn, deposeth and says:

That about the year 1857 he made a contract with the State of South Carolina through certain Commissioners, of which Hon. C. G. Memminger was Chairman, whereby deponent and one Raymond Owens bound themselves to construct a building for the use of the Deaf and Dumb Institution according to certain specifications therein set forth, for and in consideration of the sum of thirty thousand dollars. That the said specifications were from time to time changed and additional sums allowed for said changes. That the said building was finished according to contract, and various sums paid to deponent and his partner during the progress of the work, the memoranda of which have been lost or destroyed. That at the close of the war deponent and his partner made out an account for their work against the said State, showing a balance in their favor of about ($3,500) thirty-five hundred dollars, without interest. That deponent presented said account to the Legislature for payment, and payment thereof was refused, deponent thinks about the year 1870. That the next year deponent made out another account for the same matter, based upon the actual cost of said building, amounting to something more than eleven thousand dollars balance in favor of deponent.

Said building cost more than the State contracted to pay for it. This last account was carried by deponent to the Legislature, and presented by him to Dr. E. S. J. Hayes, with the request to pass it through the Legislature, said Hayes being at that time Senator from the County of Lexington. Said Hayes agreed to act as deponent's attorney for the collection of said claim, and deponent agreed to take forty-five hundred dollars for said claim. And out of said last named sum it was agreed between deponent and said Hayes that said Hayes should retain for his services the sum of five hundred dollars. That said Hayes paid deponent the sum of four thousand dollars for said claim and no more. Deponent had no personal dealings with W. H. Gardner, and no conversation with said Gardner about said claim; but deponent admits that he signed the contract wherein the names of said W. H. Gardner and said E. S. J. Hayes appear, but deponent conferred with Hayes alone about the matter. Deponent had some conversation with Y. J. P. Owens about selling said claim, but Owens told him that anything Hayes would do would be all right. Deponent also talked to C. P. Leslie about said claim, when Leslie told deponent that the small sum of eleven thousand dollars was not interesting, but if deponent would raise it to forty thousand dollars it should be passed, and deponent should have his eleven thousand dollars, but deponent indignantly refused the proposition,

WOODWARD ALLEN.

—

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
SENATE CHAMBER,
COLUMBIA, S. C., January 14, 1871.

W. ALLEN, *Spartanburg, S. C.*

SIR: Enclosed you will find an agreement, which you will sign the partnership name per you, and return by return mail. The claim will be introduced at once. You need not come down till I write for you.

Very respectfully,

Y. J. P. OWENS.

—

Treasurer's voucher No. 913½; $11,000. Paid to J. C. Roath 6th of March, 1871:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COLUMBIA, S. C., February 23, 1871.

I hereby certify that the sum of eleven thousand dollars was allowed on claim of Messrs. Woodward Allen & Raymond Owens, passed in the House of Representatives and concurred in by the Senate.

A. O. JONES, C. H. R.

Attest:

J. WOODRUFF, C. S.

Endorsed on the face: E. S. J. Hayes, Wm. H. Gardner.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
SENATE CHAMBER,
COLUMBIA, S. C., February 3, 1871.

I, Woodward Allen, of the late firm of Allen & Owens, of Spartanburg County, contractors who erected the asylum at Cedar Springs, in said County, for the deaf, dumb and blind, do hereby constitute and appoint W. H. Gardner and E. S. J. Hayes my lawful agents or attorneys to look after and collect a claim held by the said firm of Allen & Owens against the State, as a balance due for constructing said asylum. And I furthermore agree to receive the sum of four thousand dollars and to accept the same in full of all demands against the State or against my said attorneys.

ALLEN & OWENS,
Per W. ALLEN.

Test:
J. H. HENDRIX.

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